Lewisham Public Libraries.

Central Library, High Street.

Regulations to be observed in the Reference Department.

The Reference Department shall be open from 10 a.m., to 9 p.m. every day except Sunday, Wednesday, Christmas Day, Good Friday and Bank Holidays.

Every Reader must enter full particulars of each book desired upon a form provided for the purpose, and sign the same. Such signature shall be deemed to constitute an assent to these regulations. Upon receipt of the form the Librarian will deliver the book to the reader, who must return it to the Librarian when done with.

The number of books which may be obtained is not restricted, but a separate form must be filled up for each book applied for.

Any Books in the Lending Department, other than works of fiction, may be consulted in the Reference Department, but they must be given up forthwith if required for lending out.

Copying will be permitted, but not tracing. No mark or crease may be made in or upon any book, map, manuscript or periodical, or other article belonging to the Libraries. A reader shall not place the paper upon which he is writing upon any book, map, manuscript or periodical. The Librarian may prohibit the use of ink.

Choice and valuable works shall only be issued by permission of the Librarian, who may require the reader to sit in a particular place; no book shall be removed from the Reference Library.

942
.005

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM
LIBRARY SERVICE

Author

Title

BOOK STORE

Books or discs must be returned on or before the last date stamped on label or on card in book pocket. Books or discs can be renewed by telephone, letter or personal call unless required by another reader. After library hours use the Ansafone Service (01-698 7347). For hours of opening and charges see notices at the above branch, but note that all lending departments close at 1 pm on Wednesday and all libraries are closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, Bank Holidays and Saturdays prior to Bank Holidays.

METROPOLITAN
SPECIAL COLLECTION

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/gentlemansmagazi0000geor_d9c6

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM
CENTRAL
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

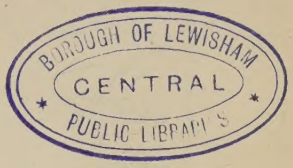
THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY.

ARISE · PRAY · WORK

942·59

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY:



BEING

A CLASSIFIED COLLECTION OF THE CHIEF CONTENTS OF THE *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* FROM 1731 TO 1868.

EDITED BY

GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.

TRANSFERRED TO
Metropolitan Special Collections
LEWISHAM.

ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY, PART II.

(CAMBRIDGESHIRE—CUMBERLAND.)

LONDON:
ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.
1892.

LEWISHAM PUBLIC LIBRARIES.
CENTRAL LIBRARY.
STOCK No. R5188
SHELF No.

LEWISHAM PUBLIC LIBRARIES.
CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.
STOCK No. 1972
CLASS No. U 300·33

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM
CENTRAL
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

PREFACE.

THIS volume takes us down to Cumberland. As in the first volume, it must be noted that the various places are described very unequally, and some notable omissions occur; but this is due to the nature of the original communications, and will not detract from the value and interest of these topographical collections dating from a time when very little systematic attention was paid to local antiquities.

It will be found that family history is again more fully represented than other branches of local antiquities, and the very full index of names, which my friend Mr. F. A. Milne has supplied, will be, I think, of great value to the genealogist, as nothing like it has ever been attempted for the old GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. The inscriptions are full of interest, describing often, besides family or personal traits, pieces of local history, gifts to the town for the poor or for the community at large, and events in the national history in which so many of the old families have shared. My suggestion in the first volume, that these inscriptions want careful transcription and cataloguing has met with cordial support in the *Athenæum*, the *Antiquary*, and some other papers, and I am not without hope that some of our local societies, whose work often lacks in directness of purpose, may take this subject up systematically in a way which might produce a work to rank with the great "Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum," edited by Hübner. There would be few works of more national interest than this if it were properly accomplished.

The ancient local life of England is departing, and if we cannot altogether regret this, we can still look back upon glimpses of it with

some degree of affection and a great deal of interest. It was solid, true, and picturesque. Timbered houses, surrounding a church, with cultivated grounds stretching all round, is the normal physical feature. Very little information, if any, is afforded on the question of the old methods of agriculture, and where so much information is needed the loss is much to be regretted. But the church cross, the lord's hall, and the church are fully represented. The curious example of the Devil's Door, at the north side of the church, mentioned by that strange Vicar of Morwenstow, the Rev. R. S. Hawker (p. 195), illustrates forcibly how village religion, at all events, incorporated devil-worship in a practical way, and it would be interesting if all examples of the same kind and all notices of the custom mentioned by Mr. Hawker were recorded.

Some few glimpses at historical questions are given which, illustrated from the local point of view, are of great interest, even though they do not take us far afield. It always occurs to students, reading of the doings of the nation at home and abroad, to consider how those doings are represented in the homes of the people—which have benefited, which have suffered, which have escaped the march of events altogether; and the papers here collected together enable us in some slight degree to realize some of these pictures. Alas that they are not brought home to us much nearer, and that no historian has yet arisen who will tell us of the doings of villagers at home while struggles and events are happening at the fountain-head or in those distant lands to which England has stretched her arms.

My plan of editing remains the same. I have not altered the text in any way except to correct a manifest error here and there in the original print, and to omit some passages of no moment where the writers thought a little sentiment in Johnsonian phraseology would illumine the facts they wrote about. Also some of the longer and uninteresting inscriptions are left out, and Scriptural and other quotations not bearing upon the text of the inscriptions. These omissions are indicated in the usual manner, or by a statement to that effect in a note or in square brackets.

Mr. F. A. Milne has read the proof-sheets throughout, and compiled both indexes.

G. L. Gomme.

Barnes Common, S.W.,
May, 1892.

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM
CENTRAL
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:	
General	3-11
Abington (Great)	11-16
Abington (Little)	16-21
Babraham	21-25
Barnwell	25-26
Bottisham	26-27
Cambridge	27-54
Cherry-Hinton	54
Chesterton	55
Croxton	55
Ditton Hall	55
Ely	55-57
Gamlingay	57-60
Grantchester	60-61
Linton	61
Pampisford	61-65
Sawston	65-81
Shelford (Great)	81-86
Shelford Parva	86-90
Soham	90-91
Stuntney and Mepal	91-92
Swaffham-two-Churches	92-93
Waterbeach	93-94
Whittlesford	95-101
Wisbeach	101-102
CHESHIRE:	
General	105-113
Beeston	113-114
Bromborough	114-116
Chester	116-134
Crewe Hall	134-140
Eastham	140-141
Macclesfield	141-142
Nantwich	142-144
Sandbach	144
Stayley	144-148
Tabley Hall	148-149

	PAGE
CORNWALL:	
General	153-164
Bodmin	164
Bossiney and Lancellos	164
Botus Fleming	164-167
Camelford	167-168
Charlestown	169-171
Cotele	171-186
Illogan	187
Landewednack	187
Lerryn	187
Lostwithiel	187
Ludgvan	188
Morwenstow	188-197
Padstow	197-214
Penryn	214-215
Perranzabulo	215-216
Roche	216
St. Clere	216-217
St. Columb	217-221
St. Erme's	221-222
St. Hilary	223-226
St. Michael's Mount	226-227
Sharrow's Grot	227
Tywardreath	227-228
Wythiel	228-231
CUMBERLAND:	
General	235-251
Aspatria	251
Carlisle	251-255
Christenbury Craigs	255-258
Cockermouth Castle	258-259
Crosthwaite	259-279
Dacre	279-280
Dalston Hall	280-281
Deerham	282
Drawdykes	283
Gosforth	284
Helm Crag	284-286
Keswick Lake	286-288
Naworth Castle	288
Nunnery	288-289
Penrith	289-291
St. Bees	291-295
Seacombe	295
Wetheral	295-296
Blacklead Mine	296-300
INDEX OF NAMES	303-321
INDEX OF SUBJECTS	322-328

CENTRAL
PUBLIC LIBRARY

Cambridgeshire.

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM
CENTRAL
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

[1816, *Part II.*, *pp.* 417-419; 1818, *Part I.*, *pp.* 201-204.]

Ancient State and Remains.

British Inhabitants.—Iceni.

Roman Province.—Flavia Cæsariensis. *Station.*—Camboritum, Cambridge.

Saxon Heptarchy.—East Anglia.

Antiquities.—Cambridge colleges and halls; St. Sepulchre's and St. Mary's Churches; Ely Cathedral; Thorney Abbey; Barnwell Priory; Burwell, Wisbeach, and Sutton Churches; Devil's Ditch; Fleam Dyke; Arbury, Gogmagog, Great Shelford, and Willingham Field earthworks; Denny Abbey; March Church.

Soham was an East Anglian Episcopal see. Thorney was a mitred abbey. St. Sepulchre's is a round church, built by the Knights Templars in imitation of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; there are only three other round churches in the kingdom. St. Mary's is the university church.

The only house of Bethlemite Friars in England was in Trumpington Street, Cambridge; they came over in 1257.

In Bottisham Church is the tomb of Elias de Beckingham, Justiciary of England to Edward I.

In Ely was buried St. Etheldreda, vulgò St. Audrey, daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia, foundress and first abbess of the monastery, in 673. The old fair at Ely, which commences on her festival, October 29, was formerly celebrated for the sale of ribands of divers colours, which were venerated as having touched her shrine, and were called "St. Audrey's ribands," whence our present epithet "tawdry" is derived. Edward the Confessor was educated here. In the cathedral is the monument of the learned John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, the patron of Caxton.

In Eltisley were buried St. Pandionia (to whom the church is dedicated) and St. Wendreth.

At Thorney three of its hermits were canonized—St. Tancred, St. Torthred, and St. Tona. The monastery was founded about the year 662.

In Long Stow parish, an estate of two virgates of land, in the time of Edward I., had its sergeanty commuted by the singular service of finding a truss of hay for the king's cloaca whenever he should visit Cambridge.

Colleges and Halls.

Peter House, founded 1284, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely.

Pembroke Hall, 1343, by Mary, third wife of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

Clare Hall, 1344, by Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter of Gilbert, last Earl of Clare.

Corpus Christi. or Ben'et College, 1344, by the two Guilds of the Body of Christ and the Virgin Mary.

Gonvile and Caius College, 1348, by Edmund Gonvile, Rector of Terrington, Norfolk; enlarged in 1557 by John Caius, physician to Queen Mary.

Trinity Hall, 1351, by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich.

King's College, 1441, by Henry VI.; its chapel (interior length, 291 feet; height, 78 feet; breadth, 45 feet 6 inches) "the utmost effort of constructive skill, and the paragon of architectural beauty."

Queen's College, 1448, by Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI.

Catharine Hall, 1459, by Robert Woodlark, Provost of King's, and Chancellor of the University.

Jesus College, 1496, by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, and Chancellor of England.

Christ's College, 1506, by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.

St. John's College, the largest in the university, 1508, by the foundress of Christ's.

Trinity College (a magnificent establishment), 1540, by Henry VIII.

Magdalen College (the only college on the north side of the Cam), 1542, by Thomas Lord Audley, Chancellor of England.

Emanuel College, 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth.

Sidney Sussex College (the least in the university), 1593, by bequest of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex.

Downing College, incorporated 1800, by the will of Sir George Downing.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers.—Ouse, Cam or Granta, Glen, Nen, Rhee, Lark or Mildenhall, Little Ouse, Walney or Wen.

Lakes.—Soham and Streatham Meres.

Inland Navigation.—Wisbeach Canal, Soham Lode; Cam, Nen, and Ouse Rivers; Old and New Bedford Rivers or Fen Drains; Vermuyden or Forty-foot drain, Hundred-foot river, Burwell, Roche, and March canals, or Fen Drains.

Eminences and Views.—Gogmagog Hills, Swaffham Two Churches, Castle Camps, Sutton Church.

Seats.—Wimpole, Earl of Hardwicke, lord-lieutenant of the county; Abington Hall, John Mortlock, Esq.; Abington Lodge, Mrs. Holt; Babraham, General Whorwood Adeane; Barham Hall, Master of Pembroke College; Barrington, Richard Bendyshe, Esq.; Bartlow, Sir Busic Harwood, Kt.; Bottisham Hall, Rev. George Jenyns; Cheveley, Duke of Rutland; Cheveley, Mrs. Hand; Chippenham Park, John Thorpe, Esq.; Comberton, George Milner, Esq.; Connington, George Nicholls, Esq.; Croxton Park, Sir George William Leeds, Bart.; Dullingham, Christ. Jeffreson, Esq.; Elsworth, Rev. Matthew Holworthy; Ely Palace, Bishop of Ely; Fordham Priory, Francis Noble, Esq.; Fulbourn House, R. G. Townley, Esq.; Gogmagog Hill, Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne; Hare Park, Lord Rivers; Hatley St. George, J. W. Quintin, Esq.; Histon, Richard Sumpter, Esq.; Kneesworth Hall, Sir Charles Ethelston Nightingale; Little Shelford, William Finch Finch, Esq.; Madingley, Rev. Sir Alexander Cotton; Melbourn, Wortham Hitch, Esq.; Milton, Samuel Knight, Esq.; Sawston, Richard Huddleston, Esq.; Shudy Camps, Marmaduke Dayrell, Esq.; Stanton, Long, Thomas Hatton, Esq.; Stichworth, Richard Eaton, Esq.; Swaffham, J. P. Allix, Esq.; Trumpington, — Ottow, Esq.; Trumpington, Dr. Clarke; Tyrells, William Woodham, Esq.; Westoe Lodge, Benjamin Keene, Esq.; Whittlesford, Ebenezer Hollick, Esq.; Wilbraham, Rev. James Hicks; Willingham House, Rev. Sir H. B. Dudley, Bart.; Wisbeach Castle, Bishop of Ely; Woodbury Hall, Rev. John Wilkinson: Wratting, West, General Hall.

Modern Public Buildings.—Senate House; Downing College, founded in 1800 by bequest of Sir George Downing, Bart.

Public Edifices.—Cambridge University Library, Public Schools, Addenbroke's Hospital, Conduit; Wisbeach Shire Hall, Gaol, Custom House, Bridge.

Produce.—Corn, butter, cheese, hemp, flax, saffron, eels, wild fowl.

Manufactures.—Coarse earthenware, white bricks, yarn, oil, paper, baskets, malt.

History.

A.D. 637, Sigebert, King of East Anglia, founded a school at Cambridge, the origin of the present university.

A.D. 870, Cambridge burnt, the monasteries of Ely, Soham, and Thorney destroyed, and the monks slaughtered by the Danes.

A.D. 875, Cambridge, headquarters of the Danes under Guthrum, who remained there a year.

A.D. 921, at Cambridge, Danish army surrendered to Edward the Elder.

A.D. 1010, Cambridge plundered and burnt by the Danes.—At Balsham, all the inhabitants, with the exception of one man, slaughtered by the Danes.

A.D. 1037, at Ely, died in prison Alfred, eldest son of Ethelred II., whose eyes had been put out by order of Harold I.

A.D. 1066, after the fatal Battle of Hastings, the Isle of Ely was the place of refuge to those English that could not brook submission to the Conqueror. Under Hereward, their general, they defended themselves against William for several years, and were at last subdued only through the treachery of the Abbot of Ely.

A.D. 1215, Cambridge taken and plundered by the barons.

A.D. 1281, a mob at Cambridge, under John Grantceter, burnt the records of the university in the market-place.

A.D. 1533, July 7, at Sawston, on the death of Edward VI., Sir John Huddleston concealed the Princess Mary, and conveyed her thence behind his servant to Framlingham Castle, in Suffolk, where she was first proclaimed queen.—July 21, John Dudley, the powerful Duke of Northumberland, arrested at Cambridge, whither he had advanced, intending to seize the Princess Mary.

A.D. 1615, at Royston Palace, Robert Car, Earl of Somerset, arrested in the presence of James I. for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

A.D. 1647, May 7, at Triplow, by the instigation of Cromwell, a Military Parliament, called the Council of Agitators, was formed, in opposition to the Parliament at Westminster.—To Childersley (June 5) Charles I. was conveyed after his seizure at Holmby, in Northamptonshire, by Cornet Joyce, and thence was removed to Newmarket, where he remained ten days.

Biography.

Balsham, Hugh de, Bishop of Ely, founder of Peter House, Balsham.

Bentham, Edward, Professor of Divinity, Ely, 1707.

Bentham, James, architectural historian, Ely, 1708.

Bottisham, John de, Bishop of Rochester, Bottisham (died 1401).

Bottisham, Nicholas de, Doctor of the Sorbonne, Bottisham (died 1435).

Bottisham, William de, Bishop of Rochester, confessor to Richard II., Bottisham (died 1399).

Buckworth, Theophilus, Bishop of Dromore, Wisbeach (died 1652).

Bulleyn, William, physician and botanist, Isle of Ely (died 1574).

Castell, Edmund, orientalist, author of "Lexicon Heptaglotton," Hatley, 1606.

Cheke, Sir John, Greek scholar, Cambridge, 1514.

Cole, William, the Anthony à Wood of Cambridge (died 1782).

Collet, John, antiquary, Keeper of Records in the Tower, Over (died 1644).

Collier, Jeremy, ecclesiastical historian, adversary of the stage, Qui Stow, 1650.

Conder, John, dissenter, 1714.

Cromwell, Frances, Lady Russel, daughter of Oliver, Ely, 1638.

Cromwell, Mary, Lady Fauconberg, daughter of Oliver, Ely, 1637.

Culy, David, religious enthusiast, founder of a sect called Culy-mites, last century.

Cumberland, Richard, "Terence of England," Cambridge, 1732.

Dalton, Michael, lawyer, author of "Office of Justice of Peace," Little Abington, sixteenth century.

Disbrowe, John, Major-General, brother-in-law to Oliver, Eltisley, 1608.

Disbrowe, Samuel, Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland, Eltisley, 1619.

Drake, James, physician and political writer, Cambridge, 1667.

Ely, Nicholas of, Bishop of Winchester, treasurer to Henry III., Ely (died 1280).

Eversden, John, historian, Eversden (died 1338).

Fulborn, Stephen de, Archbishop of Tuam, Fulbourn (died 1288).

Gallaway, John Cole, divine, Ely, 1737.

Gibbons, Orlando, organist, musical composer, Cambridge, 1583.

Goad, Thomas, scholar, Cambridge (died 1635).

Goldsborough, Godfrey, Bishop of Gloucester, Cambridge (died 1604).

Gonel, William, friend of Erasmus, Landbeach.

Hall, Thomas (when three years old, 3 feet 8 inches high; when not quite six, died with all the symptoms of old age), Willingham, 1741.

Hildersham, Arthur, divine, Stechworth (died 1631).

Hobson, Thomas, carrier, on whom Milton wrote an epitaph, Cambridge (died 1630).

Huloet, Richard, author of "English and Latin A B C," Wisbeach (flor. 1552).

L'isle, William, Saxon antiquary, Great Wilbraham (died 1637).
Love, Richard, Dean of Ely, Margaret Professor (died 1661).
Lyons, Israel, mathematician and botanist, Cambridge, 1739.
Marvel, Andrew, commentator on the Creed, father of the patriot, Meldrith (drowned 1640).
Masham, Lady Damaris, amiable and learned, Cambridge, 1658.
Merks, Thomas, Bishop of Carlisle, faithful adherent of Richard II., Newmarket (died 1405).
Norgate, William, illuminator of MSS., Cambridge (died 1649).
Paris, Matthew, historian, Caxton, about 1200.
Parker, R., antiquary, Ely (died 1624).
Pepys, Roger, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Cottenham.
Purchase, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London in 1497, Gamlingay.
Richardson, Dr., Regius Professor at Cambridge, temp. James I., Linton.
Ridley, Sir Thomas, author on ecclesiastical law, Ely (died 1629).
Rul æus, Elias, author of "Contra Nobilitatem Inanem," Triplow (flor. temp. Henry III.).
Rutherforth, Thomas, divine and philosopher, Papsworth Everhard, 1712.
Taylor, Jeremy, Bishop of Downe and Connor, Cambridge, about 1605.
Tenison, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, Cottenham, 1636.
Thirlby, Thomas, Bishop of Ely, one of the composers of the Liturgy, about 1500.
Tiptoft, John, Earl of Worcester, patron of learning, Great Eversden (beheaded 1470).
Townson, Robert, Bishop of Salisbury, Cambridge (died 1622).
Walden, Lionel, founder of Doddington School, Doddington.
Westfield, Thomas, Bishop of Bristol, Ely (died 1644).
Wetherset, Richard, divine, Cambridge (flor. 1350).
Whitehead, William, Poet Laureate, Cambridge, 1715.
Willet, Andrew, divine, voluminous writer, Ely (died 1621).

Miscellaneous Remarks.

At Burwell, September 8, 1717, seventy-eight persons assembled in a barn to see a puppet-show were burnt to death, the thatched roof having been carelessly set on fire.

Babraham was the residence of Sir Horatio Palavicini, of whom see Lord Orford's "Anecdotes of Painting."—Spinney Abbey was the seat of Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland. He was interred at Wicken by the side of his mother, Elizabeth, wife of Oliver.—Bottisham was the seat and burial-place of Soame Jenyns.—Milton was the retirement of William Cole, the Cambridge antiquary.—

At Wimpole is a splendid monument to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.—At Trumpington lived Anstey, author of "The New Bath Guide."

Balsham was for many years the residence of Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charterhouse.

In Boxworth Church is the monument of Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, the blind professor of mathematics, who died 1759, aged fifty-six.

At Cambridge, in Trinity College Library (length, 200 feet; breadth, 40 feet; and height, 38 feet), built by Sir Christopher Wren, are many poems of Milton in his own handwriting. In Trinity College Chapel, where lie the remains of Bentley and Porson, is the celebrated statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubiliac.—In the Pepysian Library, Magdalen College, is a unique collection of ballads.—In the University Library is a MS., of the third or fourth century, of the Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, given by Theodore Beza. —The Conduit was erected by Hobson, the carrier, who is buried in St. Benet's Church. He supplied the students with horses, but, to give every horse its due proportion of rest and labour, would never let one out of its regular turn; whence originated the proverb of "Hobson's choice—this or none."

At Cambridge, in Great St. Andrew's Church, is a cenotaph for Captain James Cook, the circumnavigator, slain at Owyhee in 1779. In St. Clement's was interred William Cole, antiquary, who died at Milton, 1782. In St. Edward's was buried in 1650 Elinor Gaskin, alias Bowman, aged 112. In St. Giles's is the monument of Nicholas Carre, the learned Greek professor, who died 1569. In Great St. Mary's was buried Martin Bucer, and in St. Michael's Paul Fagius, or Phagius, eminent reformers, whose bodies were taken up in the reign of Mary, and burnt with their writings in the market-place. In St. Michael's is the gravestone of Dr. Conyers Middleton, biographer of Cicero, who was rector of Covenay, and died at Hildersheim, 1750, aged sixty-six. In St. Mary's the Less was buried Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, who died 1667. In St. Sepulchre's was interred Dr. Samuel Ogden, divine, who died 1778, aged sixty-two. In Trinity was buried Sir Robert Tabor, physician, who first administered the bark with success in intermittent fevers; he died in 1681.

Carlton was the residence of the learned Sir Thomas Elliot, author of "The Governor." He died there in 1546, and was buried in the church.

Connington was the rectory of Matthias Mawson, afterwards Bishop of Ely.

In Coton Church is the monument of Dr. Andrew Downes, translator of the Apocrypha, who died 1627.

Doddington is the largest parish in the county: it contains 38,000 acres of rich land, the tithe of which in 1808 let for 5,000 guineas per annum. It was the rectory of John Nalson, the historian. Here,

in 1286, died Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, founder of Peter House.

Downham was a palace of the bishops of Ely, of whom died here Fortibus, 1225; Orford, 1310; Fordham, 1425; and Gray, 1478.

At Eltisley, in 1636, was married Major-General Disbrowe to Jane Cromwell, Oliver's youngest sister.

Fen Ditton was the rectory of John Worthington, Master of Jesus College, and editor of Mede.

In Hokington parish, in 1315, were living at the same time one person aged 120, two above 100, and two others upwards of 90 years of age.

Impington was the residence of Elizabeth Woodcock, who, on her return from Cambridge, February 2, 1799, was enveloped in a snow-drift, under which she remained nearly eight days and nights. She was taken out alive, and in April restored to a state of convalescence; but, from the imprudent use of spirituous liquors, died in July the same year.

In Landbeach are the monuments of its rectors; William Rawley, chaplain and biographer of Lord Chancellor Bacon, who died 1667; and of Robert Masters, historian of Corpus Christi College, who died 1798, aged eighty-four.

Leverington was the rectory of Dr. James Nasmith, editor of Tanner's "Notitia Monastica;" died 1808, aged sixty-eight.

In Linton churchyard is a monument of Mrs. Jane Harrison, who died 1714, aged 135.

At Newmarket the long course is 7,420 yards; the round course, 6,640. Childers, the swiftest horse ever known, ran the first course in $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, and the second in 6 minutes 40 seconds. In the church is buried Tregonwell Frampton, keeper of the running horses to William III., Anne, George I., and George II. He died in 1728, aged eighty-six, "the father of the Turf."

In Orwell Church are monuments of its rectors, Dr. Wolfran Stubbs, Hebrew professor, and Dr. Charles Mason, mineralogical professor.

In Sawston Church is the monument of Sir John Huddleston, preserver of Mary I.

Snailwell and Leverington were rectories of Dr. John Warren, afterwards Bishop of Bangor.

Stapleford was the vicarage of James Bentham, historian of Ely Cathedral.

Stuntney Rectory House was the residence of Oliver Cromwell from 1637 until he was chosen member for Cambridge in the Parliament of 1640, after which he occasionally resided at Ely; and in January, 1644, by his personal authority, commanded the cathedral service to be discontinued; but finding his order disregarded, he entered the cathedral at the head of a party of soldiers, with his

sword drawn, and, ordering the vicar "to leave off his fooling," drove the whole congregation from the place.

Swavesey was the rectory of Simon Ockley, historian of the Saracens.

At Wisbeach were buried John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, founder of Jesus College, died there 1500; John Feckenham, last Abbot of Westminster, died 1585; and Thomas Watson, the deprived Bishop of Lincoln, died 1584. Two of its inhabitants, William Wolsey and Robert Pigot, were burnt for heresy. At the Free School was educated Dr. Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury.

At West Wratting Church was buried Michael Dalton, author of "The Complete Justice," who died 1644.

Byro.

Abington (Great).

[1816, *Part I., pp.* 497-501.]

Great Abington, so called for distinction from an adjoining village, and also from another village* in the hundred of Armingford, is situated eight miles south-east of Cambridge, two miles west of Linton, twelve miles south-west of Newmarket, and thirteen miles north-east of Royston. It is a vicarage in the hundred of Chilford and deanery of Camps; rated in the king's books at £7 16s. 3d., and is a discharged living of the clear yearly value of £19. This parish is bounded on the north by Little Abington, on the east by Little Abington and Hildersham, on the south by Great Chesterford and Hildersham, and on the west by Hinxton, Pampisford, and Babraham. The old road, called the Ikeneld or Ikening Street, which enters the county of Cambridge from Suffolk near Newmarket, passes very near this village, and keeping by the hilly ground to the east of the present turnpike-road, bears directly for Ickleton and Royston. "It is by no means so direct in its line," says the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, "as Roman roads generally are. It shows no tendency (where it remains in its primitive state) to pass through Roman towns, nor are such towns found on it at distances suited to travelling; it does not appear to have been ever raised or paved (the peculiar and infallible mark of the roads constructed by the Romans), and in many parts of its progress it divides itself into several branches, but all nearly parallel to its original course. These reasons, added to its name, which is British, give great countenance to the opinion that it was a trackway of the ancient inhabitants, before the conquest of the country by the Romans, in its course from the Iceni (the inhabitants of the eastern counties of England), from whom it took its name." There is a ditch about a mile south of Bourn Bridge, lying upon declining ground, between Abington Wood and Pampisford, pointing

* *Viz.* Abington juxta Shengay, called also Abington Pigotts, and Abington in the Clay.

towards Cambridge. Towards the middle it has been filled up for the Ikeneld way to pass over it, which shows it to be older than the road; it is very large and deep, but has no bank on either side. This ditch is conveniently situated for preventing the march of an army, the upper end being closed with woods, the lower with flat soft land.

The great road from London to Newmarket and Norfolk enters Cambridgeshire at Great Chesterford, and passes by Bourn Bridge between Babraham and the Abingtons. A collateral road branches off from it near Bourn Bridge, and passes through Pampisford, by Whittlesford Bridge, between Duxford and Triplow to Royston. The road from Cambridge to Colchester passes over Gogmagog Hills through the Abingtons.

Great Abington is thus noticed in Domesday:

"In Cildeford H'd.

"In Abintone ten Picot sub manu regis & un' Sochs. [Sagar] de eo dim. virg. Val. xii. den. Hanc tra' tenuit Elmar. T. R. E. & dare & vende' potuit. Hanc invasit Aberic' [de Ver] sup. rege' & Picot deratiocinavit ea' & eu'. De pecunia qua' inde su'psit Alb'ic' adhuc retinet. cccc. oves xx min. & una' caruca'. ut ho'es de hund. testant."*

The manor of Great Abington, which had, in the reign of Edward the Confessor belonged to Wulwin, a noble Saxon, was one of those given by the Conqueror to Aubrey de Vere, and was not alienated till the sixteenth century, when it was sold by Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford. The manor afterwards belonged to the family of Bennet, of Babraham. John Bennet, in 1697, mortgaged it to Mr. Western, the king's ironmonger, of whom it was purchased about the year 1775 by Mr. Pearson, a merchant of Riga, who conveyed it in 1800 to John Mortlock, Esq., the present proprietor.†

We are told in the Hundred roll‡ (2 Edward I.) that this manor had the right of free warren, the power of life and death, etc. The boundaries of the warren are there described.

A charter of Henry III. granted to the Earl of Oxford, about the year 1256, a market on Friday, with a fair on the festival of St. Lawrence. The market has been long since discontinued; the wake, or feast, is held on the 29th of May. At the south end of the village,

* *Domesday*, 190, a. 1.

† The death of this worthy gentleman is recorded in p. 477.

‡ "The Hundred rolls which remain among the records in the Tower, are those for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, Oxford, and Lincoln: they consist of inquisitions taken by Commissioners appointed for each county in the reign of King Edward I., and contain the particulars of the several manors in each parish, the names of the proprietors and tenants, the tenures, customs, services, etc., and in some instances the boundaries of the commons and free-warrens."—Lysons, Mag. Brit. I., 72.

near the road which leads to the church, there are the remains of the market-cross.

At the contested elections for the county in May and July, 1802, three freeholders polled from Great Abington.

It appears by the returns made under the Act of Parliament in 1801 that there were 47 inhabited houses in this village and 50 families, consisting of 272 persons. In 1811 there were 43 inhabited houses and 43 families, consisting of 274 persons.

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1290, Great Abington was rated at £10 13s. 4d.

The great tithes were given by Aubrey de Vere to the Benedictine priory of Hatfield Broad Oak, in Essex. The parish has been enclosed under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1801, when an allotment was assigned in lieu of all tithes to the impropriator, who was to compensate the vicar by a corn rent. John Mortlock, Esq., is impropriator and patron of the vicarage. . . .

Abington Hall, lately the residence of John Mortlock, Esq., and now rented by the Earl of Chatham, is pleasantly situated a short distance from the village, and surrounded by beautiful and thrifty plantations. . . . The house is built of brick, and possesses that air of comfort and opulence which conveys the full meaning of home independence.

Abington Lodge, in this village, is situated near the road, on the left, from Cambridge to Linton, on the banks of a small stream. It belonged formerly to the family of Younghusband, from whom it passed by marriage to Sir William Jerningham. It is now the property and residence of Mrs. Holt, widow of Thomas Holt, Esq.

The church (see plate ii., p. 489, fig. 1), dedicated to St. Mary, stands at a short distance from the village, in a situation of that sequestered kind "where heavenly-pensive contemplation dwells." It is built of flint, stone, and brick, and consists of a chancel, nave, south aisle and porch; the chancel is thatched, the nave, aisle, and porch are tiled. At the west end of the nave there is a plain square tower crowned with what a friend of mine facetiously calls "an apology for a spire."

There were formerly four bells. Two only remain at present; one very small bell bearing date "1789"; the other thus inscribed:

MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1663.

The tower is lighted on the west by three lancet-shaped windows.

The following are the dimensions of the church:

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Nave, length	48	0	breadth	18	0
Aisle, „	48	0	„	13	9
Chancel, „	31	9	„	31	9
Steeple, „	11	0	„	10	6

The nave is separated from the tower by a pointed arch, and from the aisle by four pointed arches upon three clustered columns, with ring capitals. This part of the church is lighted by three windows on the north. The first is divided into two cinquefoil-headed lights by a mullion, which branches off and forms many trefoil, quatrefoil, and cinquefoil lights above. In the upper part of this window there are some remains of painted glass, among which are imperfect figures of three of the evangelists. The first division contains a decapitated figure sitting, clad in a yellow vest, with a flowing mantle, in his right hand a pen, in his left a book, before him a small figure kneeling, with uplifted hands, and above his head, Matheus. The figure in the second division, which has doubtless been that of St. Mark, is entirely destroyed. The third compartment contains a mutilated figure with the emblem (a lion) and this inscription, Lucas. The figure in the fourth division is in a sitting posture, clad in a yellow vest with a flowing mantle; the emblem (an eagle) holds in his beak these letters: Joh's. There are many other pieces of painted glass. The second window is divided into three cinquefoil-headed lights by two mullions, and has been highly ornamented with painted glass; but the figures, arms, etc., are sadly mutilated. The third window is pointed and filled with modern glass. The fourth window, which is smaller than the rest, consists of two trefoil-headed lights below, and one small light above. Near the third window there are some steps remaining, which probably led to the rood-loft. At the west end of the nave there is a paltry gallery for singers; between the first and second window, a pointed doorway blocked up; floor bricked; roof of timber, slightly ornamented. Nearly all the seats are simple benches without doors. The font, which is octangular and lined with lead, stands upon a round basement against the first pillar between the nave and aisle. The reading-desk and pulpit, of oak, stand on the north side between the second and third windows. The sounding-board and back are much carved; the front of the former bears the date "1634."

On a freestone slab near the reading-desk—

"Here lieth the body of John Younghusband, esq., who died Sept. the 25th, 1773, aged 67 years."

A blue slab with brass plate bearing this inscription:

Hic jacet corpus Roberti Heigham, gent. Qui obijt secundo die Aprilis Anº. Domini Milesimo sercentesimo Nono Qui quidem Robertus habuit exitu' per Joanna' uxore' ejus tres filios et sex filias, viz. Amy, Maria', Thoma', Jacobu', Aliciam, Catherina', Margaretam, Johannam, et Richardum.

The aisle is lighted by two windows on the south side, one on the east and one on the west. The west window and the first window on the south side consist each of two cinquefoil-headed lights and various divisions above. The second window and the one to the

east are divided into three cinquefoil-headed lights by two stone mullions, which form many cinquefoil lights above. Small remains of painted glass. In the east window two female figures.

At the east end of the aisle there is a small chapel now used as a pew, which belongs to John Mortlock, Esq.

The only entrance to the church is by a low porch on the south side. On each side of the porch there is a small window, not glazed, divided into two cinquefoil-headed lights by a stone mullion which forms a quatrefoil light above.

The chancel is lighted by seven windows—viz., three on the north, three on the south, and one on the east side. Each of the windows on the north side consists of one light. The two first windows on the south side are pointed, and consist each of one light; the third window is divided into two lights by one mullion which forms a quatrefoil at the top. The east window, which is nearly filled with remnants of painted glass, is of the same shape as the second window on the north side of the nave. It is evident, from the traces on the outside, that the chancel has formerly been lighted to the east by three lancet windows corresponding with those in the tower. Ascent to the altar by three steps. Table of oak; covering of green cloth with yellow silk fringe. On the south side a double piscina, plain and pointed; on the north side, between the second and third window, a pointed recess, with clustered columns, ring capitals. There are two hatchments against the south wall—

1. Sable, a chevron or, in chief two crescents, in base a trefoil slipped of the last. Westerne. On a coat of pretence: quarterly, arg. and az. over all, on a bend sable, three birds proper.

2. The same impaling the coat of pretence. (See plate ii., fig. 6.)

Between the first and second window on the north side, an altar tomb of black and white marble, on which lies a whole-length figure in gilt armour; his right arm rests upon a cushion with gilt tassels, his head on a helmet, the left hand holds a sword which is now broken; beard peaked, at his feet a lion couchant. Over the figure in a compartment of black marble is the following inscription in gilt letters:

THE MEMORIAL OF THE IVST IS BLESSED. HERE VNDER THIS MONVMENT LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF S^r^ WILLIAM HALTON, KNIGHT, WHO IN FAITH AND MVCH PATIENCE CHANGED THIS LIFE FOR A BETTER VPON THE 20^th^ OF NOVEMB: IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD 1639, BEING NERE VPON THE AGE OF 70 YEARES. MORS CHRISTI MIHI VITA.

Above the inscription were formerly placed the arms of the knight, viz., party per pale, az. and gu., a lion rampant, arg. (fig. 3). The arms are broken and piled up in a recess between the second and third window.

The first register-book begins on the 9th of August, 1724, and continues to the year 1792.

'Mem. Octobr, 1780, or thereabouts, there fell by allotment from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty £200 to the Vicar of Great Abington for the time being, the interest of which is £2 per cent. (till a proper purchase can be found) paid annually or half-yearly by the treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty. Received to Lady Day, 1783.

'Wm. Bening, vicar.'

A long list of briefs for churches, losses by fire, etc., from September 20, 1724, to October 2, 1735.

"Jan., 1785. Gave towards a pall for the use of the poor of the parishes of Great and Little Abington (a further collection was made in each parish towards purchasing a good one) £1 11s. 6d."

The second register begins 1792, and continues to 1812.

Births and baptisms, from 1800 to 1812 inclusive, 55 males, 48 females; burials 23 males, 27 females.

Vicars.—John Boulton, 1678; Thomas Colbatch, 1694; Nicholas Nichols, 1733; William Greaves, M.A., 1736; William Bening, M.A., 1753; George Barlow, M.A., 1792, is the present worthy vicar.

Curates.—Thos. Axton, signs curate, 1758; Sam. Carr, 1759; J. Turner, 1768; William Chafy, 1772; Claud. Martyn, 1773; H. Wiles, M.A., of Trin. Coll., 1812; John Cox, M.A., Christ. Coll., 1815, present curate. Robert Freeman, parish clerk.

Churchyard.

Upright stone, south side of the tower:

"Here lyeth the body of Edward Hayward, who died May the 30, 1731, aged 54."

An altar tomb, under the east window of the aisle, bears the following arms and inscription:

Sa. a chevron or, in chief two crescents, in base, a trefoil slipped of the last; impaling quarterly, arg. and az. over all on a bend sable, three birds proper. [Fig. 6.]

Crest: A demi-lion ramp. or, holding in his dexter paw a trefoil slipped vert.

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Western, esq. who died April the 8th, 1754, aged 59 years. And also the body of Mrs. Catharine Western, relict of the above Thomas Western, esq. who died May the 12, 1776, aged 75 years."

Flat stone, south side of the chancel:

"In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Coates, formerly of Reading, in the county of Berks, who died November the 15th, 1774, and in the sixtieth year of her age."

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Abington (Little).

[1816, *Part I.*, *pp.* 585-588.]

Little Abington is bounded on the north by Babraham and Balsham, on the east by Hildersham and Balsham, by Great Abington

on the south, and on the west by Hinxton, Pampisford, and Babraham. It is a vicarage, rated in the King's books at £7 6s. 5½d., and is a discharged living of the clear yearly value of £22. This village lies in the hundred of Chilford and deanery of Camps.

"Terra Alani *Comitis.*
In Cildeford Hund."

In Domesday Book Little Abington is thus noticed:

"ꝑ Ipse com' ten' Abintone. Ibi v hidæ. Tra' e. VIII car'. In d'nio II hid. & dim'. & ibi sunt III car'. Ibi XI uill'i & v bord. cu' v car.' Ibi IIII servi, & I mol. de VI sol. & VIII denar.' Ptu' II car.' Silua XX porc'. Int. tot. val' & u'luit X lib. Hoc ꝑ tenuit Eddeu."*

The manor of Little Abington was given by John de Vaux, in or about the reign of King Edward I. to Sir Roger de Tuddenham, whose family held it some time under that of Vaux.† It was also successively in the families of Bustler and Paris, and afterwards belonged to Lady Colston.‡ This manor was lately the property of John Mortlock, Esq., who sold it to Thomas Fasset, Esq., of Hildersham. Stephen Earl of Britanny granted the church of Little Abington to the monastery of St. Mary in York;§ the grant was afterwards confirmed by Conan. It seems to have passed again into lay hands; for it appears that John de Vaux having reserved it when he alienated the manor, his daughter, Petronilla, wife of William de Nairford (or Neerford) gave it to the prior and convent of Pentney, in Norfolk, to whom it was appropriated. The impropriation has been many years vested in the family of Perne, who have long resided in this village. Chester Perne, Esq., was sheriff of the county in 1740.

An Act of Parliament passed in 1801 for inclosing this parish, under which allotments were assigned in lieu of the rectorial and vicarial tithes.

The vicarage house, which is pleasantly situated at a short distance on the east from the church, has been very much improved by the present worthy incumbent who resides therein. . . .

In Pope Nicholas's Taxation, 1290, Little Abington is rated at £8.

At the contested election for the county in 1802, three freeholders polled in May, and four in July.

By the returns made under the Act of Parliament in 1801, it appears that there were in this village 34 inhabited houses and 38 families, including 185 persons. In 1811 there were 40 inhabited houses and 46 families, consisting of 168 persons.

* Domesday, 194, a. I. † Lysons's "Magna Britannia," II. i. 79.

‡ Harl. MSS. 6821. Topographer, vol. iii., p. 50.

§ "In Grantabrigescira, in Heslingfelt duas hidas terræ, et decima' mea' de Basingburg, et de *Abictona* et de Witrena." Dugdale's "Mon. Ang." i. 391.

"In Grantebriggescira, in Heselingafeld duas hidas terræ, decimam meam de Bassingbur, de *Abittona* Lintona, de Witrena."

In this village was born the Rev. William Cole, F.S.A., the celebrated antiquary, of whom see a memoir and character, with extracts from his correspondence, in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. i., pp. 657-701.

The church (see Plate II. for June, p. 497), which is dedicated to St. Mary, stands at the west end of the village. It is built of flint, stone, and brick, and consists of a chancel, nave, and north chapel, all tiled. At the west end of the nave a square tower contains one bell. A winding staircase on the north-west corner. The tower is lighted to the west by a pointed window, divided into three trefoil-headed lights by two mullions, which form three quatrefoil lights above; fragments of painted glass. On the south side of the belfry a pointed arch, and the remains of a stone coffin. The angles of the tower on the outside are flanked with double buttresses.

The following are the dimensions of the church:

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Nave, length	44	0	breadth	20	0
Chapel, „	15	0	„	13	6
Chancel, „	32	0	„	16	0
Porch, „	9	0	„	8	0
Steeple, „	13	0	„	13	0

The nave is separated from the belfry by a pointed arch now plastered up. Gallery for singers at the west end. The font (Fig. 5) is square, and stands upon five octagonal pillars; the inside is round, lined with lead, and perforated at the bottom. The seats, which are made of oak, are nearly all open and carved. This part of the church is lighted on the south side by two windows. The first window is pointed, and consists of two cinquefoil-headed lights, and a quatrefoil above; the second window is square and divided into three cinquefoil-headed lights by two mullions; in the centre division a lion's head in painted glass, and on each side a rose. One pointed window to the north, divided into two cinquefoil-headed lights by a mullion, which forms a quatrefoil above. Pieces of painted glass. Half of this window is blocked up. On the north side a Saxon doorway, the capitals ornamented with chevron mouldings. In the middle of the nave, a gray slab once inlaid with the figure of a priest having a label from his mouth; brass and inscription both gone. The reading-desk and pulpit are of oak, and stand in the north-east corner; the front of the sounding board bears the date 1673.

The principal entrance to the church is on the south side, by a porch built of brick and tiled. The doorway is semicircular.

There is a chapel on the north side, which opens into the nave by a pointed arch; it is lighted on the east by a small window, consisting of two plain pointed lights. The window to the north is square, and consists of two cinquefoil-headed lights. It appears on the

outside that this has once been a pointed window, and much larger than it is at present. On the west side of this chapel there are two pointed arches, probably the tombs of the founder and his wife. An escutcheon fixed against the west wall:

Arg. on a bend sa. three stags' heads, cabossed of the first; impaling, sa. a chevron between three stags attires fixed to the scalps arg.

Two flat stones are thus inscribed:

"In a Vault beneath this stone are deposited the Remains of Dorothy, wife of Thomas Fasset, Esq., sometime of Abington Hall; she was a second daughter of John Cox, Esq., of London; and sister to Charles William Cox, Esq. whose remains lay near. She died at Surbiton Place, in the county of Surrey, October 28th, 1797, in the 52d year of her age, leaving no issue."

"In a Vault beneath are deposited the Remains of Charles William Cox, Esq. only surviving Son of John Cox, Esq. of St. Giles's in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, by Isabella, the youngest daughter of William Wood, of the Deanery of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, Esq. He died while on a visit at Abington Lodge, December 27th, 1795, in the 42d year of his age; leaving by his wife Mary, third daughter of Christ. Munnings, of Bilney Hall, in the county of Norfolk, Clerk, one son and two daughters."

The chancel, separated from the nave by an open wooden screen under a pointed arch, is lighted on the south side by two square windows, each divided into two cinquefoil-headed lights by a mullion, which forms four triangles above; small remains of painted glass in both windows. Two small lancet windows to the north, and a little square one blocked up. The east window consists of three cinquefoil-headed lights under an obtuse arch. On the outside it appears that there have been three lancet windows to the east, and I am induced to think that the south windows have undergone alterations at some period. Two oak chests on the north side, in which the surplice and papers relating to parish business are kept. A pointed door between the two windows on the south side. There are two family pews on the same side; one belongs to the Perne family, and the other to Mrs. Holt, of the Lodge. Ascent to the altar by three steps; table and rails of oak carved.

In the south wall a double piscina, pointed, pillar octagonal, ring capital [Plate II. for June, p. 497, Fig. 4].

Floor bricked; roof ceiled.

Flat stone on the north side:

"Here lieth the body of Sarah Bridge Barlow, (wife of the Rev. George Barlow, Vicar of this Parish) who departed this life August the 17th, 1815, aged 42 years. In cœlo quies."

In the north wall is a little monument, painted and gilt, with the coat of Dalton: Az. a lion gardant, arg.; impaling, sa. a chevron between three pickaxes, arg. (Qu. Whose arms are these? Whom did Oliver Dalton marry?)

In a compartment, painted on the plaster: [lines omitted.]

"To the eternal memory of her deceased husband, Oliuer Dalto' Esq. son and heir of Michael Dalton, Esq. who departed this life Januarye 19, 1618, and of his age 28.

Alice Dalto' his mournfull wife, in testy'ony of her loue hath erected this monument. . . ."*

Between the compartments are these arms: Az. a lion gardant, arg. Dalton.

The register begins on the 29th of March, 1687, and opens with "A Copy of the Churchyard Fences of Little Abington."

"The Rights of the Vicaridge" are next recorded, but too long to insert here. Mr. Colbatch, who compiled the article, makes this conclusion: "Cursed is he that removeth his neighbour's landmark."

"Memorand'. The Vicaridge of Little Abington, being collated by the Bishop, is not subject to the Archdeacon's visitation; nor obliged to pay procurations to him."

A list of briefs from June 8, 1707, to June 9, 1792.

Births and baptisms from 1800 to 1812, both inclusive—44 males, 27 females; burials, 25 males, 25 females; increase, 21.

Vicars.—Thomas Colbatch, 1694; Nicholas Nichols, signs 1732; Edward Trimnell,† 1735; William Greaves, signs 1736; William Bening, succeeded at the latter end of 1753; George Barlow, M.A., succeeded July 19, 1792.

Curates.—See Great Abington.

Churchyard.

South side of the steeple, flat stones:

1, William Wade, Feb. 26, 1783—77; 2, Mary Wade, Nov. 27, 1783—60.

Upright stones:

3, Martha Westwood, April 6, 1806—36; 4, Mary, wife of Thomas Moore, Sept. 19, 1790—62; 5, Mary, d. of Thomas and Mary Moore, Nov. 19, 1792—24, 6, Joseph Clerke, Gent., April 18, 1784; 7, William Rowning, 1 April, 1722—68; also Mary his wife, 28 October, 1724—64; 8, Ann, wife of William Spencer, sen., of Halsted in Essex, July 12, 1771—63; 9, Eleanor, d. of John and Sophia Phipps, April 3, 1783; John their son, Jan. 24, 1789—7; William Northwood, Jan. 12, 1795—74; Eleanor his wife, Jan. 26, 1799—70; 10, John, son of Thomas and Mary Pottrell, May 30, 1786—12.

* The family of Dalton resided at West Wratting, in the county of Cambridge, and possessed the principal landed property in the parish. Michael Dalton, abovementioned, was the author of the "Office of Justice of Peace," and "Duty of Sheriffs." In Neale's History of the Puritans, mention is made of Mr. Dalton, the Queen's Counsel, who, in 1590, pleaded against Mr. Udal, condemned for writing a libel, called "A Demonstration of Discipline." He died in 1644, and was buried in the church at West Wratting. See further particulars of this family in Lysons's "Magna Britannia," vol. ii. Part I. pp. 217 and 294.

† I don't find Mr. Trimnell's name in the register; but it appears, from a MS. kindly lent me by the venerable historian of Leicestershire, that Mr. T. was presented both to Great and Little Abington in November, 1735, and that he died in the year following.

Altar-tombs :

11, Thomas Pottrell, 17 June, 1778—30; 12, Sarah, wife of Thomas Rickard, Oct. 25, 1766—46; Thomas Rickard, 10 Aug., 1771—52

Upright stones :

13, Ann, wife of John Butcher, April 13, 1768—53; 14, John Butcher, March 18, 1791—72.

Altar-tombs :

15, Under this stone lyes buried the body of Thomas Colbatch, Clerg., a person of exemplary piety, humility, charity; who, being Vicar of this Parish, resident upon the place above eight and thirty yeares, made the work of his ministry the great concern and business of his life, in cheerfully labouring therein with fervent zeal and unwearied diligence, till he was called to receive the reward promised to that good and faithful servant, whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing. He dyed in peace, on y^e^ 14th day of March, A.D. 1732, in the 75th year of his age.* Elizabetha filia pientissima optimo Patri mœrens posuit. 16, Mrs. Jane Whestley, June the 2d, 1757—63; Mr. William Whestley, Dec. 5, 1774—89.

Upright stones :

17, Tho., son of John and Dinah Newman, April 30, 1792—25; 18, John Newman, Aug. 18, 1789—66; Dinah, his wife, Dec. 10, 1798—69.

Altar-tomb under chancel window :

19, "Here lieth the Body of Henry Markham, Clerk, who departed this life y^e^ 11th of October, 1735, Aged 80 years. The hoary head is a Crown of Glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness. Here also lieth the body of Esther, his wife, who died December y^e^ 18, An. Dom. 1742, aged 83 years."

Upright stones, north side of the chancel :

20, John Rickard, March 10, 1793—76; 21, Susannah, wife of John Rickard, Jan. 25, 1795—67; 22, Robert, the son of John and Phillis Rickard, Nov. 24, 1799—11; 23, Tho. Rickard, Feb. 4, 1807—48; 24, George Goddard, many years the faithful steward of John Mortlock, of Abington Hall, esq., Feb. 18, 1813, aged fifty-two years.

25, Altar-tomb at the north-east corner of the chancel, illegible.

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Babraham.

[1815, *Part I., pp.* 298-302.]

Babraham, in Domesday called Badburgham or Badburham, a village in the hundred of Chilford and deanery of Camps, lies about six miles south-east of Cambridge, and four north-west of Linton. [Then follows a long quotation from Lysons, which is omitted.]

The schoolhouse is a neat brick building. Over the door is this inscription :

THIS SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL WERE ERECTED AND ENDOWED BY THE MUNIFICENCE OF MRS. JUDITH BENNET, DAUGHTER OF S. LEVINUS BENNET, BAR., AND AUGMENTED BY THE LIBERALITY OF JAMES BUSH, ESQ. AND LEVINUS BUSH, ESQ. HIS SON. ANNO DOMINI 1730.

According to the returns made to Parliament in 1801, there were

* "1731, March 18. Thomas Colbatch, Vicar, was buried in woollen." —Parish Register.

in this village 38 houses, 50 families, and 196 persons; in 1811, 41 houses, 51 families, and 223 persons.

Babraham Church, which is dedicated to St. Peter,* is built of flint, stone, and brick, and consists of a nave, side-aisles, chancel, north and south porch, all slated.

At the west end of the nave stands a square embattled tower containing five bells, thus inscribed:

1, Ora pro nobis. . . .; 2, THOVGHOF THY SELFE I . . .

3, 4, and 5 have the date 1615, but are so crusted over with rust, and covered with the dung of pigeons who make their abode in the steeple, as to be unintelligible. Only one bell out of the five is made use of.

At the west end of the nave is a gallery for singers. Nearly all the seats are open. The nave is separated from the aisles by four pointed arches upon clustered columns. Over the arches, on each side, are four clerestory windows, divided into two lights by one mullion. Below the clerestory windows are the following Scripture sentences [omitted].

The reading-desk and pulpit are fixed against a pillar on the south side of the nave. The pulpit, which is carved and octangular, has a covering of red cloth with silk and tinsel fringe, ornamented, and marked with the following letters:†

B
†
L IHS I
1699.

The nave is separated from the chancel by a pointed arch; within the span of the arch, which is plastered up, are the royal arms, "W. R."

The north aisle is lighted on the north by two windows, divided by two mullions of wood into three lights. The east and west windows are divided into three lower lights by two stone mullions, which run into ramifications above. In both these windows there are remnants of painted glass; in the western one a head and cross-keys, and two other figures partly broken. Against the south wall, near the east end of the aisle, there is a low altar-tomb; the brass is lost.

The south aisle has three windows on the south, and one on the west, like the east and west windows in the north aisle. There are many small fragments of painted glass. The font, which is octangular, stands against the first pillar between the nave and this aisle. At the

* "Baburham, St. Peter: Clear yearly value, £31 15s. 6d.; King's books, £6 5s. 10d."—Bacon's "Liber Regis."

"The great tithes of this parish were formerly appropriated to Waltham Abbey; they are now the property of Mr. Adeane, who is patron of the vicarage."—Lysons's "Mag. Brit.," Camb., p. 84.

† Lucinus and Judith Bennet, 1699.

east end there is a vault, which is raised higher than the rest of the floor, and takes up half the aisle. Against the east wall, and over the vault, are two whole-length figures of white marble in antique robes, weeping boys on each side. Between the figures is a chaplet of white marble, within which, on black marble, is this inscription:

"Hasce fratrum effigies Levinus utriusq. hæres pietatis ergo posuit."

On the base of the monument:

"Here lie buried Richard and Thomas Benet, two brothers, and both of them Baronetts: they lived together, and were brought up together, at Schoole, at the University, and at Inns of Court. They married two sisters, the daughters and heires of Levinus Munck, esq. Sir Richard died Aprill y^e^ 12, 1658, aged 61.—Sir Thomas died June y^e^ 28, 1667, aged 71."

The background of the monument is black marble; on the top these arms:

Gules, a bezant between three demi-lions rampant or, Bennet; impaling, argent, two bars gules, in chief three cinquefoils of the second, Munck.

This monument is enclosed with iron rails.

Against the south wall is an oblong tablet supported by two Ionic columns, with their entablature surmounted by these arms:

Gules, a bezant between three demi-lions rampant or, Bennet; quartering Munck.

Over each of the columns is a weeping boy. This monument, which is of veined marble, and richly adorned with flowers, etc., bears the following inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Judith Benet, sole heiress of S^r^ Richard Benet bar.* by Dame Elizabeth his wife, daughter of S^r^ Charles Cæsar of Bennington, Hertfordshire, K^nt^. [remainder omitted].

Beneath the last-mentioned monument there is a cinquefoil-headed piscina. On an upright stone under the west window of this aisle:

"Here lieth the body of Humphrey Darnton, who departed this life June 2d, 1803, aged 67 years."

The chancel is lighted by two windows to the north, and as many to the south. The first window on the north and south side is divided into two long lights by a mullion, which branches off at the top. Half of the first window on the north side is of painted glass, and among it a figure of St. Peter with a key, head lost. The second window on each side consists of two lights at the bottom, and four at the top. In the middle of the chancel there is a slab with the figure of a priest; the brass and inscription are wanting. The east window is divided into three long lights and six upper ones. Above the communion-table:

"D^na^ Juditha Leuini Benet Bar. vidua una cum Juditha utriusq. filia Deo et Ecclesiæ obtulere, 1700."

* Sir Richard Bennet, Bart., of Baburgham in Cambridgeshire, died at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, May 23, 1701. Le Neve's "Mon. Ang." vol. v. p. 33.

The Creed, Decalogue, and Lord's Prayer are neatly painted on the wainscot. Over the Creed:

"Hold fast the form of sound words, ii. Tim. i. 14."

Over the Lord's Prayer:

"And he said unto them, When ye pray, say, Matth. vi. 9.—Luke xi. 2."

On a black slab near the altar-rails:

"H. S. E.

Gulielmus Cole generosus, Ashdoniæ com. Essexiæ natus, sed hic vivere, hic mori voluit. Vir certè fuit, non tam ingenti fortunâ quam modicâ usu celebrandus. Nemini sane notus cui non itidem amandus, charitate et humanitate potissimum claruit, nunc quidem primum quod mortuus sit pauperibus vicinisq. suis dolendi causa. In liberos paterni amoris pietatisq. exemplum haud vulgare vivus dedit, moriens reliquit. Ob. xi Jan^rii A.D. MDCCXXXIIII. ætat. 63. Hæres Gulielmus Cole, Aulæ de Clare Cantab. hoc pietatis erga patrem monumentum posuit.

Μακάριοι οἱ ἐν Χριστῷ κοιμῶντες"

In the south-east corner of the chancel is an altar-tomb of black marble, bearing the following arms and inscription:

Sable, two bars ermine, in chief three leopards' faces or, Feltham.

"M. P. Q. S.

Ex Suffolciæ ortus comitatu, Thomas Feltham, vir probus, generosus sciens, amicisque fidelis, bonis, malis, adiutor, obstes, vbiq. colendus, bene viuens, moriens pie, filios tres, totidemq. natas superstites relinquens x° Martij Salutis Anno 1631, sed militiæ suæ 61, per natu filium minorem hic in vitam beatiorem ad resurgendum positus."

The dimensions of the church are as follow:

	Length. feet.	Breadth. feet.
Nave	52	22
Chancel	28	21
South Aisle . . .	52	11
North Aisle . . .	52	15

Churchyard.

Upright stones, south side:

1, H. E. 1723; 2, William Hills, July 11, 1812, aged 69; 3, Thomas Bailey, Nov. 7, 1810—44; 4, Edward Neave, Sept. 1, 1794—57; 5, Martha Garthen, Sept. 11, 1770—12; 6, James Patten, Dec. 7, 1812—40; 7, Thomas Pattan, April 27, 1791—57; 8, Sarah, his wife, May 5, 1809—77; 2, Catharine Pattan, June 27, 1790—21; 10, Fras. Eaton, July 4, 1797—20; 11, Wm. Poulter (many years schoolmaster of this place), Dec. 28, 1810—83; 12, Hannah, wife of William Poulter, schoolmaster, Jan. 15, 1791—60; 13, William Poulter, June 9, 1781—31.

Altar-tomb:

"14, Charles Offord, gent. April 27, 1757—39; also Oliver Hinson Offord, his son, Oct. 18, 1758, in his infancy."

Upright stones:

"15, Margaret, the wife of James Ansell, May 11, 1790—77: 16, James Ansell, Dec. 24, 1798—80; 17, William Ansell, Dec. 29, 1797—45; 18, Thomas Tofts, Feb. 20, 1810—69."

East end:

"19, Francis Clark, June xx, 1813—69; 20, Mr. John Hinson, Dec. 3, 1755—69; 21, In hopes of a Joyful Resurrection at the Last Day, when the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible,—here lyeth the mortal remains of John Beasley (late Cook to R. J. Adeane, esq.), who departed this life Sept. 28, 1812, aged 35 years."

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Barnwell.

[1867, *Part II.*, *p.* 83.]

Some interesting specimens of mediæval pottery have been found in an old long-unused well at Barnwell, near Cambridge, of which engravings are here presented. The examples engraved (a few only of the number found in the well) are thus described:

"The smallest in the group is about 6 inches high, and is not ungraceful in form. It belongs, we should suppose, to a very early time. The size and strength of the handle are remarkable. It is covered with a green glaze. Next to it stands a vessel of a later period probably, much ornamented considering the rudeness of the manufacture. It is of red ware adorned with green glaze, which is partially worn from the ribs of the fluting, leaving the colour of the earth. Here the handle is almost disproportionately small in comparison with the bulk of the lower part of the vessel. It is twisted, and joined to the body with something like an ornamental termination. Round the neck is an ornament formed apparently by the hollow end of a stick, making circles which overlap each other. It is over a foot high. The third in the group is, so far as we know, quite unique. It is of a red-coloured clay, dashed below the spout with a patch of brown glaze, and is elegant though simple in form. The handle is set on gracefully, ending below in a trefoil, compressed in the centre as if with the thumb, and having the groove down the centre, which seems a characteristic of mediæval pottery. But its special peculiarity is a hole near the bottom, by which the contents may be tapped. In the 'bars' of the spirit-vaults of our own time a shelf may be seen next the ceiling, along which is a range of small stoneware barrels with taps in them, and labelled with the spirit or liqueur they contain. For some such purpose we may suppose the present vessel to have been intended. After it was filled, it was either inconvenient or undesirable to move it, and the contents were drawn by something of a spigot. This vessel is much superior in its manufacture to that of the one preceding it, which is remarkably ill-calculated to stand. It is as if it had been filled with liquid while the clay was yet soft, and held up, so that the bottom acquired a kind of bagging form. In the tapped vessel this is not at all the case; it

stands firmly and well. We fancy that there is something in the neatness and cleanness of its manufacture characteristic of the Early English period.

"The first pitcher which follows belongs evidently to the same family as the second in the former group, though it is of a different pattern. Here a kind of rose ornament occupies the whole of the neck, instead of being confined to a single ring. Like the other example, the handle is of the twisted form, and the body is grooved and striped. The body in this instance is covered with a dark-green glaze, which has been worn from the ribs, leaving the bare red earth. The lower part also is unglazed. The next has something of the tea-pot form. It was apparently intended for a decoction to be kept hot and poured out. A kind of vermicular ornament decorates it, with a trefoil leaf at the top. A brown glaze covers it all over. We are not sure that the next, and last which we have figured, is not earlier than those we have described. The manufacture seems rudest of any, except that it has the elaboration of a spout. The neck is ornamented with horizontal flutings, but has no other ornament, and the handle is twisted. The body is ribbed, but the ribs are waved, and so wide asunder as not to form grooves. The neck is depressed on one side. There is a spout which communicates with the body, not by a complete opening, but by a hole in the neck."

Bottisham.

[1799, *Part II., p.* 572.]

The church of Bottisham, in the county of Cambridge, five miles from Cambridge and five from Newmarket, consists of a nave and chancel of one pace, and lofty; the chancel divided from the nave by a wooden screen, and supported by three lofty arches on clustered pillars.

In the south wall of the chancel are three stalls on the same level, the arches pointed; and beyond them, to the east, a double piscina.

Within the rails, a slab over

"Joseph Davis, M.A., late rector of Barton, near Mildenhall, in Suffolk, vicar of Great Wilbingham, in this county, and minister of this parish, who died May 5, 1763, aged 61."

In the north wall a square cavity. In the centre of the chancel a broken slab. The east end of the north aisle enclosed with a screen.

The nave rests on five lofty arches supported by pillars. In the south wall are five arches in relief. In the middle a blue stone, the figure and capitals round the ledge, for Elias de Bekenham, one of the judges in the reign of Edward I. (see "Sepulchral Monuments," i., p. 78). At the head of this lies a blue coffin-fashioned stone.

At the upper end of the south aisle a man and woman joining hands; he is in a nightgown and wig, she in a gown and hair. They sit on mats, and he holds an open, she a close, book in left hand. Inscription below:

"In this vault lies the body of Sir ROGER JENYNS, knt., lord of the manor of Allington and Vauxes, in this parish, who descended from Sir John Jenyns, of Churchill, in Somersetshire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Peter Soame, of Heydon, in Essex, bart.; by whom he had only one son, Soame Jenyns, who married Mary Soame, of Dereham Grange, in Norfolk. He died 22 Sept., 1740, æt. 77.—In this vault lies the body of Dame ELIZABETH JENYNS, wife to Sir Roger J. who died May 1, 1718, æt. 62."

Arms: On a fess three bezants in a canton az., a crescent O. impaling G. a chevron between three hammers O.

Motto: Ignavis nunquam.

Benefactions.

John Salisbury, of Bottisham, died 1639, gave £10 to the town for ever, to be paid quarterly, and by the minister and churchwardens given to teach three poor children of it.

Alderman William Mott, of Cambridge, settled, 1762, by deed of gift, £5 out of the land in Great and Little Everden, after a sermon by the priest on that occasion preached here the last Sunday in March. To the minister for preaching, 10s.; to the churchwarden and overseer each for distributing, 5s.; to the clerk, 2s. 6d.; the rest to poor settled inhabitants, not receiving collection, in such proportion as the minister, churchwarden and overseer think proper.

D. H.

Cambridge.

[1776, *pp.* 201-203.]

I send you a curious account of the University of Cambridge in the sixteenth century, by a member thereof, William Soone, who sent it to George Braunius, the compiler of a concise description of the several cities of the known world, with plans. Soone, or Zoone, A.M. 1561, afterwards LL.D., was appointed Regius Law Professor by the queen, during pleasure, but soon forced to resign, being discovered to be a Papist. He then went abroad, was made Professor of Civil Law at Lorrain. He was a noted writer, and published notes on "Pomponius Mela," and died 1572 (Carter's "History of the University of Cambridge," p. 448). But the date of this letter shows a mistake as to the time of his death. It contains some curious and new particulars. The plan of Cambridge, in Braun, deserves republication, being the second oldest; and if a plate of 13 inches by 16 be not too much for you to reduce, I will endeavour to procure you the use of it.

Braunius premises, among other matters, that "traces of H. third

ditch, at Cambridge, now serve to carry off the filth of the streets into the river, and if the townspeople would bring the rivulet at the ford of Trumpington into this ditch, no town would be neater, and the deed would be as acceptable to the place as memorable to posterity." This ditch ran round on the south side of the town, by the north side of Pembroke Hall, where there is now a stream, and a body of water crossing the street; and the rivulet above-mentioned has been applied as here wished. His letter to Braunius is as follows:

"William Soone, to George Bruin, greeting. I cannot, most polite Bruin, conceal how acceptable your present from your valuable collection was to me. It is a very accurate, elegant and new description of Muscovy and ancient Scythia; and I shall make use of it, not merely as you advise to amuse, but to inform myself; and not only give it a place in my library as a memorial of your kindness, but imprint it deep in my mind. In answer to your request that I would give you what account I can of Cambridge, though my engagements at home in what I have already undertaken, or intend, keep me fully employed, and I have not the necessary books at hand, I cannot refuse your very laudable curiosity. I do this the more readily, as a small return to the place of my education,* to conduct her—now fearing in her old age to pass from the island to the continent—across the sea infested with Protestant pirates,† and blushing to appear in public in a dishabille, and, after I have rescued her from the hands of persons polluted by a new superstition, to obtain for her that place which she deserves among famous cities, by commending her to the care of a person so attached to our most holy religion as yourself.

"The University of Cambridge bears the name of its founder, Cantaber, a Spanish duke, who, when Gurguntius, son of King Belinus, was King of Britain, first invited philosophers from Athens, by the offer of handsome appointments, and established a school here A.M. 1095. Thus was this seat of the polite arts founded 394 years before Christ, according to Bede and Alfred, who are followed by John Lydgate, Lanfranc,‡ Richard of the Devizes,‖ John Herrison,§ Nicholas Cadhæus,¶ and many other historians; and this is agreeable to chronology. From the river Granta, which runs by it, and furnishes it with various articles from sea, it was called by the Saxons Cairgrant, Grantecestre, and Grantebrige. Eleutherius was

* *Institutrici meæ.*

† *Geusiis latrociniis;* from *Geux*, hugonots.

‡ Either the Archbishop of Canterbury, t. W. 1. author of many theological pieces, or a Welch historian of that name, mentioned by Thinne in Hollinshed's Chron. III. 1590. Tan., "Bib. Brit.," p. 464.

§ His Chronicle of England is in MS. in Benet College library. He lived in the end of the twelfth century.—Tanner, *Ibid.*, p. 625.

‖ Physician, Fellow of King's College, etc., wrote concerning the founders of this university in the sixteenth century.—*Ibid.*, p. 399.

¶ Quære this author.

the first Pope who confirmed the founding of the Universty, in the reign of King Lucius, who was the chief of the British kings, and sent to Rome Elvan and Medad, to bring the Christian faith (A.D. 188) into his dominions. It has suffered many calamities: First, in the war between the tyrants Diocletian and Maximinus (A.D. 307), when it was burnt; but restored by Octavius,* who built (A.D. 344) many houses for students; a second time by the Saxons (A.D. 458), in conjunction with the school of Pelagius, when the Cambridge divines† laboured by their disputations to confute and put a stop to that heresy. Scarce was it recovered from this calamity, by the help of Vortiger, when a third befel it, which almost ruined it, from the Picts and Saxons, those enemies of Christianity, who cruelly massacred two thousand monks at Bangor only. King Cadwallader, who resigned his regal dignity, and assumed the monastic habit, had but just restored it (A.D. 538), after this destruction, when it was a fourth time burnt by the Cimbri, or, as they are now called, Danes, under the command of Inguar and Ubba (A.D. 624). It was rebuilt by Alfred, first monarch of England (A.D. 870-872), and is now arrived at such a pitch of splendour as to have nineteen‡ houses of students, but only fourteen colleges, which, for magnificence and wealth, deserve the name of royal palaces rather than of houses for scholars. John Mason, a Scotch writer, says, that in his time there were five or six thousand students.§ The common dress of all is a sacred cap‖ (I call it sacred because worn by priests), a gown reaching down to their heels, of the same form as that of priests. None of them live out of the colleges in the townsmen's houses; they are perpetually quarrelling and fighting with them; and this is more remarkable in the mock fights which they practise in the streets in summer with shields and clubs. They go out in the night to show their valour, armed with monstrous great clubs furnished with a cross-piece of iron to keep off the blows, and frequently beat the watch. When they walk the streets they take the wall, not only of the inhabitants, but even of strangers, unless persons of rank. Hence the proverb, that 'a Royston horse and a Cambridge Master of Arts are a couple of creatures that will give way to nobody.'¶ Royston is a village that supplies London with malt, which is carried

* He means *Octavian*, a British prince.—See Cantelupe's "Hist. of Cambr.," published by Parker.

† *Divini homines Cantabrigienses*, faithful persons.—Cantelupe.

‡ Unless some of the old hostels were then standing and in use, it is not easy to make out this number of halls. There were only fourteen colleges, because Emanuel was not founded till 1584, and Sidney not till 1590.

§ A mistake: see hereafter.

‖ *Pileus sacer.*

¶ Fuller records this proverb after our author, and in his quaint way vindicates our students on the score of superior merit and prowess, acknowledging their civility to all who deserved it.—Worthies in Camb.

up on horseback. In standing for degrees, the north-country and south-country men have warm contests with one another; as at Oxford the Welsh and English, whom the former call Saxons. In the months of January, February and March, to beguile the long evenings, they amuse themselves with exhibiting public plays,* which they perform with so much elegance, such graceful action, and such command of voice, countenance and gesture, that, if Plautus, Terence or Seneca were to come to life again, they would admire their own pieces, and be better pleased with them than when they were performed before the people of Rome; and Euripides, Sophocles and Aristophanes would be disgusted at the performance of their own citizens. The officers of the University which are perpetual, are the Chancellor, who is now William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Principal Secretary of State; High Steward,† Robert, Earl of Leicester; Syndic,‡ a person well versed in the common law, George Gerard, Chancellor of the Exchequer;§ the Chancellor's Commissary,‖ John Ithell, LL.D. These offices are held only by persons of the highest rank, who by their influence can protect the rights of the University. The annual officers are the Vice-Chancellor, to whom all matters are referred; the Proctors, who moderate in the schools, take care of the watch and of the meat to see that it is wholesome; the Taxers, who take care of the corn; the Scrutators, who collect the votes in the senate-house; the Professors, who give lectures extraordinary in Divinity, Civil Law, Physic, Hebrew and Greek, and have each a salary of £140¶ per annum. The Apparitors, commonly called Beadles, have all titles,** except one, who is the Vice-Chancellor's Marshall.†† In short, though I went to Paris as soon as I left England, thence to Dol, thence to Friburg, thence over the Alps to Padua, was many years Professor at Lorrain, disputed in the assembly of the learned at Rome, and read lectures at Cologne, and have gone through many other vicissitudes, if any regard is due to experience founded on so much seeing, hearing, reading and actual use, I may venture to affirm, with a degree of certainty, that the dignity of this form of school government consists in its extensiveness.‡‡ When the different ranks are assembled in the senate-house, which is done by the Marshall going round to all the colleges and halls, and standing in the court, with his gilded staff in one hand and his hat in the other, and with a loud voice proclaiming the day and hour of the congregation, you would think the wisest and gravest senators of some great republic were met together. To conclude,

* Exhibitions of this sort were usual on public occasions, such as royal or other visits; but I do not recollect that they were a constant winter practice.

† *Oeconomus.* ‡ *Syndicus.* § *Procurator fisci.*

‖ *Mundatarius Cancellarii.* ¶ *Aurei.*

** *Nobilitatis titulis ornantur.* They are *Esquires.* †† *Viator.*

‡‡ *Hujus Reip. scholasticæ summam dignitatem esse summam amplitudinem.*

the way of life in these colleges is the most pleasant and liberal; and if I might have my choice and my principles would permit, I should prefer it to a kingdom. Farewell. Cologne, the day before Whitsunday, 1575."

I shall subjoin a translation of John Major's account of this university, referred to by Soone. Major or Mayor was a native of Hadingtonshire in Scotland, student at Christ's College, Cambridge, and professor at St. Andrew's, 1518, where he died about 1530.

"The University of Cambridge," says he, "is little inferior to that of Oxford either in number of students or in literature. Several kings and queens have founded handsome colleges there. Here is King's College, a principal one, which may compare with New College at Oxford; also Queen's College, a very handsome one, a royal foundation, not inferior to the other for revenues and bursars; Christ's College, where I studied three months, because I found it stood in St. Andrew's parish. A nunnery has been turned into Jesus College by the advice of the learned and worthy Dr. Stubs.* The nuns did not like to be shut up there, but admitted the company of scholars, whereby they gave offence to the graver sort; and being turned out, and disposed of in other nunneries, poor scholars were placed here in their room, who might apply themselves to learning and virtue, and bring forth leaves in their season. I much approve the turning out these women; for if they follow bad courses instead of religion, women of better character should be put in their room. Here are many other colleges, where lectures are read every day. In these universities the students study seven or eight years before they take the degree of Master of Arts. They choose annually a chancellor (called at Paris a rector), a grave man of the highest degree. Thomas Bradwardine was Chancellor of Oxford.† They choose also aunually two proctors, who have the administration of justice, even over all the laity in the town. And though the laity are equal, if not superior, in number, to the scholars, they dare not rise up against them, for the scholars would soon overpower them. You would find four or five thousand students in each university, all grown up to man's estate, carrying swords and bows, and for the most part noble. Grammar is not taught in the colleges."—"Historia Majoris Britanniæ," B. I., c. v.

In B. III., c. i., he tells us how he used to lie awake the greatest part of the night on festivals to hear the melody of the bells at Cambridge, which, as the university stood on a river, was heightened by the reverberation of the sound from the water.

* This is a curious misnomer for Dr. *Chubb*, who was first Master of Jesus College, 1497.

† Our author is singular in making Thomas Bradwardine, who died Archbishop of Canterbury, 1349, Chancellor of Oxford, except Bale, who misquotes Leland for this. He was Chancellor of London only.—Tan. "Bib. Brit." p. 120. "Godwin de Præf." p. 112.

[1816, *Part I., p.* 516.]

I cannot forbear noticing an inscription mentioned by Mr. Blomefield, as being in his time in St. Clement's Church, on a stone, with a double circumscription; it was broken in pieces, part lying in the nave and part in the south aisle, IEI· GIST: IOVN: DE HELVSINGHAM: CLERK: IADIS: MEVRE: DE LAVNBRIDGE, etc., *i.e.*, Here lies John of Helysingham, formerly Mayor of Cambridge. The inscription is Norman French; the date 1329.

[1801, *Part II., p.* 623.]

Doll's Close, where Downing College was at first designed to be built, is out of the town of Cambridge, on the Barnwell side, beyond Christ's pieces.

By an Act passed last June, it was changed for a site in Pembroke Leys, nearer the entrance into the town from Linton and Colchester.

TOPOG.

[1815, *Part II., p.* 320.]

On removing the wainscot from the south side of the chapel at Jesus College, near the altar, a beautiful niche, formed of the Saxon and Gothic arches united, with their transoms complete, was discovered. It is almost needless to remind your readers that the chapel is part of the conventual church belonging to a convent of Benedictine nuns, instituted in the reign of Henry I., and the niche originally contained the holy water, the two Gothic arches having two small fonts for that purpose. This newly-discovered relic is formed of a Saxon arch, bisected by two segments of a circle, which form two elegantly-pointed Gothic arches within the Saxon one. The arches are supported by three small pillars of Purbeck stone, whose capitals are ornamented with flowers. The whole is surrounded with a beautiful architrave of fretwork. We are indebted for the recovery of this elegant niche to the present bursar of that learned foundation (the Rev. Mr. Hustler), who has had such parts of it as were decayed restored; and the whole will now remain a specimen of his correct taste, and a beautiful though silent tribute to the architecture of a former day. The chapel itself is undergoing a thorough repair.

A LOVER OF ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, CAMBRIDGE.

[1842, *Part II., pp.* 244-247.]

In the accompanying view this very curious church is represented as it will appear when the restorations now in progress are completed. The structure, which is popularly styled the "Round Church," is the

oldest of the four existing churches* built in England on the plan of the Church of the Resurrection at Jerusalem, more commonly known as the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. It was consecrated in the year 1101 (1 Henry I.) and from this well-ascertained date it is rendered the more valuable as an example of early architecture.

In September, 1841, a portion of the building fell, in consequence of the injurious practice of forming graves within the structure. The partial repairs which were in consequence undertaken were commenced on a scale suited rather to the ability of the parish than to the interesting character and permanent utility of the fabric, and they were suspended at the suggestion of some members of the university, to allow time for ascertaining the nature and probable cost of a complete and substantial restoration.

The Cambridge Camden Society came to a resolution to aid the good work of restoration with their advice and superintendence, and, as far as their ability extended, with funds. With this view the assistance of A. Salvin, Esq., F.S.A., was secured, and from this gentleman's report on the building it appeared—

"That the failure which first manifested itself in an outward inclination of the south wall of the circular aisle, was produced by the sapping or slipping away of the solid gravel on which the bases of the columns and of the outer wall rested, in consequence of, or accelerated by, graves having been dug too close to foundations originally shallow. From this cause the Norman groining of that part of the aisle which abutted on and partially supported the round tower fell in, and the crown of the triforium arches, imperfectly constructed at first, and weakened by vibration from the bells, became extremely insecure. The tower was thus left in imminent danger of falling, from the weight of the belfry story, to sustain which it had not been originally intended."

In consequence of this alarming state of the edifice, the following repairs were, in the estimate of the architect, necessary to be done:

"To strengthen the walls and bases of the columns by a bed of concrete, to restore the groining, and to secure the round tower by iron bands. It was further proposed to take off the belfry story, and to surmount the original part of the tower with a conical roof; to clear away the earth accumulated against the walls to the original earth line; to restore the original Norman windows (of which one remained in the clerestory); to clear away the pews and galleries from the circular aisle; to procure additional church room by building an aisle to the present chancel corresponding to that on the north side; and to relay the leaden roof of the chancel. A belfry tower was also necessary to receive the peal of bells." . . .

* The other three are the Temple Church in London, one at Northampton, and one at Little Maplestead, Essex. There are, in addition to these perfect churches, ruins of two others at Temple Bruer and Aslackby, Lincolnshire.

As the church appeared previous to these restorations, it showed that a superstructure had been raised on the clerestory walls, which gave to the whole the appearance of a tower. This addition had destroyed the integrity of the design, and the removal of it was an essential preliminary to the restoration of the structure. Since then the important parts of the restorations necessary for securing the building have been effected, and the clerestory and roof have been reconstructed in accordance with the works of the period. The groining lately completed over the circular part is of remarkable span and most excellent workmanship. . . .

Of course, there are several views of this remarkable church in its former state, of which we may mention one* in Britton's "Architectural Antiquities," 4to., 1805; and another in Greig's "Topographical and Antiquarian Cabinet," 12mo., 1812. They are both accompanied by interior views. So long since as the year 1781 Mr. Essex, the Cambridge architect, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries a restoration of the Round Church, and his elevation and section of the building in that state are engraved in the sixth volume of the "Archæologia." He also gives a ground-plan of the edifice; but another, more accurately delineated, is contained in Mr. Britton's work. . . .

The interior diameter of the Round Church, from north to south, is 41 feet, and the thickness of the walls is 1 foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The east end or chancel, with a northern aisle, was built in the year 1313, as appears by a deed for that purpose, "dat. apud Cantebr. die Dominica prox. post festum Sci Valentini Martiris anno Domini MCCCXIII."

[1814, *Part I., pp.* 321-325.]

St. Michael's Church, Cambridge (a south-west view of which accompanies this; see Plate I.), stands on the east side of Trinity Street, opposite to the Tree Court of Caius College, and formerly belonged to the house of St. Michael, which was founded by Harvey de Stanton† 1324, and stood on the spot now occupied by the west side of Trinity College. To this college now belong all the ancient revenues of that house, and among them this appropriation, which ever since has been served by a chaplain nominated by that society.‡ This church consists of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles. In each of the aisles there has been a piscina; that in the south remains perfect, and in the eastern corners of the said aisle are two niches,

* After a sketch by S. Prout, and more picturesque than accurate. The tower is made to diminish too much as it rises.

† Harvey de Stanton was Canon of York and Wells, Rector of East Deirham and North Creik in Norfolk, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Edward II., had the patronage of West Riston Church, Norfolk, 1327; died 1337.

‡ "St. Michael's in Cambridge Cur. Michael House, Prop. Trin. Coll. Camb. Held by license, not in charge."—Bacon's "Liber Regis," p. 235.

beautifully ornamented, for statues. The north aisle is said to have been used as a chapel to Gonville Hall, and the south aisle to Michael's House. The chancel or choir served some time as a chapel to Trinity College, since its present foundation. The bishop's visitations and confirmations are held in the chancel, on each side of which are stalls, the seat of each turns up, the under part being adorned (like most seats in our cathedrals) with a device in alto-relievo. The ascent to the altar is by one step. Three stalls, very richly ornamented in the style of the fourteenth century, are in the south wall for the officiating ministers, and rise above one another towards the east.* The wainscoting within the altar-rails hides the most eastern stall, and, I doubt not, a piscina also.

The length of the nave is 13 yards, breadth $8\frac{1}{2}$. The length of the chancel $17\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 8. The length of the south aisle 26, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$. The length of the north aisle 25, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$. The length of the steeple $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 4.

At the east end of the north aisle is the vestry, which, together with the north and south aisles, nave, and chancel, are leaded. The porch, which is on the north side, is tiled.

At the west end of the south aisle stands a square tower (with a spire covered with lead) which contains four bells. Three are thus inscribed :

CHRISTOPHER . CRAYE . MADE . ME . 1687.

The fourth thus :

CHARLES : NEWMAN : MADE : MEE : 1684 : MICHELL : PUGSON : HENRY : PYKE WARDENS :

Mr. John Pindar of this parish gave £15 towards buying a new bell in 1689.

Tombstones in the south aisle.

On a blue slab :

"Ludovicus Williams, filius natu maximus Josephi Williams de Insula Jamaica arm. et Collegii de Gonv. & Cai. Alumnus, ob. Oct. 31, 1741, æt. 18."

On a marble tablet in the south wall :

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Ellis, Gent. of Glaney-wern in the county of Denbigh, late scholar of Trinity College in this University; who died March 12, 1759, aged 22."

On the floor :

"Here lies the body of Thomas Purchas, who died 10th March, 1773, aged 67 years."

"In memory of Sarah, wife of John Cornell, who died Nov. 22, 1792, aged 35 years. Also their Son, who died an infant. Also of John Cornell, who died May 18, 1800, aged 51 years."

* That of the bishop or rector is about two or three inches higher than that of the priest, and the stall of the priest is the same in respect of the deacon.

"Andreas Adorna Bremensis, jvrispr: stvdiosvs febre obiit Cantabrigiæ secvndo die Jvlii anno MDCXXIX, sepvltvs die qvinto, anno ætatis svæ XXV.*

"Andreæ Dornæi svnt hic ossa sepvlta,
Absens dvm patria civica jvra colit."

The above inscription is in capital letters. The brass figure is wanting.

"In memory of William Allen, who died the 5th of June, 1754, aged 54. Also Mary Allen, his wife, who died the 23d of October, 1770, aged 55."

"Here lieth the body of Mary Fuller, who departed this life Feb. the 18th, 1748-9, aged 63."

"Here lies the body of James Ivers, who died March the 21st, 1746-7, aged 60 years. James Ivers died Dec. 7, 1757, aged 2 years.

"Here lieth the body of Mary Ivers, died Jan. the 18th, 1760. On the south side of this stone lieth her husband and grandsons.

"James Ivers died June 27th, 1773, aged 58.—Mary, daughter of James and Ann Ivers, died February 23d, 1775, aged 17 years.—Ann, wife of James Ivers, died December 20th, 1784, aged 67 years."

"Charlotte and Charles Underwood, 1765.

"Under this stone lie the remains of Joseph Underwood, late Cook of Catherine Hall, who died Nov. 12, 1806, aged 44 years.—Also of Elizabeth Moule his sister, and wife of William Moule, who died Feb. 5, 1807, aged 39 years, having survived her brother only eleven weeks."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas James, Printer, who died October the 27th, 1750, aged 40."

On a blue slab:

"Here lieth the body of Mary Middleton, the second wife of Dr. Conyers Middleton, who died April 26th, MDCCXLV. an. æt. XXXVIII.; and also Barbara Middleton, her beloved niece, who died a few weeks before her, an. æt. XII."

On a brass plate against the south wall, in capitals:

"Prope jacet Edvardvs, Radvlphi Dod de Shockledge in comitatv Cestriensi generosi, qvondam Collegii Caio-Gonvilensis per triennivm alvmnvs, optime spei jvvenis, qui vitam mortalem cvm immortali commvtavit 26 Sept. 1636, æt. 19.

(*Dod.* Arg. on a fess gul. between 3 bars wavy sab. 3 crescents or; quartering, 1st, sab. and gul. an eagle displayed arg. 2nd, arg. 3 mullets s. pierced of the field.)

"In illivs morbvm . . . . ardentem febrem.
Caste Pver flammis sic sævis vrere? vincor
Vt credam, tostas febre fvisse nives,
Flamma digne pver meliore, I tv qvoqve svrsvm
Syderibvs mistvs, jam novvs ignis eris."

On the floor:

"Francis Hodson, second son of Francis and Ann Hodson, of this parish, died April 24th, 1771, aged 1 year and 8 days. Happy is he who finds an early grave. —William, fourth son of Francis and Ann Hodson, died July 16, 1778, aged 10 months and 12 days.—Sophia, fifth daughter of the said Francis and Ann Hodson, died Sept. 7th, 1781, aged 16 months and 7 days.—John, sixteenth child of the said Francis and Ann Hodson, died Dec. 29, 1789, aged 9 months and 20 days.

"William Henry, the eighth son and fifteenth child of Francis and Ann Hodson, died October 16, 1795, aged 7 years, 10 months, and 6 days. Of such is

* Extract from the register: "Mr. Andreas Vandorne, a Dutchman, buried the 5th of July, 1629."

CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARY

the Kingdom of Heaven.—Elfrida, the wife of James Brown, and fourth daughter of Francis and Ann Hodson, died May 9, 1799, aged 22.—Ann, the wife of Francis Hodson, and mother of Francis, William, Sophia, John, William Henry, and Elfrida, whose remains are here deposited, died Feb. 20, 1804, aged 54 years and 41 days. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.—Keppel, the fifth son and ninth child of Francis and Ann Hodson, died August 24, 1806, aged 27 years and 20 weeks. My flesh shall rest in hope.—Ps. xvi. 9.

"Charles Robert Hodson, tenth son and seventeenth child of Francis and Ann Hodson, died August 1, 1812, aged 21 years and 14 days. 'Whom the Almighty loves He calls with early mandate to Himself.'—Francis Hodson,* husband of Ann, and father of Francis, William, Sophia, John, William Henry, Elfrida, Keppel, and Charles, whose remains are here deposited, died October 17, 1812, aged 72 years and 3 months. The Lord knoweth the days of the upright, and their inheritance shall be for ever."

"Depositum Johannis Case, M. B. Socii Senioris Coll. de Gonvile & Caius, qui obiit Mar. 12°, Anno D'ni 1699, ætatis suæ 38°."

On the north of the above is a stone robbed of the brass figure and inscription.

"In memory of Ann Hasewell, wife of John Hasewell, who died October the 25th, 1745, aged 44 years; and also in memory of John Hasewell, the son of John and Ann Hasewell, who died Aug. 23, 1731, aged 5 months and 2 weeks."

East end of the south aisle.

On a blue slab:

"Here lieth the body of Sarah Middleton, the wife of Dr. Conyers Middleton, who died Feb. XIX. MDCCXXX. an. æt. LVII.—Here lieth the body of Conyers Middleton,† D.D., who died July 29, 1750, an. æt. 67."

"E. Gooch, ob. 30 Sept. 1733."

"In memory of Mary Edwards, who died March 12, 1785."

"In memory of Mary Sproson, who died 24th Feb. 1800, aged . . years."

In the belfry:

"To the memory of William Bell, who died Oct. 20, 1795, aged 61 years."

Over the door into the belfry from the south side of the nave is a table of—

"Annual Benefactions to the Poor of the parish of St. Michael in Cambridge.

"1556, Eliz. Woolfe.—Twelve bushels of coals, paid by St. Peter's College.

"1593, Lambert Damps.—Six bushels of coals, paid by the Corporation.

"1668, John Graves.—Ten bushels of coals, paid out of an estate in the Parish of the Holy Sepulchre now in the possession of Doctor Pennington.

"1744, Ann Carrow, and 1754, Thomas York.—Two chaldron of coals, paid by this parish.

---

* Late editor of the *Cambridge Chronicle*. See *Gent. Mag.*, Nov., 1812, p. 496.

† Conyers Middleton was born at Richmond in Yorkshire [Dr. Lempriere, in his Biographical Dictionary, says that Dr. Middleton was born at York], Dec. 27, 1683; at the age of seventeen was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1706 was chosen Fellow. In 1707 he commenced M.A., and in 1717 was created D.D. by royal mandate. Dr. Middleton was appointed principal librarian to the University of Cambridge about 1722, and in 1731 chosen Woodwardian Professor. He was Rector of Hexcome, Surrey, and died at Hildersham, co. Cambridge, an estate of his own purchasing.—For a list and an account of Dr. Middleton's works the reader may be referred to "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. v., pp. 405-423.

"1775, Samuel Forlow.—Ten shillings distributed in bread, paid out of an estate in this parish now in the possession of Ann Forlow.

"1707, Jas. Duport,* D.D., Master of Magdalen College.—Ten pounds, for which the Parishioners agreed to give yearly to the Poor on St. Thomas's day, twelve shillings worth of bread, to be paid for out of the Churchwarden's rate."

The font, at the south-west corner of the nave, is a plain octangular basin of stone, lined with lead, and supported by an octangular basement without ornament; near it is a stone—

"In memory of John Flake, jun., who died Nov. 5, 1767, in the 27th year of his age."

On a blue slab:

"Underneath this stone doth lie,
As much virtue as could die,
Which when alive did vigour give
To as much beauty as could live.
A. H.—E. H.—A. H."

Under the west window is a slab with the figure of a lady, but the brass and inscription are wanting.

"In memory of Thomas Sharpe, who departed this life June 3, 1788, aged 73 years.—Also of Susannah his daughter, who departed this life Oct. 6, 1799, aged 47 years.—And also Mary his wife, who departed this life Sept. 30, 1801, aged 80 years."

"Here lieth the body of John Fordham, who died March 8, 1735, aged 53 years."

On the north side of the above are two stones, both robbed of the brass.

"In memory of James, the son of John and Hannah Wynne, who died August 14, 1769, aged 24 years.—And Dorothy Wynne their daughter, who died June 20th, 1779, aged 20 years.—Also John Wynne, who died Feb. 13, 1788, aged 68 years.—Also of two Grandsons and two Granddaughters of John Wynne."

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Robert Carrow, Gent. who departed Feb. the 1st 1738, in the 69th year of his age.—Also here lieth the body of Ann, the wife of Mr. Robert Carrow; she departed this life Sept. 29, 1744, in the 68th year of her age."

Below which is *one* stone bereft of its brass, and *another* illegible.

On the south side of the nave stand the pulpit and reading-desk;† opposite which hangs a branch, given in 1713 by Mr. Auberry, Fellow of Trinity College, then minister.

West of the pulpit is a painting of the royal martyr, King Charles I.; at his feet lies his crown overturned, and the following inscription:

MVNDI CALCO, ... SPLENDIDAM AT GRAVEM.

Below the picture there is on a board against the wall: "Lord,

* James Duport, D.D., Greek Professor, Dean of Peterborough, Rector of Burbach, Leicestershire, etc., for an account of whose life, benefactions, etc., see Nichols's "Leicestershire," vol. iv., part 2, p. 416.

† The pulpit, which is octagon, is covered with brown velvet, and has a cushion of the same.

remember David and all his troubles" (Psa. cxxxii. v. 10). And below that a small tablet:

"In memory of Joseph West, who died December 6th, 1763, aged 60 years, an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and sincere friend. Also Mary his wife, who died Nov. 21st, 1771, aged 68 years."

The nave is separated from the chancel by a neat wooden screen, and from the aisles by massy stonework, which has been once ornamented.

The chancel within the altar-rails is wainscoted. Over the altar-table, which is covered with velvet, is a gilt frame, formerly intended to contain a painting, but is now adorned with velvet, corresponding to the altar covering. On the altar-table are two large candlesticks and dish. In the east window, which consists of five lights, are the royal arms of England in modern painted glass. In a window of the north aisle are some fragments of painted glass, and in the west window of the nave are the arms of Earl Warren.

In the chancel are these tombs:

"In memory of Joseph Hart, who died Sept. 6, 1801, aged 52 years."

"Hic jacet, juxta Gulielmum Morden Prid. Nonas Martii 1678-9 defunctum, filius ejus Johannes Morden è Societate Medii Templi Armiger; qui ex hâc vitâ demigravit 8° Kal. Jun. 1685. aº æt. suæ XXXI. C. Morden posuit."

"To the memory of Elizabeth Coe, who departed this life July 4, 1788, aged 3 months."

"In memory of John Mack, student of Trinity College, died Dec. 14, 1798, aged 21 years.—Also to the memory of John Scott, of Market-Raisin, Lincolnshire, student of Trinity College, who died June 5th, 1806, aged 18 years."

Near the above is a large blue slab with the figure of a priest, but the brass is wanting.

On a blue slab edged with white marble:

"H. S. E. Thomas Green, A.M.* Coll. S.S. Trinitatis Bibliothecarius, et in hâc Academiâ Prælector Woodwardianus; vir probitate et benevolentiâ ut nemini secundus, ita studiorum quæ Dei gloriam in operibus ejus præcipuè demonstrant amantissimus. Quò magis notus, eò magis suis desideratus, obiit Quart. Non. Junii, anno ætatis suæ 51, Christi 1788."

"G. D. Whittington,† 1807."

"Hic jacent reliquiæ duarum Sororum, Annæ Daw, & Saræ Ellis, Maximiliani Daw Armigeri, et Gulielmi Ellis Clerici, Uxorum. Illa, oppidi hujus Incola, die 26^to^ Aprilis, A.D. 1799°, nullâ progenie susceptâ obiit. Hæc, iniquâ valetudine diù conflictata, morboque præ dolore ac vigiliis ingravescente, dum suis procul relictis indesinenter at infeliciter Sorori graviter ægrotanti serviebat; triduum tantum superstes, à marito septemque liberis valde desiderata, decessit.—Mox, paucis tantum diebus interpositis, annis et imbecilitate confiicta, ex iisdem ædibus elata est, atque in eodem sepulcro condita, earum Mater, Catherine Emby."

---

* See *Gent. Mag.* for June, 1788, p. 565.

† "July 24, At Cambridge, after three days' illness, aged 26, the Rev. George D. Whittington, LL.B. of St. John's College, son of —— W., Esq., of Saxmundham, Suffolk."—*Gent. Mag.*, 1807, p. 783.

On blue slabs:

"Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Smith, niece of the Master of Gonvile and Caius College, who died March XVIII. aged XXXII years.—Also by the side of her daughter lie the remains of Margaret Smith, widow of Joseph Smith, esq. of Coltishall, Norfolk, who died VIII Jan. MDCCCIV, aged LXXI years."

"Here lieth the body of Peggy Smith, niece of the Master of Gonvile and Caius College, who died Oct. XXX, MDCCLXXXVI, aged XXVI years.—Here lieth Caroline, the daughter of the Rev. John and Mary Porter, born Aug. XXVI, MDCCLXXXVI. died Apr. III. MDCCLXXXVIII."

"In memory of Thomas Hart, who departed this life May the 1st, 1783, aged 44 years. He was possessed of a truly benevolent heart: he lived deservedly beloved: he was a sincere Christian."

"Samuel Forlow died October 12th, 1775, aged 52 years. I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and tho' after my skin, worms destroy this body; yet in my flesh shall I see God.—Samuel Forlow, jun. April 6th, 1782."

"Anna, relict of Samuel Forlow, died Aug. 14th, 1806, aged 74. Blessed are they that die in the Lord, even so said the Spirit, for they rest from their labour."

"In memory of Robert, son of Samuel and Ann Forlow, who died Feb. 12th, 1768, aged 10 months.—Also Martin, the son of the said Samuel and Ann Forlow: he died June 5th, 1771, aged 6 years." . . .

On the south side of the chancel is a tablet of white marble:

"Sacred to the memory of Samuel Forlow, son of Samuel and Ann Forlow, who died April 6, 1782, in the nineteenth year of his age. His loss was great, for great were his virtues."

On flat stones near the vestry door:

"Dorothea Bousefield, Oct. 31, 1766."

"In memory of Sarah Shepard (of Wakefield), eldest sister of John Shepard, who died 8th May, 1806, aged 49 years."

"H. S. E. Johannes-Apsey Shepard, Coll. SS. Trin. Alumnus Johannis et Rebeccæ Shepard filius unicus, optimæ spei juvenis ingenio virili et moribus suavissimis insignis, ob. 27 Apr. An. Salut 1801, ætat XIX desideratissimus."

[1814, *Part I., pp.* 433-438.]

Monument against the north wall of the chancel (the inscription in capital letters).

Parker. Az. or vert, frettée, a fess or, quartering az. a chev. between 3 trefoils or, quartering az. a bend gul. between 6 martlets sable.

"Lector, adverte qvis hoc svb saxo conditvs, monet te, svb qva gemis mortalitatis sarcina. Edwardvs Parker, Thomæ Parker eqvitis avrati filivs, (ex Philadelpha conjvge, qvi nobili Dacreorvm sangvine orta est,) natalivm sorte tertivs, splendore morvm nvlli secvndvs, hic jacet: natale solvm, Ratton, Willingdoniæ in comitatv Svsexiæ, sed Regiæ Trinitatis in gremio rvrsvs fovebat domvs. Octobris 4°. anno sexcentesimo qvadragesimo 9° svpra millesimvm ex qvo Devs mortale genvs stvpenda se exinanieus invisit hvmilitate, efflavit piam animam, cvm viginti nondvm etates adspexisset: hæc rervm sors est nostrarvm, vt nvnqvam dvrent, ne cvm sint perfectissimæ. Nil habvit pverile præter ætatem pver, jam adolescens magnetica virtvte potens spectatæ probitatis, qvos novit, attraxit, omnes: vtrivsqv; dvm vixit, spes parentis fvit; cvm occvbvit, vtriqve commvnis dolor." [Latin elegiacs omitted.]

Below which, on the same wall, is a small brass plate:

"Roberto Leeds, nec alta nec magna sa ienti, par monumentum 1680."

Against the north wall of the chancel are the three following tablets of white marble; the two first are over the vestry door, the third is within the altar-rails:

"M. S. Humphredi Parry, Davidis et Caterinæ Janæ Parry, de Crichell, in Com. Dorset. filii natu minimi, anno nonodecimo vix emenso abrepti: posuit Frater, A. D. MDCCXCVII."

"M. S. Edmundi Parry, Collegii S. S. Trinitatis alumni, quem in medio vitæ ac laborum cursu, moribus, ingenio, doctrinâ, insignem, mors abripuit, suis haud sibi immatura, anno ætatis xix.

Hanc tabulam P. C. Sodales."

"Hic juxta tumulatus est eximiæ spei juvenis Henricus Wilding, Jacobi Wilding Salopiensis filius natu octavus, Collegii S.S. Trinitatis alumnus. Inter multas æqualium suorum lachrymas mortalia reliquit, Id. Feb. A.D. MDCCCVIII. annum ætatis agens XVIII."

North aisle.

"Here lieth the body of John Graves, who died the 4th of July, 1662."

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas the son of William Martin & Eliz. his wife, who died July 24, 1694, aged 20 years."

Near the above is a slab robbed of the brass:

"In memory of Frederick, son of Rich. & Dorothy Hall, who died April 15, 1802, aged 1 year."

Here are three other stones also robbed of the brass.

"M. B. 1766."

Under the organ loft:

"Here lieth the body of Samuel Belcher . . Aldr. who died Nov. the 2d, 1735, aged . . years."

"In memory of William Peterson Bones, son of Wm. & Amy Bones, who died May 15, 1788, aged 12 years; and of James Bones their son, who died August 25, 1807, aged 31 years."

On a small marble tablet against the north wall:

"James Bones, surgeon of the Royal Navy, who departed this life Aug. 25, 1807, aged 31 years. This testimony of affection is a small tribute to exalted merit."

On a brass plate against the south wall of the north aisle (in capitals):

"Johannes Wright, Norfolciensis, filivs Thomæ Wright nvper de Weeting, viri honesta fama, nvmerosa prole, et rerv' experientia clari, natv minimvs, florida ætate adolescens annorv' 19, moribvs probvs, religione pivs, bonarvm artivm perqvam stvdiosvs, in pavperes liberalis, cognatis, Collegio, et svis, mvnificvs, omnibvs qvibvscv' vixerit charissimvs, alvmnvs Caio-Gonevillensis, animam Deo, corpvs hvic solo consecravit, 2° Avgvsti anno D'ni 1599. Mœsti fratres svvm defvnctvm, elogio fraterni amoris ergô ornavervnt."

On the floor:

"In memory of James Bennet, who died Oct. 6, 1763, aged 59 years. Ann, the wife of James Bennet, died July 9, 1764, aged 60 years. Sibilla Bennet, their daughter, died December 9, 1763, aged 33 years. Also near this place lie six of their children, who died in their infancy." . . .

One stone, brass wanting.

On a monument against the north wall :

"Nere this place lyeth interr'd as followeth. Thomas Spencer was buried the 25th of September, 1679. Lellis,* late wife of the said Thomas, was buried the 1st March, 1698. Allis, the daughter of Thomas and Lellis his wife, was buried the 11th of Jan., 1676. Thomas, the son of Tho. and Lellis, was buried the 11th of June, 1677. Charles, the son of Tho. and Lellis, was buried the 16th of March, 1690."

Against the north wall :

"To the pious memory of Joseph Woodcock,† who was buried, with a son named Titus, in this Church-yard, but the grave-stone has been removed. He was the best of grandfathers for bringing up and educating three of his daughter's children. Woodcock Mee was ten years in Queen's College. Richard, the second brother, married to the second daughter of the late Sir John Jacob, bart., of West Wratting, in this county, who liv'd happily together 43 years. She died Jan. the 22d, 1778."

On the floor :

"Here lyeth the body of . . . . . interr'd the 1 day of July, 1660."

"In memory of Mercy, the wife of Richard Hovell, who died 28 July, 1787, aged 64 years. Also of Richard Hovell, who died June 30, 1791, aged 68 years."

On a blue slab in the place where the altar of the north aisle stood :

"Here lyeth the body of Leah York, widow and relict of John York, and second daughter of Bartholomew Webb, late of Gamlingay, in the county of Cambridge, baker, who departed this life Sept. 18, 1744, aged 70 years.—Here lies interred the body of Thomas York, gent., son of the above Leah York, late alderman of the corporation of Camb., and sometime mayor of the same. His abilities in his profession as a practitioner of the Law, and his integrity as a good member of society, are attested by all with whom or for whom he was concerned, in every private or public capacity. He died the 16th of July, 1756, aged 59.

"Edward York, gent., died June 25, 1781 ; and Sarah his wife died July 3, 1787."

Under the organ-gallery is a shelf with two books and the remains of another chained to the shelf, viz. :

"A replie unto M. Hardinge's Answeare ; by perusing whereof the discreete and diligent Reader may easily see the weake and unstable groundes of the Romaine Religion, which of late hath been accompted Catholique, by John Jewell, Bishoppe of Sarisburie. Imprinted at London, in Fleetstreate, at the signe of the Black Oliphante, by Henry Wykes, anno 1565, with speciall priviledge."

"A Defence of the Apologie of the Churche of England ; containing an answeare to a certaine Booke lately set foorthe by M. Hardinge, and entituled a Confutation of, &c. &c. by John Jewell, Bishop of Sarisburie. Imprinted at London, in Fleete-streate, at

* Lellis Spencer, after the death of her husband, Thomas Spencer, was married to John Fage, an apothecary, Dec. 21, 1679, as I learn from the register.

† "1701. Feb. 23. Titus, the son of Joseph Woodcock, of this parish, mason, was buryed in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit, Feb. 25."—From the register.

"1734. Oct. 4. Joseph Woodcock buried."

the signe of the Elephante, by Henry Wykes, anno 1570, 16 Junii. Cum gratiâ et privilegio Regiæ Majestatis."

The entrance to the vestry is from the chancel, and is $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards long, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ broad.

On a small tablet in the north wall of the vestry:

"1791. The iron palisade and stone work were the gift of Caius College: twenty guineas towards the expence of erecting them and repairing the Church were given by Trinity College."

The two following tablets hang up against the north side of the vestry:

1. "A Clause of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Stephen Perse,* Doctor of Physic, dated 27 Sept. 1615, from a Register remaining in the Registry of the University of Cambridge, entitled, 'Liber Testamentorum probatorum in Curiâ D'ni Procancellarii Almæ Universitatis Cantabrigiensis.'

"Item. I will and devise that within the circuite of the grounds last devised, where my executors shall think fit, my executors and the survivor of them, and in their defaulte my survivors after the death of my executors, shall then builde with bricke on the fore front six severall lowe tenements of one roome apiece, for habitation of six severall poore almes-folkes. And I will these there to be elected and chosen by my executors during ther lives, and the survivor of the survivor of them, and after by my supervivors from tyme to tyme, six poore aged people single and unmarried persons of the ages of 45 years a peece at the least out of the parishes of St. Edward's and St. Michael's in Cambridge, and in defaulte of a competent number thereof the parish of St. Bennet, to be placed in the said almes-houses, to inhabit there during ther lives yf they shall well govern and behave themselves; and as any of them shall dye or be displaced, others to be chosen as aforesaid in ther roome; and yf any person placed in the said almehouses shall be disorderly, or not fitt to continue in ther houses, then the said persons to be placed there as is appoynted by Will."

2. "There is not any thing in the parish books by which it can be ascertained at what time the Organ was built or put up in the Church; but that it is a very antient one appears from a Record, that it was lent to the University by the parish 27th June, 1681, and placed in St. Mary's Church on Commencement Sunday following. Being very much decayed, it was completely repaired by Humphrey Argent, 1800."

Then follows a list of subscribers; the amount of the subscription was £17 17s.

In the year 1556, by order of commissioners sent by Cardinal

* Senior Fellow of Gonvile and Caius College, died Sept. 30, 1615; for whose charities I refer your readers to Blomefield's "Norfolk," vol ii., p. 215, and Carter's "History of Cambridge," p. 124.

Pole to visit and reform the university, this church was interdicted, as having been the burial-place of * Paulus Fagius, or Phagius, then esteemed an arch-heretic. His body and that of Martin Bucer, professor of divinity (who was buried in St. Mary's churchyard), were taken out of their graves and burnt in their coffins, on the Market Hill, February 6th, 1557; Dr. Watson, Bishop of Lincoln elect, preaching at the same time against their persons and doctrines. The church was then re-consecrated by Cuthbert Scott, Bishop of Chester, acting as deputy to Cardinal Pole. A full account of the proceedings may be seen in Carter's "History of the University of Cambridge," pp. 399, 400.

The first register begins 1538, ends 1694. At the beginning is the following memorandum:

"This Register of St. Michael's parish, in Cambridge, being in a very bad condition, was repaired in the year 1782."

In the Year.	No. of Christenings.	No. of Marriages.	No. of Burials.	In the Year.	No. of Christenings.	No. of Marriages.	No. of Burials.
1538	1	0	0	1600	5	2	4
1539	2	3	9	1610	1	2	11
1540	5	2	8	1620	2	4	7
1550	6	2	2	1630	14	2	18
none	1554-9	1551-52 / 1554-60	1553-6	1640	15	12	13
				1650	2	5	1
1560	4	3	7	1660	3	4	14
none	1564-72	1561-72	1562-72	1670	12	4	12
1580	10	0	4	1680	12	13	14
1590	7	3	5	1690	8	9	9
		The second register begins in May.					
1695	9	4	15	1720	8	4	12
1700	6	3	16	1730	10	5	14
1710	9	2	13				

* "Martin Bucer and Paulus Fagius (in Dutch, Buchlein or Beecher), living formerly at Strasburg, at the instance of Archbishop Cranmer, were sent for by King Edward to become professors in Cambridge. Over they came to England; and, in 1549, were fixed at Cambridge, where Bucer was made Professor of Divinity, Fagius of Hebrew. The former had the ordinary stipend of his place tripled unto him, as well it might, considering his worth, being of so much merit. So it was ordered that Fagius should in Hebrew read the Evangelicall Prophet Isaiah, and Bucer in Greek the Propheticall Evangelist St. John. But, alas! the change of aire and diet so wrought on their temper, that both fell sick together. Bucer hardly recovered, but Fagius, that flourishing Beech (nature not agreeing with his transplanting), withered away in the flower of his age, as scarce 45, and was buried in the Church of St. Michael."—Fuller's "Hist. of Cambridge," p. 128.

"Martin Bucer ended his life (and was buried in St. Marie's), severall authors assigning sundry dates of his death, viz.: Martin Crusius makes him die, Feb. 2, 1551; Pantaleon, April, 1551; Fox, Dec. 23; Dr. Perne, March 10, 1550."—*Ibid.*, p. 130.

——— "*Haud refert, nec proficit hilum.*"

Extract of Burials from the first Register.

" 1561 Thomas Smith, B.A. fellow of Caius College, buried March 23.
1573 Mr. Parker, fellow of Keyes College, April 12.
1574 William Dawson, of Trinity College, conduct and curate of St. Michael's, was buried Feb. 15.
1583 Mr. Radolphe, conduct of Trinity College, July 12.
1599 John Wright, schollar of Caius Colledge, Aug. 3.
1601 Mr. Hutton, the anatomyst of Caius Colledge, April 6.
1603 Matthew Warren, of Caius Colledge, June 21.
Andrew Osborn, of Trin. Coll., July 22.
1606 Philip Crane, of Trin. Coll. xxij. of Sept.
Mr. Henry Jackson, alderman, xviij. of Feb.
1607 Edward Butterfield, gent. 18 Jan.
John Gilbe, porter of Keyes Coll. xviij Feb.
1609 Henry Scarbrowe, of Cayes Colledge, the vj of April.
Richard Rolfe, of Cai. Coll. ij of Dec.
1610 John Dickinson, Coll. Caij. Martij 26.
Wm. Tucknye, Coll. Trin. April 2.
1616 Mr. Hama' of Keyes Coll. fellowe, was buried 13 Oct.
1620 Si... Cradock of Trin. Coll. buried 4 July.
William Sheaffe, of Trin. Coll. Dec. 10.
1622 ——— Russele, of Keyes Coll. August 23.
1627 Mr. Pile, of Caius Coll. 12 June.
1631 Andria ——— a Norway man, was buried the 9 of August.
1633 S. Bayly, of Keyes Coll. 3 Dec.
1636 James Daniell, of Keyes Coll. Oct. 27.
Edward Rant, of Keyes Coll. Oct. 29.
John Fannion, of Keyes Coll. Nov. 2.
1638 Wm. Grime, a scholar of Cajus Coll. March 19.
1639 Antony French, student of Trin. Coll. May 16.
John Blomfield, B.A. Caius Coll. Feb. 21.
1660 Mr. Bogin, of Trin. Coll.
1663 Mr. Philipp Castleton, [fellow] commoner of Caius Coll. Cambridge, was buried in the parish Church of St. Michael in Cambridge, the 8 July, anno 1663.
——— Burton, late student of Caius Coll. Cambridge.
1664 Mr. John Ekins, late student of Trin. Coll. 8 July.
1669 Edmund Fox, student of Caius Coll. Dec. 27.
1670 Arthur Berners, student of Caius Coll. Dec. 4.
William Lurking, ——— of Caius Coll. July 6.
1673 Mr. John Robinson, fellow of Caius Coll. July 1.
1675 John Wells, student of Trin. Coll. Aug. 22.
John Trenchard, student of Trin. Coll. Aug. 25.
1676 Thomas Richardson, of the city of London, Feb. 12.
George Burlt, student of Trin. Coll. April 7.

John Raynbird, student of Trin. Coll. April 25.
Richard Howard, porter of Caius Coll. Sept. 23.
1678 Mr. Robert Sherringam, M.A. and fellow of Caius Coll. May 2.
Dymoke Wyndus, student of Trin. Coll. Sept. 17.
William Barker, student of Trin. Coll. Oct. 23.
1679 John Tristram, st. of Trin. Coll. Sept. 20.
John Ives, student of Caius Coll. Dec. 28.
Joan Braddy, wife of Dr. Braddy, master of Caius Coll. bur. March 6.
1680 Thomas Fowler, fellow of Sidney Coll. Sept. 13.
Mr. Robert Leedes, buried the 5 day of June.
1682 Simon Bagge, fellow of Caius Coll. Feb. 6.
Robert Shelton, student of Caius Coll. May 12.
Henry Muriell, st. of Trin. Coll. June 12.
Captain Rob Muriell, Sept. 8.
Mr. Wm. Spencer, fellow of Cai. Coll. Sept. 19.
Robert Gilbert of Cai. Coll. student, Nov. 21.
1683 Purback Richardson, of Trin. Coll. student, March 28.
George Glascock, of Trin. Coll. student, May 13.
Francis Shouldham, of Caius Coll. fellow, June.
1684 Richard Callum, of Trin. Coll. student, March 30.
1685 Gilbert Hank, of Cai. Coll. student, Nov. 6.
1689 John Horn, student of Gonv. and Cai. Coll., Oct. 21.
John Ekins, student of Trin. Coll. Dec.
1694 Tho. Taylor, st. of Trin. Coll. June 9."

Extract of Baptisms from the first Register.

"1674 Lellis, daughter of Thomas and Lellis Spencer, baptized Aug. 9.
1676 Sarah Wilman, aged 19 years, the daughter of Tho. and Abigail Wilman (then Abigail Field, of Over, in the county of Cambridge) was baptized October xv in the publique Church of this parish.
1677 Tho. son of Tho. and Lellis Spencer, baptized June 2.
1677 A Blackmore, aged about seventie-eight years, was baptized August 24, and his name is John.
1693 Mary Jennings, the daughter of Henry and Eliz. Jennings, born Nov. 21, 1693, being Tuesday, about 4 in the morning, baptized Dec. 3, 1693: buried April 16, 1694.

N.B. The above entry was inserted upon the cover of the old binding, and transfered from thence, when this book was new bound, by me

JOHN NICHOLS, Curate."

"1672 John Morgan and Martha Ward wear married in Trinity College Chappell, October 3, 1672."

The second Register begins in 1695, ends July 1, 1734. On the first and last guard leaves are the following memorandums:

"Rob Dalton, Sam. P . . . . bought this book May the 28, cost 6s. 8d., 1695, of Mr. Edw. Hall, bookseller, for the use of St. Michaells parish, in Cambridge."

"James Whitehall appointed minister of St. Michael's parish July 29th, 1731. This Register being in very bad condition was repaired in the year 1782."

Extracts from the Register.

"May 7th, 1695. Michael Payn dyed in the parish of St. Michael, and was buried in Trinity College Chappel.

1695 Feb. 20. Sam Jessop was buryed in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit, who was a scholar of Caius College.

1696 Dec. 21. John Seward, of Trin. Coll. in the parish of St. Michael, was buried in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit.

1697 Sept. 1. Henry Jenkes, fellow of Gonville and Cajus Coll. was buried in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit.

1698 Jane Flecher, a clergyman's widow, lodger in this parish, was buried in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit Oct. 22.

1698 Oct. 23. John Billingsby, M.A., was buryed in Trinity College Chappel, in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit Oct. 24.

1699 Feb. 18. Thomas Morgan, M.A., lodger in this parish, was buryed in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit Feb. 24. Wm. Morgan, doctor in physic, at Schethrog, in Brecknockshire, executor.

1700 Jan. 24. William Lynnet, D.D. was buried in Trin. Coll. Chappell, in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit brought me Jan. 27.

Mart. 18. John Case, late fellow of Cajus College, in this parish, was buryed in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit Mar. 21.

June 1. Noah Gifford, manciple of St. John's College, was buryed in woollen, by an affidavit.

1701 July 20. Henry Jennings, of this parish, clerk, was buryed in woollen, as was certified by affidavit July 30.

1702 James, the son of James Hancox, B.A. of Caius College, was buried in woollen, May 16, as was certified by an affidavit May 19.

July 19. William Scott Lacie, a scholar of Cajus College, in Cambridge, was buried in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit July 21.

Nov. 13. Francis Hancock, student of Cajus College, was buryed in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit Nov. 14.

Dec. 23. Mr. James Holman, master of Cajus College, in

Cambridg, was buryed in Cajus College Chappel, in St. Michael's parish; wrapt up in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit Dec. 28.

1704 Oct 3. Edmund Hall, a scholar of Trinity College, was buried in the parish of St. Michael, in woollen, etc.

1705 Feb. 3. John Gostlin, doctor in physic, of Cajus College, in the parish of St. Michael, was buried in the Chappel of the said College, in woollen, etc.

Aug. 19. Rbt. Ingham, of Cai. Coll. B.A. was buryed in woollen, etc.

1706 Mar. 16. Rbt. Moor, a scholar of Trinity College, was buryed in woollen, etc.

1710 Feb. 20. Stephen Cresser, D.D. was buryed in woollen in Trin. Coll. Chappel, as was certified by an affidavit, Feb. 20.

Richard Bourn, student of Trin. Coll. was buried in woollen, etc. December 18th.

William Willby, student of Trin. Coll. was buried in woollen, etc. December 26th.

1712 Henry Sikes, LL.D. was buryed in woollen, etc. May 28.

1713 John Amyas, fellow of Caius College in Cambridge, was wrapt up in woollen onely, as was certified by an affidavit Jan. 15.

Nicholas Parkam, fellow of Cajus Coll. in Cambridge, was buried, etc. Feb. 7th.

Nov. 16. Will. Drury, fellow of Trin. Coll. was buried in woollen in Trin. Coll. Chappel, as was certified by an affidavit Nov. 16.

1713-14 Thomas Smith, D.D.* was buried in Trin. Coll. Chappel, in woollen, etc. March 9th.

John Cooper, a senior fellow of Trin. Coll. was buried in woollen in Trin. Coll. Chappel, as was certified by an affidavit dated Dec. 10th.

1715 Nov. 18. Nathaniel Hanbury, the late curate of St. Michael's parish, was buryed in Trin. Coll. Chappel.

1718 Mar. 27. Philip Richardson, of Trin. Coll. buried in woollen. The affidavit dated March 31.

1719 March 1. Edward Bathurst, sen. fellow of Trin. Coll. was buryed in the Chappel of the said College.

May 14. Rice Gibbs, student of Caius College, was buryed.

Aug. 19. Mr. Lestrange, fellow of Caius Coll. was buried in woollen.

1721 John Hiron, scholar of Trin. Coll. was buried in woollen June 3.

1724 Jan. 31. Mr. Granger, formerly of Trinity College, was buried in St. Michael's Church.

* Dr. Thomas Smith was vice-master of Trinity College. For his epitaph I refer your readers to Blomefield's "Collectanea Cantabrigiensia," p. 114.

1725 Tho. Baker, student of Trin. Coll. was buried in St. Michael's Chancel, May 11th.

Robert Staples, student of Trin. Coll. was buried in St. Michael's Chancel, Dec. 19.

1729 John Lightwin, M.A. president of Gonvile and Caius College, buried in the College Chapel, June 17.

1730 Dec. 11. Philip Farewel, D.D. buried.

1735 Aug. 1. Signior Perigrini, buried.

Baptism.

1705 Eliz. the daughter of Samuel Faircloth, minister, and Eliz. his wife, was born Nov. 22, and baptized Dec. 6.

Marriages.

1701 Charles Pounchard, of the parish of Great St. Mary's, batchelour, and Eliz. White, of St. Michael, in Cambridge, were married in Trin. Coll. Chappel, Aug. 25.

Dec. 4. Samuel Faircloth, of Lidgate, in Suffolk, M.A. and Abigail Kidley, of St. Michael's, in Cambridge, were married in the parish Church of St. Michael.

1714 March 27. John Cuckey, of Cambridge, and Mary Pounseby, of the same, were married in Caius Coll. Chapel.

Sept. 25. James Langram, of Oakington, in the co. of Cambridge, and Mary Neal, of Arrington, in the said co., were married in Trin. Coll. Chapel by me N. HANBURY."

In 1720 and 1721, I find six couple were married in Trin. Coll. Chapel, by R. Walker, who was Vice-Master of Trin. Coll.

" 1723 Wm. Porter, of this parish, and Martha Watson, from Trin. Coll. Lodge, were married the 7th of May.

1726 June 25. Wm. Fuller de Willingham and Alice Neeve de Rampton, married in Trin. Coll. Chapel, by me Edward Vernon, Trin. Coll. Soc.

Tho. Button, of Chesterford, in co. Essex, and Sarah Button, of Hinxton, in co. Cantabr. were married by license in Trin. Coll. Chapel, by John Nichols, Jan. 28. Trin. Coll. Soc."

The present worthy Incumbent is the Rev. John Shepard, M.A., late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

It appears by the returns made under the Act of Parliament for ascertaining the population of this Kingdom in 1801, that in St. Michael's parish, Cambridge, there were 51 inhabited houses, 1 uninhabited house, 54 families and 310 persons.

[1826, *Part I., pp.* 393, 394.]

From the view of Corpus Christi or Bene't College, preserved in that valuable and scarce work, the "Cantabrigia Illustrata," by

Loggan, I send herewith an enlarged engraving of the Entrance to the Ante-chapel * (see Plate I.), which I doubt not will be acceptable, particularly as it is now pulled down, and from its connection with the great Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper.

The building of the chapel, says Mr. Masters, in his "History of the College," was begun in 1579, upon a plan that had been concerted between the society and Sir Nicholas, on a visit he made them the year before, when, seeing the place used for Divine worship was not only incommodious, but too small for the number of their students, then greatly increased, he was pleased, out of his regard to religion and the college of which he had been a member, to bestow on them £200 himself towards erecting a new chapel, beside engaging the Queen and his friends to lend their assistance. The Master and Fellows, out of gratitude for this and many other favours, desired Sir Nicholas's acceptance of a gilt mazer, the instrument for presenting which is preserved in the appendix to Mr. Masters's history, p. 84.

A more durable and public acknowledgment of the Lord Keeper's services was, however, the erection of the portico or doorway here represented, the inscriptions on which give him the whole credit of the chapel. The benefaction of Lady Bacon, his widow, which was forty marks (£26 13s. 4d.) was employed for the purpose.

If any ambiguity or error occurred when the arms over this entrance were last painted, it is in the accompanying plate rectified, from the highest authority. The uppermost shield is quarterly, 1 and 4 gules, on a chief argent, two mullets sable, for Bacon, 2 and 3 barry of six, or and azure, a bend gules, for Quaplode: crest, on a wreath, a boar passant ermine. On the arms and crest a crescent is placed for filial distinction. The tablet underneath is inscribed in gold letters:

HONORATISS. DS NICOLAVS BACON CVSTOS MAGNI SIGILLI ANGLIÆ EXTRVXIT.

The shield on the right of the doorway bears quarterly Bacon and Quaplode, impaling the arms of Sir Nicholas's first wife, Jane, daughter of William Fernley, of West Creeting, Suffolk, Esquire, viz., Or, on a bend azure three stags' heads caboshed argent. She was the mother of Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Redgrave, Suffolk, the first person advanced to the dignity of a baronet; of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, Knight,† of Stiffkey, Norfolk; of Sir Edward Bacon, Knight,‡ of Shrubland Hall, Suffolk; and of three daughters: Anne, the wife of

* The interior of the late chapel is well represented in the "History of Cambridge," published by Ackermann, vol. i., p. 170.

† Correctly so styled by Le Neve in his MSS. of the baronets, but not in the printed baronetages. He was knighted at Whitehall July 21, 1604. His history has been much confounded with that of his nephew, Sir Nathaniel Bacon, K.B., the eminent painter. See the following article.—EDIT.

‡ So dubbed at the Charterhouse, May 11, 1603, though styled esquire only in the baronetages. He was, when esquire, Sheriff of Suffolk in 1600.

Sir Henry Woodhouse, of Waxham, Norfolk, knight; Jane, the wife of, first, Sir Francis Windham, Knight, Judge of the Common Pleas, and secondly, of Sir Robert Mansfield, Knight; and Elizabeth, the wife of, first, Sir Robert D'Oyley, of Chislehampton, Oxford, knight; secondly, Sir Henry Nevill, Knight; and thirdly, Sir William Periam, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The crest of Bacon is placed above the shield, and, as is very remarkable, the crest of Fernley also, viz., a talbot gules, standing amidst fern proper, collared and line reflexed over the back argent.

The shield on the left is quarterly Bacon and Quaplode, impaling the arms and quarterings of Sir Nicholas's second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Gidea Hall, Essex, knight, tutor to King Edward VI. She was the mother of Anthony Bacon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,* and of Francis Viscount St. Albans, the illustrious philosopher. The arms are quarterly of eight. 1. Or, a chevron checquy argent and gules, between three cinquefoils azure, for Cooke. 2. Sable, a fesse between three pheons argent, for Malpas. 3. Or, an eagle displayed with two heads sable, for ——. 4. Azure, three eaglets displayed between two bendlets argent, for Belknap. 5. Gules, a fesse checquy argent and sable, between six crosses pattée fitchy of the second, for Butler. 6. Or, two bendlets gules, for Sudley. 7. Bendy of ten, or and gules, for Montford. 8. Cooke.† With the crest of Bacon, and also the crest of Cooke, a unicorn's head couped at the shoulders or, winged azure; and here again is another instance of the crest of the wife's family being borne.‡ The inscription on the two tablets under the shields is as follows:

DOMINICÆ	SALVTIS	1578.
REGNI	ELIZABETHÆ	21.
ANNO ÆTATIS	SVÆ	68.
CANCELLA-	RIATVS	21.

The motto, "Mediocria firma," adopted by Sir Nicholas, is still retained by the premier baronet of England. It was in accordance to this motto, it has been remarked, that, instead of aspiring after the title of Lord Chancellor, he obtained an Act of Parliament to settle and establish the power of a Lord Keeper, an office he held for twenty-two years (dying Feb. 20th, 1578-9, before Corpus Christi

* Anthony was "a person of great abilities, deep reach in politics, and supposed to be the best versed in foreign affairs of any man of his time." He was the means of first introducing his great brother into public life. He probably died before or soon after the accession of James I., or he would have been knighted. There is a character of him in the "Biographia Britannica."

† Pennington and Derwentwater are quartered with these on the monument of Sir Anthony Cooke in Romford Church, and were also on the monument of Sir Nicholas Bacon in the old cathedral of St. Paul. See Lysons and Hollar.

‡ The armorial bearings on the two small shields, etc., are given on a larger scale at the bottom of the plate.

chapel was finished). "He gave for his motto," says Dr. Fuller in his "Worthies" under Suffolk, "Mediocria firma," and practised the former part thereof, *mediocria*, never attaining, because never affecting, any great estate. He was not for invidious structures (as some of his contemporaries), but delighted *in domo domino pari;* such as was his house at Gorhambury in Hertfordshire. And, therefore, when Queen Elizabeth, coming thither in progresse,* told him, 'My lord, your house is too little for you;' 'No, madam,' he returned, no less wittily than gratefully, 'but it is your Highness that hath made me too great for mine house.'† Now as he was a just practiser of this part of the motto, *mediocria*, so no doubt he will prove a true prophet in the second part thereof, *firma*, having left an estate, rather good then great, to his posterity."

Sir Nicholas undoubtedly ranks high among the benefactors to the University of Cambridge. To the Public Library he presented one hundred and three Greek and Latin books. He settled, likewise, upon his college an annuity of £20 for the maintenance of six scholars, to be chosen out of the Grammar School of Redgrave in Suffolk, founded by himself. Three letters of Sir Nicholas to "Dr. Parker, in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge," are mentioned by Strype, in his life of the archbishop. Memoirs of Sir Nicholas Bacon are inserted in Masters's history of the college, pp. 220-226, as well as in several more popular collections of biography. H. C. B.

[1787, *Part II.*, *p.* 675.]

I send you a correcter copy of the epitaphs of Dr. Smith and Mr. Hubbard, in the cloister at Emanuel College, Cambridge:

"H.S.E. Henricus Hubbard, S.T.B. aulæ Catharinæ primo alumnus, hujus collegii dein Socius 46, tutor strenuus et fidelis 35, pro Dom. Margareta concionator 21, Academiæ Registrarius 20 per annos. His omnibus officiis ita perfunctus est, ut nullum hujusce sæculi virum, aut vivum magis coluerit, aut mortuum defleverit Academia. Obiit 23° Januarii, A.D. 1778, ætat. 70."

It should be observed, that Mr. Hubbard had directed his executors, if they placed a stone over him, to inscribe on it the number of years he had served his academical offices, and it was his wish, probably, to have nothing more. But the gentlemen of the college (to whom at his death, as well as in his life, he had been a benefactor) could not be prevented from adding their testimony of his conduct in the concluding sentence.

On the other side of the chapel door is a monument, with

* Queen Elizabeth was frequently entertained at Gorhambury, particularly in 1572, 1573, 1576 (March 26, she there granted a charter to the town of Daventry, co. Northampton), and 1577. See Mr. Nichols's "Progresses," vol i., p. 602.

† On the Queen's suggestion, however, he enlarged Gorhambury, and on her Majesty's next visit she found a gallery of 120 feet in length and some other apartments added.

ornaments exactly similar, to the memory of Dr. Smith, the inscription on which is said to have been drawn up by Mr. Hubbard himself.

"M. S. MICHAELIS SMITH, S.T.P. in agro Dunelmensi nati, Ecclesiæ de Freckenham in Com. Suff. rectoris, viri comis, benevoli, justi, qui in hoc collegium cooptatus, quod beneficiis non vulgaribus sibi devinxerat, amoris ergo corpus suum in hoc porticu humari voluit. Obiit 6to Maii, A.D. 1773, ætat. 53."

On the opposite side of the same cloister, among other monuments, is the following to the grandson of the celebrated Dr. Mead:

"M. S. JACOBI MEAD, LL.B., quem suavi indole, et candidis moribus ornatum, mors immatura cognatis omnibus et amicis flebilem abstulit, anno ætatis 26, Christi 1772."

[1865, *Part I., p.* 765.]

In the cathedral library of Chichester (G. 1, A. 5) are the statutes given by Simon, Bishop of Ely, 1344, to Peterhouse, Cambridge, which Hugh de Balsham founded at St. Peterhouse, or Hall of the Bishop of Ely's scholars of Cambridge. The model was Merton Hall, Oxford, and there are sixty chapters. There was to be a master, a warden, and fourteen persons or scholars; the candidate for admission was to be a bachelor *in arte dialectica*. The chambers were each to be occupied by one senior and one junior; one was to be allotted to the master for private business of the college, and another to the (13) two deans for their business; the latter were to appoint the portion of Holy Scripture or other book to be read in Hall, the hour of reading at dinner, and the disputations of scholars. The custody of books was in the joint keeping of the master and deans (14). There were two bursars (15); caterers for the common table (16); an almoner chosen yearly from the more devout scholars, to provide alms for the maintenance of poor grammar scholars (17); and a porter (21). Every scholar was to pass one year of probation, and to study on admission, arts, philosophy, Aristotle, canons, and theology; the latter after a satisfactory course through arts (23). On Wednesdays they were to dispute in logic and natural philosophy, and on Fridays in theology (24). They might incept in any faculty if they obtained *intraneam incipiendi licentiam*, and at their own cost (25). They might proceed, if licensed, to Oxford for purposes of study, and were in that case maintained at the charges of the House, but were bound on their return to instruct their fellows. If maintained by their friends, they might proceed for a time to any approved university (26). The poor grammar scholars were to assist in church on Sundays and festivals, and wait at table and in the chambers; one was to read in Hall time. They could be elected scholars (27). Scholars were to rank according to their date of admission (31). Guests might be received for one fortnight, and (30) the parishioners of college livings and friends might be entertained by the master (33). Their habit was to be according to the statute of Archbishop John

de Stratford (35). They were not to have dogs or falcons (36), nor play at games of dice or chess (39), nor to frequent taverns, or act as traders—"Abstineabit se ut decet; joculatoribus et histrionibus publice non intendant, ludis theatralibus aut ludibriorum spectaculis publicis in Ecclesiis, theatro vel stadiis seu locis aliis publicis interesse nisi recreationis causâ, honestate servatâ fortassis ad modicum tempus intersint." They were not to carry arms (37). The washerman and head-washer was, if possible, to be also the porter (38). At dinner Latin was used, or for due cause French (57). A chapter or scrutiny for reforms and the punishment of offences was held eight days before Easter, and also about St. Margaret's Day (51). The bishop was to hold a triennial visitation (9). As it was not seemly for scholars to go afoot or to hire hacks (conducere Hackneios), the master was to be provided with a horse, but scholars neither going nor returning from school were to use a horse, but might use a horse if absent for a fortnight on the college business (18). The master was to have a garcio to wait on him in his chamber and to groom his horse.

I am, etc., MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

Cherry-Hinton.

[1800, *Part II., p.* 632.]

Cherry-Hinton Church is situated about two miles from Cambridge. In the chancel are some inscriptions in memory of the Serocolds, which containing nothing worthy of notice, I forbear sending them. The monument of Captain Serocold, being a just tribute to the memory of a brave officer, who fell fighting for his country, deserves to be excepted, and a place in your miscellany is requested for it. To the north wall of the chancel is affixed the monument, which is of white marble. The inscription is as follows:

"To the memory of WALTER SEROCOLD, esq., only son of the late Rev. Walter Serocold, captain in his Majesty's navy, slain at the siege of Calvi, in Corsica, July VIII, MDCCXCIV., aged XXXVI. The three surviving sisters erected this monument as a token of affection for the best of brothers. The public loss may be estimated from the following extract of Admiral Lord Hood's official letter: 'But I have to lament, and which I do most sincerely, the loss of a very able and valuable officer, Capt. Serocold, who was killed by a grape-shot while getting the last gun in its place, soon after the enemy had discovered our battery. The king has not a more meritorious young captain in his Majesty's service. He commanded the floating battery which was burnt by red-hot grape-shot before Bastia, and afterwards served with infinite reputation at the batteries on shore. Independent of my regard and esteem for him, I feel his loss a public one.'—HOOD."

Under the inscription are the arms of Serocold impaled with another coat (surely a mistake, as the captain was not married). The arms of Serocold, parted per chev. arg. and sa. in base a tower, proper, in chief two fleurs-de-lis. The other coat, arg. a chevron sa. between three crescents; probably his maternal coat: if so, they should have borne quarterly, and not impaled.

GLAUCIAS.

Chesterton.

[1842, *Part II.*, *p.* 303.]

The chancel of the beautiful church of this village is undergoing a thorough repair, at the expense of the Master and Seniors of Trinity College, Cambridge, to which society the living belongs. The east window, which has long been partly blocked up, is to be restored, and all the other windows of the chancel are to be repaired, with the exception of one at the western end of the south side, which, we regret to hear, is to be entirely blocked up. The roof, foundations, etc., will also be thoroughly repaired. In the progress of the work there have been discovered, at the south side of the altar end, a piscina, and three beautiful cinquefoil-headed sedilia, and on the north side a plain ambery or locker.

Croxton.

[1754, *p.* 424.]

As some of your correspondents are very ingenious in discovering the meaning of several odd inscriptions, I should be much obliged to them for the interpretation of the following one, which I met with at the seat of Edward Leeds, Esq., at Croxton, in Cambridgeshire. It is on the outside of the house—

FEL MST DSE FVF ESD DSE. ANNO. DOM. 1574.

B. A.

Ditton Hall.

[1801, *Part II.*, *p.* 1073.]

I send you enclosed a sketch of Ditton Hall, an old mansion near Cambridge. It is situated on the banks of the Cam, in the village from which it derives its name, and appears to have been some years back in a branch of the noble house of Villiers, the chief representatives of which at the present day are Villiers, Earl Grandison in Ireland, and Villiers Earl of Jersey. The present proprietor is Mr. Panton. CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Ely.

[1767, *p.* 519.]

The gable end of Ely Church was restored to an upright, though by time it had projected more than 2 feet out of the perpendicular. Mr. Eaton, from London, was the architect.

[1846, *Part II.*, *p.* 405.]

Considerable alterations and improvements have of late been made in the interior of Ely Cathedral. Since the accession of the present Dean more than forty windows have been opened and restored; the heavy combination of plaster and woodwork which concealed the ruined tomb of Cardinal de Luxemborgh (ob. 1443), as also the beautiful tabernacle work of Bishop Alcock, and a con-

siderable portion of the noble window on the east, has been removed. The tomb of the cardinal has been completely restored, and other works are in contemplation at this part of the cathedral, which will make it more accordant with the magnificence of the rest of the choir. The whole of the vaulting of the nave and side aisles of the east of the great lantern, which was covered with plaster and white and yellow wash, has been carefully scraped off and cleaned; and the vaulting, a great part of which was filled with bricks and rubbish, or in a state of decay, has been completely restored. The Purbeck marble shafts of the triforium and clerestory, which were disfigured over the paint, have been repolished with great labour; as also the great marble piers, the corbels and string courses, the decayed and broken portions being replaced by new marble procured from the Purbeck quarries. The tomb of Bishop Alcock, which was in a state of ruin, has been restored, and the chapel itself cleaned and partially restored, chiefly at the expense of the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, of which he was the founder. But the most important restorations are those which have been made at the west end of the church, which Bishop Ridel erected at the close of the twelfth century. The northern portion had fallen down and the southern had been left in a ruinous and dangerous state, in consequence of a subsidence of the great western tower, which is presumed to have been occasioned by the addition of the octagon portion of it at the close of the fourteenth century. All the windows except two and many of the arches of the transept were closed up with rubble-work and masonry. One of its principal piers and a large portion of the ashlaring and arcading were completely separated from the rest of the walls. The crowns of all the arches were broken, and nearly every portion of it was in a state of ruin or dilapidation. The whole of this noble work has been completely restored and opened to the church. It is proposed to add a painted ceiling of a character appropriate to the age, for which the designs are already prepared. The great western tower, after the subsidence to which we have referred, was considered in so dangerous a state that Bishop Gray, about the year 1460, underbuilt the whole of it with new and perfect masonry, concealing the whole of the piers and arches of Bishop Ridel. The dilapidations of the upper part of the tower had become so extensive during the Commonwealth, that immediately after the Restoration it was considered necessary to introduce braces, strong framings of timber, and to close up nearly all the windows with masonry; most of this was done ignorantly and injudiciously, and the decay of the timber-work, which was exposed to the weather, had made the framing not merely useless but injurious. About the year 1800, Bishop Yorke removed an unsightly belfry, which occupied the lower part of the tower, and added a plastered vault, the springings of which had been prepared by Bishop

Gray. By the recent alterations this vault has been taken away, the clock and bells replaced in the upper story; the ceiling of the lantern of the tower has been restored in its original position; all the lower portions of the timber framing, which was acting most injuriously, have been removed, and all the windows opened and restored. The original arches of Bishop Ridel have also been sufficiently opened and exposed to show their form and character. Nothing can be finer than the effect produced by the noble lantern. It is proposed to restore the ancient chapel of St. Katharine, which opens into the newly-restored transept, as soon as the requisite funds can be provided. At the east end of the cathedral the southern pinnacle, which was never finished, is in process of erection at the expense of Mr. Hope. The beautiful eastern cross and the crockets, which it is proposed to put on the gable, are to be restored at the expense of Lady Mildred Hope. At the accession of the present dean, the beautiful chapel of Prior Croaden was occupied by bedrooms, attached to one of the prebendal houses, and was almost entirely concealed by domestic offices of the meanest character. The present dean, to whom it belongs, has recovered it from the ignoble uses to which it had been applied; nearly all the buildings by which it was surrounded have been removed, the interior has been cleaned, and the building restored, as nearly as possible, to its original condition. Two beautiful painted windows have been placed in the cathedral, the gift of the Rev. Edward Sparke. The first is one of the great windows in the lantern; the second is in the north transept. . . . .

Gamlingay.

[1803, *Part II.*, *pp.* 709-711.]

Gamlingay, in Long Stow hundred, in Cambridgeshire, is a large village, standing on the division of three shires, Cambridge, Bedford, and Huntingdon, and extending itself into the two last, with a tongue, or file, about two miles in length.

At the time of the Conqueror's survey it contained twenty hides of land, of which Dapifer Regis, or the King's sewer, held of the King eighteen, and Turchillus, his brother, held one hide, and Ranulphus, brother of Ilgerus, held the other hide.

But, during the time of the first Norman kings, the honour or seigneurie of Eudo Dapifer escheating to the crown, this part of it became part of the honour of Boloigne, the English honour superadded of the French one in the family of King Stephen, who, some years before he obtained the crown, was Earl of Boloigne, which title King Stephen, after he came to the crown, bestowed upon William de Bleys, his son, creating him Earl of Mortaigne and Boloigne, Lord Pevency, etc.

An inquisition for this place was taken in the ninth of Edward I.,

and it is found in the same, agreeable to what is said above, that, it being so escheated, and in the hands of the said king (the Earl of Boloigne), he gave and disposed of it to the ancestors of the lords of the three several manors which are now to be found there, viz., Avenals, Mertonage, and Woodbury; the Grange, as we find by the same inquisition, and there called Shackeldon, being excepted out of this general enfeoffment of the place by King Stephen, and given by him to Walkalin, his steward, and from whom, at the time of the inquisition, as a detached and separate enclosure, it was now come, by mesne conveyances, to the abbey of Saltry, in Huntingdonshire.

The manor of Avenals continued in the family of that name from the time of the inquisition until the reign of Richard II., and from thence, by marriage into the family of St. George, of Hatley St. George, in Cambridgeshire, to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was sold to Brograve, who parted with it to Gill, who sold it to Merton College, Oxford, in the forty-first year of that Queen's reign.

Mertonage was a perfect manor, and was conveyed by William de Leycester to Walter de Merton, who gave it to his college.

Woodbury Manor belonged to Hugh de Babington, Knight, in the time of Henry III.; it continued in that family for many descents, the last of which was John Babington, Esq., who dying without issue, it came to Elizabeth, his sister, wife of Sir John Delves, by whom she had Ellen, her daughter and heir, who married Sir Robert Sheffield, Knight, by whom she had Sir Robert Sheffield, Knight, of Boterwick, father of Edmond Sheffield, first Lord Sheffield, who sold it to William Mainstone, Esq. After his death it was sold, by a decree in Chancery, to Sir Edward Deering, of Surinden, who sold it again to Ralph Lane, Esq., an eminent Turkey merchant, who, dying in 1732, left it to his wife Elizabeth, and she, dying in 1754, gave it to her grandson, the Hon. George Lane Parker, second son to her daughter, Mary Countess of Macclesfield, and he dying in September, 1791, it is now in the possession of the Earl of Macclesfield.

The Grange was part of the manor of Woodbury, called Shakeldon, and, after the dissolution of monasteries, came into the family of the Burgoynes of Sutton, in Bedfordshire, who sold it about the beginning of the last century, to Sir George Downing, Bart., who made a park for deer, and built a most stately mansion-house (now taken down), and, dying in 1749, left it, with a very large estate, to his heir, Sir Jacob Downing, and, on failure of heirs by the said Sir Jacob, to go to build and endow a college at Cambridge, to be called Downing College.

There was a small or reputed manor, belonging to a family of the name of Wells; the site of the manor house, with the moat that surrounded it, are still remaining. It is now the property of Miss Livett, of Potton.

There was formerly a market in this town, kept weekly, on a Tuesday, belonging to the Avenals, lords of this place, but has been discontinued ever since the year 1600, when a dreadful fire happened that nearly consumed the whole town.

Here is a row of almshouses, containing ten apartments, with a chapel at the east end, built by Sir John Jacob, a native of this town; over the door is the following inscription:

"Vivat ubi natus JOHANNES JACOB, Miles et Baronettus, 1665."

Arms, a chevron between three tigers' heads erazed.

The church is built with a rough red stone, and uniformly constructed, with battlements all round, under which issue several antique water-spouts, representing evil demons flying away from the sound of the bells, according to a received notion in former days, when it was customary to sprinkle them with holy water at their being first placed in the tower, to give them a power of repelling evil spirits from the church by their sound. It consists of a nave 66 feet long, with side aisles, a north and south transept, and a tower at the west end; the chancel is 48 feet by 21, and divided from the church by a handsome screen, on the inside of which are eight ancient seats, or stalls, in the collegiate style, four on each side, which turn up, and are handsomely carved underneath. It is wainscoted and seated, with desks before, for half a dozen persons on each side. At the east end is a very handsome altar-piece (and in the church a pulpit), both given by the Bishop of Ely, when his palace in Holborn was taken down. In the south window of the chancel are two coats-of-arms, viz., or, three chevrons, gules, and, quarterly or, a cross engrailed sable, between three eagles displayed of the same azure, a dolphin argent.

The church (Plate I.) is dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary; it is valued at £60 per annum to the vicar, and is in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Indulgences were frequently granted to such as paid their adoration to the image of St. Lawrence, which stood in the south transept. And on May 3rd, 1490, John Bishop of Ely consecrated one large bell in honour of the glorious Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist, and one little bell in honour of the Holy Ghost and St. Nicholas the Confessor, and granted forty days indulgence to all truly penitent, who, at the sound of the great bell, shall say five Paternosters and five Salut. Angel. for the good state of the Universal Church, for the Bishop consecrating, the King, Queen, and all the souls of the faithful departed this life, and to all who, at the sound of the little bell, shall say five Salut. Angel. ad Claus. adjunct. "God have mercy of John Bishop of Ely, that halowede the alters and bells aforesaid, either seting, standing, lyeing, or kneeling."

Inscriptions in the chancel:

"Here lies the Honorable DIXIE WINDSOR, who departed this life on the 20th of October, 1743, in the 71st year of his age, son to the Right Honorable Thomas Lord Windsor, Baron of Bradnam and Earl of Plymouth."

"Here lyeth the body of WILLIAM MAINSTONE, Esq., of Woodbury Hall, in Cambridgeshire, one of his Majesties justices of the peace, who married Penelope, the daughter of Judge Jones, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. He dyed the 29th of August, 1683, in the 57th year of his age."

Arms, azure, a chevron or; between three boars passant of the same, gules, a fess between three hedgehogs argent.

Here is a large old stone that seems to have had on it the figure of a priest, with arms at each corner, but now disrobed of its brasses, as are many others.

In the south transept:

"Here lieth the body of ELIZABETH JERMIN, late wife of Alderman Francis Jermin, of Cambridge, and daughter of George and Mary Bury, both interred here. She died September the 19th, 1683."

Against the door of the rood-loft:

"FRANCIS BURTON, Esq. Anno Domini 1682."

Here is an ancient stone, with broken letters that are scarcely legible, which probably covers the remains of Dr. Tindal, warden of Merton College, rector of this parish, who was buried here December 14th, 1545.

In the nave, under a plain stone:

"Here lieth the body of THOMAS DOD the younger, who died March the 24th, 1687, in the 76th year of his age.—Here also lieth the body of THOMAS DOD the elder, aged 105. Also Alice, his wife, aged 103."

Against the south wall of the church is a handsome marble monument:

"In memory of RALPH LANE, Esq., of Woodbury Hall, who died the 23d of July, aged 77 years. Also, Elizabeth Lane, his wife, who died the 10th of March, 1754, aged 80 years."

Grantchester.

[1801, *Part II., p.* 1073.]

Grantchester is a village about two miles from Cambridge, and is said to have been an ancient city. I have enclosed a sketch of the church, if you think it worth a place in your amusing miscellany. At the two upper corners of the west doorway are two shields, on one of which is the arms of the see of Ely. Probably some of your correspondents can explain the other. R. G. S.

[1802, *Part I., p.* 36.]

Grantchester is said to have been the Camboritum of Antonine's Itinerary. In Bede's time it was a little but desolate city, out of which, it is believed, the University of Cambridge had its origin;

but that Grantaceaster was more probably among the earthworks at the north-west corner of Cambridge, at the extremity of the principal street, and on the south side of the north side of the road to Maddingley. The other coat in the spandrel of the west door of Grantchester Church is that of John Fordham, Bishop of Ely, 1388-1426, who probably repaired or rebuilt it or the church. The advowson and the manor of Barton were purchased by the alderman and brethren of the guild of Corpus Christi, at Cambridge, which gave rise to the present college of that name, who are patrons of the rectory. In the chancel windows Mr. Blomefield ("Collect. Cantab.," p. 230) saw:

Per pale, ar. and az. chief indented V.

A chevron between three owls, ar.

The chief indented V. impaling G. on a fess . . . between two annulets, ar.

Vere, Earl of Oxford, impaling a boat.

On the south side of the chancel, under an arch, an old altar-tomb robbed of its figures and brasses, and in a window, G. a bend az. Other later monuments may be seen in the above book. D. H.

Linton.

[1797, *Part I., p.* 368.]

The church at Linton, in Cambridgeshire, has undergone a thorough repair. The chancel is enlarged and extended about 6 feet farther into the body of the church. The two cedar pillars by which the communion-table was supported are removed toward the centre of the arch, and two magnificent marble supporters of the best and most modern carved work (by Christopher Rein) are substituted in their room. The whole altar-piece is new; one of the most striking remnants of Gothic architecture supposed to be known. The steeple is heightened to about 10 feet, so that the aisle is now in a parallel line with the altar. What materially adds to the beauty of this church is a picture of the blessed Virgin Mary, executed with all the elegance of ancient performances. D. T. S.

Pampisford Church.

[1815, *Part I., pp.* 227-230.]

Pampisford, in Domesday Pampesworde, now commonly called Pansay, is a small village in the Hundred of Chilford, and Deanery of Camps, and lies about eight miles nearly south of Cambridge, and nine north-east of Royston.

The Church of Pampisford,* dedicated to St. John the Baptist,

* Pamsford V., *alias* Pansworth, St. John Baptist, Pri. Blackborough in Norf. Propr. Mrs. Tyrrell. Clear yearly value, £19 4s. King's books, £8 yearly tenths 16s. among "livings discharged."—Ecton's "Thesaurus" and Bacon's "Liber Regis."

consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel and south porch. The nave, chancel and porch are tiled; the aisle is leaded. At the west end of the nave is a square embattled tower (crowned with a small leaden spire and weathercock), in which are a clock and four bells thus inscribed:

"1. John Draper made me, 1617.
"2. S. Heleda.
"3. John Draper made me, 1615.
"4. Ihs Nazarenvs Rex Jvdeorvm Fili Dei, Miserere mei. Richard Robinson, Chvrchwarden, 1743."

The entrance to the church, through the porch, is by a Saxon doorway, within the arch of which is a row of small, rudely-executed figures in bas-relief. The nave is separated from the steeple by a Pointed arch, from the aisle by four low pointed arches upon three pillars, two of which are octangular, and the remaining one is round. At the west end is a gallery for singers. This part of the church is lighted on the south by four windows. The first window is divided into two lights by a mullion, part of which is broken off. The lower part of the next window is divided by two mullions, which branch off at the top into six divisions; in this window are some small remains of painted glass. The third window consists of two lights at the bottom and four at the top. The fourth window, which is above the one last-mentioned, is of later date. In the middle of the nave lies a large blue slab reaved of its brass. The pulpit and reading-desk are fixed in the north-east corner of the nave; the former is octangular and carved. At the south-east corner is an old pew, carved. The nave is separated from the chancel by a Pointed arch, at the top of which is a carved head; under the span of the arch, which is closed up, are fixed the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments, and the Belief; and under these is a neat wooden screen. You enter the chancel by two folding-doors, painted in imitation of mahogany.

The chancel is lighted on the south by two windows, each one divided into two lights by one mullion, which branches off at the top into ramifications. The east window is pointed, and consists of three lower and six upper lights.

Near the entrance from the nave is a blue slab robbed of its brasses.

Against the north wall is an altar-tomb, once ornamented with brass round the edge; on the south side of the tomb are three shields, but so completely bedaubed with that enemy of antiquaries—whitewash—as to be quite unintelligible. On this tomb stands a chest in which the registers have been kept. The ascent to the altar is by three steps; the rails are thus inscribed:

"Robt. Ballard, Chvrchwarden, 1686."

The table is plain oak, near it a blue slab—

"In memory of Ann Serocold, late of Littlebury, in the county of Essex, widow, who died January the 9th, Anno Domini 1766, ætat. 78."

In the north wall of the chancel is a round-headed recess, and in the south wall a trefoil-headed piscina. A pedestal in the east wall for an image. The chancel is open to the roof, which is at present in a state of melancholy neglect. The sparrows from an adjoining farm-yard have uninterrupted ingress and egress through the broken tiles. In the neighbouring, and in most churches, the chancel is kept in the neatest order, but here——I'll say no more. Against the south wall and above the piscina is a marble monument with these arms: Ar. 3 cinquefoils, 2 and 1, pierced sa. Killingworth; quartering, ar. a chev. sa. between 3 trefoils of the last; and the following inscription, in capital letters, once gilt:

"Here lyeth the bodye of John Killingworth, esqvier, whoe was twise married: his former wife was Beatrix, davghter of Robert Allington of Horseheath, by whome he had twoe sonnes and fower davghters; the latter was Elizabeth the davghter of William Cheyney esqvire, by whome he had thre sonnes and fower davghters. He died the 23 of Maye anno 1617, ætatis suæ 70."

Under a chest (in which the parish papers are kept), within the communion rails, is a blue slab reaved of the brass.

The aisle is lighted by one window, to the west, divided by two mullions, which branch off at the top into various ramifications; to the north by two windows, consisting of three lights at the bottom, and many compartments at the top formed by the ornamental part of the stone division. In both these windows are remnants of painted-glass. In the second window is a figure having a golden crown on his head, a crozier, or pastoral staff, in his left hand; in his right a book, and a scroll before him with this inscription:

"Etheldreda."

And in another part of the same window the figure of a lady with flowing hair and a mantle over her shoulders; her right hand is uplifted, her left is laid on her breast; at her feet a scroll bears this inscription:

"Agatha."

Against the west pillar is placed the font; the upper part is octangular, and lined with lead, the lower part is square. There is an antique cover: on the top are two figures, intended, I think, for John baptizing Jesus; both figures are decapitated, the handiwork, perhaps, of the Cambridgeshire Reformer, William Dowsing. In the middle of the aisle there is a slab inscribed, "W. P. Hammond." Against the wall are four hatchments:

1. Per pale, gu. and az. 3 demi lions passant gardant or, Hammond; on a coat of pretence, az. a buck trippant or, on a canton az. a ship or. (qu?) Parker. Crest, a wolf's head erased, quarterly or and az. Hammond.

2 and 3. The same arms as those in the coat of pretence.

4. The same, impaling the same.

There is a vault under the aisle belonging to the Hammond family. The aisle seems to have extended farther by an arch at the east end, which is now blocked up.

The impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage, which belonged formerly to the nuns of Blackeburgh—to whom it was appropriated in the year 1377—were, after the Reformation, successively in the families of Wood and Tyrrell, and are now the property of John Mortlock, Esq., of Cambridge. The parish has been enclosed pursuant to an Act of Parliament, passed in 1799, by which allotments of land were given in lieu of tithes.

. . . . Willys occurs vicar in 1715.

Edm. Mapletoft was vicar in July, 1730; how long before I cannot exactly say. Another Edm. Mapletoft was presented in Jan. 1744-5, but resigned the same month. I cannot give the names of the vicars previous or subsequent to those just mentioned, as I have not had an opportunity of examining the registers. The present vicar is the Rev. D. Mulis.

The Rev. F. Henson, M.A. and Fellow of Sidney College, is curate.

John Purchas is parish clerk.

By the returns made under the Act of Parliament for ascertaining the population of this kingdom in 1801, it appears that there were in Pampisford 35 inhabited houses, 46 families, 202 persons; in 1811, 49 inhabited houses, 49 families, 237 persons.

Churchyard.

South side, on an altar-tomb:

"Mrs. Frances Apthorp, junior, departed this life October the 26th, 1738, aged 29 years.—Mrs. Frances Apthorp, senior, October 9th, 1758—73."

Upright stones:

" Elizabeth, wife of William Scruby, March 30, 1799—26.

"John Tilbrook, November 4, 1777—62; Elizabeth, his wife, April 17, 1778—63; Charles Nunn, senior, June 5, 1732—56."

Altar-tomb, in capital letters:

"D^ns^. Robertus Gells : T : Professor Socivs olim Coll : Xti Cantab : et eccles' Scæ Mariæ Aldermarii London per spati' . . . . XXIII Annorum Rector integer . . . . . obiit Martii xx anno Xti 1665 ætatis suæ 70 cvjvs reliqviæ svb hoc marmore servantvr. Robertus Gellius. . . . . Elizabetha itidem uxor fida in hac parochia obiit xii Septembris 1668 cvjvs etiam reliqviæ sub hoc marmore servantvr. Hoc obsequi . . . . posuit Elizabetha unica quam superstitem reliquerunt."

Upright stones:

" Ann Beeton, December 23, 1780—67; Benjamin Beeton, Feb. 21, 1803—87; William Haylock, Sept. 5, 1731—52."

Marble tomb against the south wall:

"Nearly beneath this tablet are deposited the remains of Richard Wallis Nash, who departed Aug. 25, 1805, aged 62 years.

"Also Martha Nash, daughter of the above, who departed July 19, 1790, aged 17 years."

Upright stones at the east end of the chancel:

"Mary Simperingham, Sept. 4, 1779—75: Steph. Simperingham, Sept. 8, 1778—65; Thos., son of Stephen & Mary Simperingham, Oct. 14, 1750—9; Mary, daughter of Stephen and Mary Simperingham, April 27, 1749, aged 4; John Barten, Jan. 6, 1777—22; Ellen, his wife, Feb. 21, 1777—27; John Barton, Dec. 7, 1798—33 years; Mary, his daughter, Feb. 4, 1799—18 months."

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Sawston.

[1815, *Part II., pp.* 25-28.]

Sawston is a very pleasant village, situated seven miles south of Cambridge, and about eleven north-east from Royston. This parish is bounded on the east by Pampisford and Babraham; on the west by Whittlesford and the two Shelfords; on the north by Stapleford and Great Shelford; on the south by Pampisford and Whittlesford. . . .

William Huddleston, who settled at Sawston in consequence of his marriage with Isabella, one of the co-heiresses of the Marquis Montagu, was of an ancient family of Millum Castle, in Cumberland; his son, Sir John Huddleston, entertained the Princess Mary at his house, immediately after the death of her brother, King Edward VI., and contrived her escape to Framlingham Castle, in Suffolk, for which his house was plundered by the mob, who took part with Lady Jane Gray. Thomas Fuller, in his "History of the University of Cambridge," tells us (page 130) that "the Lady Mary, after her brother's death, hearing Queen Jane was proclaimed, came five miles off to Sir Robert Huddleston's,* where she heard mass. Next day Sir Robert waited on her into Suffolk, though she, for the more secrecy, rode on horseback behind his servant, which servant (as I am most credibly informed) lived long after, the Queen never bestowing any preferment upon him. Whether because forgetting him (whose memory was employed on greater matters), or because she conceived the man was rewarded in rewarding his master. Indeed, she bestowed great boons on Sir Robert, and amongst the rest, the stones of Cambridge Castle to build his house at Salston." So says Fuller, but the old women of the village differ upon this point; they say that the aforesaid queen escaped the fury of the mob by quitting the house in a servant's dress with a milk-pail under her arm. When she had got a short distance from the village (perhaps on the cloud-capped top of Gog Magog) her conductor requested her

* Query, Sir John?

to look back, and see how her enemies had served Sawston Hall. No sooner had her ladyship turned her eyes than she

"Beheld the satiate flames in sheets ascend the sky;"

and immediately promised that, if ever she was made Queen of England, Sawston Hall should be built with stone, and by that means defy the fury of the lawless element.

Beside the stones from Cambridge Castle, Queen Mary rewarded her protector by bestowing on him the honour of knighthood, and making him vice-chamberlain.

It may be worth the while to observe that Sawston Hall, now the seat of Richard Huddleston, Esq., is partly built of brick; the date corresponds with the tradition, for it appears that it was built in 1557. In this house are several portraits of the Huddleston family, among which is that of Sir John Huddleston, the protector of Queen Mary, Sir Edmund, and many others of the family.

Several spear-heads and celts were discovered in a gravel-pit near this village, a few years ago; some of them are in the possession of Richard Huddleston, Esq., of Sawston, and Mr. James Farish, surgeon, of Cambridge.

A pretty extensive paper, and also a rope manufactory, are now carried on at Sawston.

It is supposed that there was formerly a market at Sawston: not many years ago a covered building stood near the road to the church; the parishioners, not considering it of any use, ordered it to be pulled down, there yet remains a pillar on the place where the building stood. The wake or feast is kept on Easter Monday.

It appears, by the returns made under the Act of Parliament for ascertaining the population of this kingdom in 1801, that there were, in this village: 94 inhabited houses, 3 uninhabited, 120 families, and 466 persons. By the like returns in 1811, there were 87 inhabited houses, 2 building, 4 uninhabited, 132 families, and 603 persons.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is in the hundred of Wittlesford, and deanery of Camps, valued in the King's books at £13 10s. 2¼d. "The rectory of Sawston, which had belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem,* or rather to the preceptory of Shengay, which was subordinate to that priory, was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Long, it is now in moieties between Mr. Huddleston and Mr. Gosling, who are joint patrons of the vicarage. The impropriation and advowson had been divided into six parts, one of which had been in the Huddleston family more than a century; the other five were, in 1724, the property of Stephen Corby, of whose co-heirs they were purchased by Mr. Gosling. Mr.

* "Eccl'ia de Sauston appropriata Priori et Fratribus Hospitalis Stⁱ. Joh'is Jer'lm in Anglia, est ibi vic. ad pres. eorum."—MSS. Baker. "Compositio inter Vic. et Paroch. de Sauston."—Reg. Tho. de Arundel, fol. 195.

Huddleston has since purchased two of these parts, in consequence of which he is become possessed of a moiety of the rectory, and has the alternate presentation. The parish of Sawston having been enclosed, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in 1802, the impropriators and the vicar have allotments of land in lieu of tithes."*

The church is built of flint, stone, and brick; the exact time of its foundation I have not been able to trace out. It consists of a chancel, nave, side aisles, and north porch; at the west end of the nave stands a square embattled tower (crowned with a low wooden spire and weathercock) containing a clock and six bells, thus inscribed in capital letters:

"1. Edward. Arnold. St. Neots. fecit. 1774. Richard. Robinson. and Richard. Furbank. C. Wardens.

"2 and 3. Edward. Arnold. St. Neots. fecit. 1774. Richard. Robinson. Wm. Taylor. C. Wardens.

"4. Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God. 1755.

"5. John and Christopher Hodson maide me 1678. James Swan. John Corbe. Churchwardens.

"6. J. H. S. Nazarenus Rex Judeorum Fili Dei Miserere mei. John Howell and William Taylor, Churchwardens, 1755."

The steeple is separated from the nave by a pointed arch; a clumsy clock-case, which might have been placed in the second story, greatly disfigures the appearance of the tower, and obstructs the light of the west window. Two tiers of windows on each side give light to the interior, one tier in the aisles, consisting of six in the north aisle, including one at the west end, and seven on the south side including one at each end. Over the arches on each side of the nave is a row of five windows, divided into two lights by a single mullion, which branches off on the sides. The windows of the aisles also consist of two lights, except the east window of the south, and the west and north-east windows of the north aisle, which are divided into three parts. The mullions of four of the clerestory windows on the south, and two on the north side, are broken off; parts of them I found piled up at the west end of the south aisle. The chancel is lighted by an east window, which is divided into three cinquefoil-headed lights at the lower part by two stone mullions running into ramifications above, and forming six trefoil-headed lights at the top; there are two windows on the south side of the same kind. The nave, aisles, steeple, and porch are leaded; the chancel is covered with blue slate. The roof of the nave and aisles is left open to the timber, the brackets are supported by corbels of stone carved into wry faces, "as if they were sensible of the weight of the roof on their shoulders." The principal entrance to the church is by a north porch. On each side of the porch there is a window divided into two cinquefoil-headed lights, which form four trefoil-headed lights above.

* Lysons' "Britannia," vol. ii., part i., p. 249.

The dimensions of this church are as follows :

		ft.	in.		ft.	in
Nave	length	63	1	breadth	17	6
Chancel	„	30	3	„	15	10
South aisle	„	60	0	„	13	0
North aisle	„	73	0	W. End	9	0
				E. End	10	0
Steeple	„	13	8	„	10	9

If we judge from the different styles of architecture in this church, we may suppose it to have been enlarged at various times. The four first arches on each side, which separate the nave from the aisles, are round, the remaining two are pointed; they are supported by pillars of various forms, some being round and others octangular.

The Nave.

At the south-west end of the nave is a large pew for singers.* The pews in this part of the church are open, and appear ancient. The font, against a pillar on the north side of the nave, about 4½ feet in height, is a plain octangular basin of stone, lined with lead, and supported by an octangular basement without ornament.

A large slab (of the 13th century) with a cross florée, round the margin an inscription in Lombardic characters, partly unintelligible, the brass gone. I can trace out these letters :

. . . . DE TALBOT . . . . MARITE PATER NO . . . .

On a slab are inlaid the whole length brasses of a man and woman ; under the latter is a group of five daughters ; at the feet of the former there has been a group of sons, but the brass is gone, and the inscription also. (See Plate II.)

Near the above, on another slab, is a brass figure in armour, decapitated, with long sword hanging before him, hands joined, with spurs, feet rest on a dog ; there appears also to have been the figure of a lady, but this, as well as the coat-of-arms and the brass round the edge of the slab, is now lost; there are two scrolls of brass at the foot of the stone bearing this inscription :

Adew En Playne.

A brass plate, against a south pillar, bears the following inscription :

Here lyeth buried the bodie of John Huntington Esqui; and of Joyce his wyfe who were great benefactors unto this Town of Sawston and to the poore thereof whych John died in the yeare of our Lord God 1558. And the said Joyce died in the yeare of o^r^ Lord 1564.

* Since the above was written in December, the pew has been transformed into a gallery and placed exactly in the middle at the west end of the nave.

Blue slab robbed of inscription; another large blue slab, cross florée, on the verge an inscription in Lombardic characters partly defaced. The only words which I can distinguish are:

. . . . . RI. PE. R. GYST. ICI. DIEV. DE. SA. ALME. AYT. MERCIE. AMEN.

At the south-east corner of the nave are the reading-desk and pulpit; the latter is octangular, and has a cushion of blue velvet, with fringe of the same colour.

The following memorandum is entered on the guard leaf of the Bible: "This book was bought on the 29th of July, in the year of our Lord God 1749.

"The Reverend Mr. Charles Stewart, minister of this parish; Stephen Howell, William Taylor, churchwardens."

In the clerk's Prayer Book: "This book was bought December 10, 1770.

"Michael Tyson, sequestrator; Richard Robinson, William Taylor, churchwardens."

The nave is separated from the chancel by an open wooden screen painted in imitation of veined marble, over which, within the span of the arch which is plastered up, are the royal arms "J. 2. R.," and above: "Fear God, Honour the King." A curious trefoil-headed perforation passes in an oblique direction through the abutment of the arch, between the nave and chancel; the part which opened into the chancel is blocked up by a pew. RICHMONDIENSIS.

[1815, *Part II., pp.* 120-124.]

South Aisle.

There are three open seats in the west part of this aisle, and an old oaken box fixed against a pillar.* Near the seats is a figure of a priest in his robes. At his feet is this inscription:

Hic iacet d'ns Will'ms Richardson, alias Byggins qu'd'm Rector ecclie p'rochialis de Raynham mare Norwic' dioc' qui obiit v°. die m'cii a°. d'm'i m°. cccc.xxbii°. cui' a'ie pp'icit'. de'.

* These seats have been taken away since I made the above notes in December. The box contains papers relating to the charity land, and among them I found a copy of the will of "John Jefferie of Sawston in the county of Cambridge, yeoman," dated September 20, 1624, from which the following are extracts:

"— Item, I give unto the poor people of Sawston three pounds of lawfull English money, to be distributed at the time of my buriall at the discretion of my Executors and the Churchwardens of Sawston for the time being. And I likewise give and appoint four bushells of Rye, and four bushells of Barley, sweet and good, to be yearly for ever distributed amongst the said poor people of Sawston for the time being, at the feast day of Saint Thomas the Apostle yearly, at the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens of Sawston for the time being, by such person and persons, and in such manner, as I shall hereafter in this my will set forth and declare.

"— Item, I give unto Mr. John Swann, Vicar of Sawston, five pounds of lawfull English money, to be paid unto him within one month after my decease by my Executors, he preaching at my buriall."

A slab uninscribed.

On two other slabs:

"Here lyeth the body of Richard Chesway, a batchelor, who departed this life October the 14th, in the year of our Lord God 1734. Aged 68 years."

"Here lieth the body of Matthew Brinklow, of Newton Longvil, in the county of Bucks, who departed this life June the 20th, 1731. Aged 62 years."

A Pointed door to the south.

Here are two plain blue slabs, in shape of coffin-lids. At the East end of this aisle is a chapel (under which is a vault belonging to the Huddleston family), separated from the aisle and nave by an open wooden screen painted.

Against the south wall is a monument painted in imitation of veined marble, gilt, and adorned with roses. Arms: Gules, a fret arg. a crescent for difference; crest, two arms, dexter and sinister, embowed, vested az. holding in their hands a scalp proper, the inside gules.

"Within this Chappell lyeth interred y^e^ bodyes of Henry Hodleston, Esq., Robert Hodleston, K^t^., son of y^e^ sayd Henry, and Lieutenant-Collonell Henry Hodleston, Br. of y^e^ sayd Robt. dyed y^e^ 24th of March 1664; and Elysabeth his wife, who dyed y^e^ 20th of Noumb. 1659."

A helmet formerly hung above, but it has been taken away many years ago.

Near this monument is a square hole, perhaps for the purpose of placing a lamp, which used to be kept burning in most parochial churches.

At the east end of this aisle is a pedestal for an image, probably of the saint to whom the chapel was dedicated. In the south wall a trefoil-headed piscina.

From the north-east corner of the south aisle is a doorway, which now goes into the chancel, partly walled up; I think it formerly led

---

After bequeathing other legacies, Mr. J. orders to be distributed "upon the feast-day of St. Thomas the Apostle, after my death, at the now dwelling-house wherein I now dwell in Sawston, with the consent of the Minister and the Churchwardens of Sawston aforesaid for the time being (if the said Minister and Churchwardens then please to be present) to so many of the poor people of the said town, as to them, the said William my brother, and John his son, the Minister and Churchwarden, or so many of them as shall be then p'sent, as to them shall be thought fitt, four bushells of Rye, and four bushells of Barley, both of them sweet and good; and six shillings worth of twopenny bread for ever, every Gange* Monday, amongst the poor people of Sawston aforesaid.

"And I give 30 shillings to be distributed to and amongst the poor people, strangers and no dwellers in Sawston, and present at my buriall; and six shillings worth of twopenny bread every Gang Monday, to the poor people of Sawston, at the charge of my Executors, to be distributed by the Churchwardens for the time being, at theire discretion; and I give vi*s.* viii*d.* to the ringers at the day of my death."

* Gange Monday is the day on which they gang, go round or perambulate the boundaries of the parish.

to the rood-loft.* Over the door, on the chancel side, there is a sculptured head with wings and uplifted hands; within the chapel is a sculptured head without wings. Many of these figures and grotesque emblems are carved on the outside of this church, and probably had their significant meaning, though little understood at this day.

In the east window of this aisle are these arms:

Sable, three mullets within a bordure engrailed, or., Salston.

North Aisle.

In the first window on the north side of this aisle is a figure in painted-glass, without head; yellow robe, and has a book in his left hand. There is a scroll before him with this inscription:

Ss Micaelus.

There are many remnants of painted-glass in this window and other windows of this aisle. On a large slab:

"C. M.† 1807."

Opposite the north door a large slab reaved of its brass; there are no seats in the west part of this aisle.

At the east end is a chapel belonging to the Huddlestons, separated from the nave and aisle by a wooden screen, adorned with roses, and painted in imitation of veined marble.

On slabs in the chapel:

"Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, coheir and daughter of Rowland Badghot, of Handley Castle, Esq. in the county of Worcester, and wife of Nathannell Bostock, Doctor of Physick, obiit quarto July 1682. Req. in P."

"Jo. Champion, S.S.J. Æt. 82, 1776."‡

Chancel.

The roof is ceiled; formerly it was richly decorated, being studded alternately with a rose and portcullis. These ornaments were taken down when this part of the church was slated in 1804, and are now in the possession of Richard Huddleston, Esq.

On slabs, in capitals:

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Haslop, late Minister of this Parish, who died the 10th of March, 1704, aged 45 years. Also the body of Eliz. his beloved wife, who died March the 12th, 1712, aged 46 years. Also the bodies of their two beloved children; Martha died in its infancy, Elizabeth died in the 18th year of her age."

---

* Upon second consideration, this may not have been the case, but merely a slanting opening, in order that the family who belonged to the chapel might be enabled to see and adore the elevation of the host in the time of celebrating mass, and might thereby be the more ready to join in the service in that case provided. See Nichols's "Leicestershire," vol ii., pt. i., p. 20.

† Charles Martindale, who has a vault under this aisle.

‡ "Buried July 25, 1776."—Parish Register.

"[Here lyeth] the [body of Ge]orge [Grenell, who] dyed the 10th day, and was buried the 12th day of March, 1682."*

On the north side is a large old oak chest, in which I found a brass plate of a priest in his robes, with uplifted hands. The registers, surplice, etc., are kept in this chest.

There is a roll of parchment 10 feet long and 9½ inches broad, being "A Terrare of the Towne Land of Sawston, given by Mr. John Huntington, Esq., lately deceased. Made the xxvth day of Aug. 1590, by Thomas Ebden, William Gardiner, John Campion, and John Gardiner, being the antient men of the parish." From which the following are extracts:

"In Churchfeylde, su'ma, 5 acres, 3 roodes and di'. In Badburghamfeylde, su'ma, 16 acres and 2 roodes. In Netherhay, su'ma, 5 acres and 1 roode. In Homefeylde, su'ma, 9 acres and 3 roodes. In Howfeylde, su'ma, 10 acres and 1 roode. In the Brach, su'ma, 1 acre and di'. In Lyttle Whytefeylde, su'ma, 6 acres. In Great Whytefeylde, su'ma, 15 acres and 1 roode. Su'ma total, Terre arabilis, 70 acres 1 roode and di'. Meadow, su'ma, 2 acres 2 roodes. Pasture, su'ma, 23 acres 3 roodes and dim. Su'ma totalis of the arable, meadow, and pasture, 100 acres 1 roode."

On the same side of the chancel I think there has formerly been a vestry, as the door opens outwardly, contrary to the other doors of the church. A round-headed door on the south side.

Over the door on the north side is a mural monument of black and white marble, gilt and adorned with fruit. The following inscription is on black marble in capitals:

"Here lieth Gregory Milner, second sonne to John Milner of Pvdsey in ye Covnty of York, Esq., sometime one of ye Senior Fellowes of Trinity Colledge, in Cambridg; afterward he tooke to wife Svsan, ye eldest davghter to Roger French, of Cambridg, Gent., and lived ye rest of his life in Dawston,† and there died ye 5th of Novemb. Anº. DNI. 1615."

The following crest and arms are placed over the inscription: Sab. 3 snaffle bits or., Milner. Crest, a snaffle bit or. And below it are the figures of the above Gregory and Susan, kneeling on crimson cushions, their hands joined and uplifted in the attitude of prayer before a desk, on which are two books with gilt leaves lying open. He is in his academical dress, a gown and ruff, and has a pointed beard; she is in the dress of the times, a ruff, etc.

On blue slabs:

"Vnder ys stone lyeth ye body of Mr. Gregory Milner, Gent. obiit qvinto Novem: 1615."

"Here lyeth interred ye bodys of Mrs. Alice and of Mrs. Jane Balam, the davghters of Charles Balam, of Sawston, in the covnty of Cambridge, Esq. Alice

* The words in brackets are covered by a pew; the name I made out by the register.

† Evidently an error of the engraver for Sawston.

dyed on the 29th of May, Anno Dn'i. 1658, aged 26 yeares, and Jane dyed y^e^ 2d of Jvne, Anno Dn'i 1658, aged 20 yeares." . . .

The approach to the altar is by three steps; the table and rails are of oak. There are many remnants of painted-glass in the windows of the chancel. In the east window are: Gules, a plain cross argent, Knights Hospitallers. Or, a chief indented azure, partly broken, Fitz-Randolph, Lord of Middleham, Yorkshire; also the letter M radiated, an abbreviation for Maria.

In the second division of this window there is a mutilated inscription in black letters. In the third division I find the following words scratched on the glass: "John Poulter, Glazier, 1758." From which it appears that the glaziers of modern times are more anxious to hand their names down to posterity than those of old.

In the south wall there is a double piscina and a locker trefoil-headed.

On the north side of the chancel, under an ogee arch, ornamented with crockets, is an altar-tomb with a blue slab, in the middle of which are these arms: Az. on a fess, an annulet for difference between three leopards' faces, or, De la Pole; impaling, argent, on a canton gules, a rose or, Bradstone; and round the edge of the slab is the following inscription:

"✠ Hic hera de Pole iacet intus, cu' sibi prole,
(1) Filia si meres Bradston Elizabeth heres,
(2) Militis et Thome pro qua domino prece prome
(1) Uxor Walteri Pole* domini quasi veri
(2) Dum que decessit die quarto Ja ae recessit
(1) M. domini quater. C. bis. x. additur an' ter."†

The corners of the slab have been ornamented with the arms and crest, but the brass is gone. A knight's helmet hangs above the arch. There appears to have been a brass plate at the back of the arch, but the wall has such a thick cover of whitewash as to render it doubtful. On each side of the arch there is a shield bearing arms. The first shield contains the arms of Huddleston, gu. a fret arg. with these quarterings:

1. Gu. three lions passant gardant or, within a bordure arg.; Woodstock, Earl of Kent, alias Edmund Plantagenet.

2. Arg. a saltire engrailed gu.; John Lord Tiptoft, father of John Earl of Worcester.

3. The same.

4. Or, lion rampant gu.; Charleton, Lord Powes.

The second shield contains these arms:

1. Gu. on a saltire ar. a crescent sa. a label of three points; Nevill, Marquis of Montague.

* Sir Walter de la Pole was nephew to Michael, Earl of Suffolk.

† Where I have put a figure 1, the stone is ornamented with a leopard's head; where I have put fig. 2, it is ornamented with a rose, alluding to the arms of Pole and Bradston.

2. Ar. three fusils in fesse gu. ; Montague, Earl Salisbury.
3. Or. an eagle displayed vert ; Mounthermer, Earl of Gloucester.
4. Nevill.
5. Gu. a cross engrailed arg. ; Inglethorp.
6. Arg. on a quarter gu., a rose or. ; Bradston, Baron of Winterburn in Gloucestershire.
7. Az. a fesse between three leopards' faces or. ; Sir Walter de la Poole, of Trumpington, co. Cambridge.
8. Arg. on a fesse dauncettée sa. three bezants ; Burgh, *temp.* Edward III.

This monument is partly concealed by an altar-tomb, inlaid with a brass plate, on which is this inscription :

"Here lyeth entombed the bodye of Sir John Huddlestone, Knight, once Chamberlayne unto Kinge Phylipe, andc Captaine of his Garde, and one of Queene Maryes most honorable Pribie Counsell, whoe dyed the fourthe day of November, in the yeare of our Lord God 1557."

The south side and west end of this tomb are adorned with sculpture and shields of arms, on which are the Huddleston's arms, with the quarterings above-mentioned.

On blue slabs :

"Here lieth the body of Mary, the daughter of Samuel and Hannah Jaggard, who died August the 17th, 1739. Aged 24 weeks."

"Here lieth the body of Samuel, the son of Samuel and Hannah Jaggard, who died December the 25th, 1728. Aged 2 years."

Below the latter stone is a slab robbed of arms, figure and inscription.

"Here lieth the body of Martha, the daughter of Samuel and Hannah Jaggard, who died June the 8th, 1731. Aged — weeks."

"Here lyes the body of Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Jaggard, who died April the 3d, 1733. Aged 7 weeks."

"Here lyeth the body of Stephen Corbee Jaggard, son of Samuel and Hannah Jaggard ; died June the 26th, 1734, aged 4 weeks."

"Here lyeth the body of Stephen Corbye, who departed this life July 25th, an. D'ni 1727, aged 78 years. Also the body of Bridget, his beloved wife, who died Nov. the 10th, anno D'ni 1727, aged 66 years."

"Here lyeth the body of William Grenall, who departed this life the 23d of December, 1695. Aged 66 years."

The first leaf of a Prayer-Book, in a pew on the north side of the chancel, is thus inscribed :

"This Book was bought on the 29th of July, in the year of our Lord God 1749. The Rev. Mr. Charles Stuart, Minister ; Stephen Howell, William Taylor, Churchwardens of Sawston."

The beginning of the first register is beautifully written, and would make many of the clergy blush, were some registers of the present day compared with it. At the beginning is this memorandum : "The Register-book of the Parish Church of Sawston, beginning in the year 1640, where the old parchment Register ended ; containing

also all the Paper Register hath in it; the names there being faithfully transcribed into this book in the year 1668, by John Swan, Vicar; in the beginning of which year the Paper Register endeth; but this book goeth on to the year following." The first entry is on the 16th day of January, 1641.

The following are extracts from the first register:

1658. Mistress Alice Balam, and Mistress Jane Balam, were buried the 4th day of June.

1662. John Hills (the son-in-law of John Wilson) kill'd with a cart, was buried the 4th day of July.

1667. Frances Swan, wife of John Swan, vicar of this parish, was buried the 6th day of December.

1668. Thomas Hutchinson, the parish clerk, was buried the 2d day of June.

1669. Mr. Francis Brookes was buried the 14th day of March. He was a young gentleman which died at the Hall.

1670. Alice Harrison, the wife of Robert Harrison, of Northamptonshire; buried 23d of September.

Thomas Bedford, a stranger (who died at Goodman Wines his house), was buried the 7th day of November.

A young boy of a walking man's, was buried November 26.

. . . . Certificate under the hands and seales of two witnesses, and signed by a Justice of the Peace, that Mary Anger was buried in woollen according to the Act of Parliament, in the case provided, was delivered to me Aug. 21. William Gostwyke.

1683. Samuel Jefferyes, gent. of Abingdon, in the county of Cambridge, was buried at Sawston, October the 18th, in sheep's wool only.

1704. Mr. John Haslop, [late] minister [of this parish] was buryed March the 14th.

1708. Charles Wood of Pampisford, was killed by the breaking of a gun, and was buried the 9th day of January.

1719. Mrs. Maty Bostock, the wife of James Bostock, gent., was buried the 8th day of August.

1720. William Mitchel and Elizabeth Lofts, both of this parish of Sawston, were marryed in Trinity College Chappell, in Cambridge, Oct. 16.

[1815, *Part II., pp.* 225-230.]

The second register begins in 1721-2, containing the baptisms and marriages at one end and the burials at the other. The following memorandum is entered on one of the guard-leaves:

"A confirmation held at Sawston, July 29, 1730, by the Bishop of Ely, of the following parishes:

Sawston, Mr. Crownfield.

Pampisford, Mr. Mapletoft.

Hinston, Mr. Bradshaw.
Ickleton, Mr. Say.
2 Duxford's, Mr. Harris.
Wittlesford, Triploe, Harston, Mr. Dickenson.
Newton, Hinkton, Mr. Barnes.
Shelford parv., Mr. Gillingham.
Stapleford, Mr. Cook.
Shelford mag., Mr. Taylor.
The number of those confirmed was 423.
Babraham, Mr. Wilson."

Extracts of Marriages and Baptisms from the Second Register.

1722. Roger Beeton, of Pampisford, and Anne Baynes, of this parish, were married in Trinity college chapple, in Cambridge, with license, May the 7th.

1723. Barre, the daughter of Rev. Mr. Abraham Oakes * and of Katherine his wife, was baptized August the 6th.

1730. John King, of Little Shelford, widower, and Mary Corbe, widow, were married in Queen's coll. chapel, banns thrice published, December 25, 1730.

1740. Richard Sempringham and Judith Howell, both of this parish, were married in King's college chappell, 28th Oct.

1741. John Jeggons and Alice Benstead were married in Trinity-hall chappel in Cambridge, banns published.

1743. Stephen and Elizabeth Howell were married at Emanuel chapell, June 5.

Matthew and Ann Seair were married at Peterhouse chapell, June 16.†

Extract of Burials from the Second Register.

1735. John Mayne (parish clerk, aged about 66) was buried April 28th. Affidavit received.

1739. John Tilbrook, aged 77, a pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, was buried Dec. 17.

1739. William Jeffery, aged 100 and upwards, was buried Dec. 10.

1741. Samuel Warren, of St. Andrew's parish in Cambridge, drown'd near the Church-causeway, was buried Dec. 9.

1744. Lady Mary, widow of Sir Francis Fortescue, was buried Jan. 20, 1744-5.

1764. William Gibbs (unfortunately killed in a gravel-pit) was buried May 17.

* This gentleman was of Trinity College, Cambridge, A.B. 1709; A.M. 1713; LL.D. Com. Reg. 1728; Vicar of Shudy Camps, in this county, 1715, which he resigned Feb., 1741-2.

† It seems to have been the fashion to get married in some college chapel, for during the year 1745 I find 5; in 1747, I find 3; in 1748, 2; in 1751, 3; in 1752 I find 2 marriages—all solemnized at the chapel of St. Peter's College.

BOARD OF EDUCATION CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

William Nottage (unfortunately killed in a gravel-pit with the above Wm. Gibbs) was buried May 18.

It appears by the register that the small-pox was very fatal in this village during the years 1765 and 6.

1767. Bridget Burling (barbarously murdered in her house in the town of Cambridge) was buried Dec. 18.

1768. Mary Kier, widow (found drown'd near the paper-mills), aged 58, was buried Jan. 29.

1770. Mary (born deaf and dumb), aged six, daughter of John Catley and Mary his wife, was buried June 19.

1788. A travelling chimney-sweeper, buried April 9.

This register ends 1791. The third register which begins in 1792, continues to 1812, being the time when the new-fashioned flimsy registers came up.

There is also another register for marriages, which begins 1754 and ends 1812.

"Mr. Henry Bostock, of the parish of Christ Church, London, batchelor, and Miss Mary Huddleston of this parish, spinster, were married, etc., 11th of Jany., 1761."

Marriages from 1800 to 1814, 55; births* and baptisms, 119 males, 110 females; burials, 92 males, 112 females; increase, 27 males, and decrease, 2 females.

The following list of vicars is taken from different parts of the registers, and from an old book containing the overseers' accounts:

John Swan signs vicar in the Overseers' account from 1615 (being the year with which the book begins) to 1639.

John Gates signs vicar, from 1639 to 1644.

John Grenell signs vicar, from 1644 to 1645.

Christopher Fleet signs vicar, from 1645 to 1658.

John Swan signs vicar, 1658 to 1671.

William Stukely, of Magd. Coll. Camb. A.B. 1660, A.M. 1664.

John Swan, again.

William Curtis was buried the 17th of Sept. 1673.

John Greenel, Trin. coll. A.B. 1668, A.M. 1672, signs vicar 1674.

Silvanus Finch, Trin. coll. A.B. 1667, A.M. 1671, minister, April 11, 1683.

John Haslop, Queen's, A.B. 1680, A.M. 1684, signs vicar 1690. [See *Gent. Mag.*, August, 1815, p. 122.]

John Perkins signs vicar 1705.

Dormer Dawes, Queen's; A.B. 1697, A.M. 1701, S.T.B. 1710, signs vicar 1706, died at Shrewsbury in June 1713.

William Warren, quære the same as Fell. of Trin. hall, and minister

* I am unable to ascertain the exact number of births since 1811, for in that year there was a Dissenting meeting-house built at Sawston, and you know, Mr. Urban, the Dissenters are allowed to keep a register for their own use.

of St. Edward's church, in Cambridge? LL.B. 1706, LL.D. 1717, signs vicar June 24, 1713.

Robert Smales, St. John's, A.B. 1706, A.M. 1710, S.T.B. 1717, signs vicar 1715.

. . . Thomson, signs vicar 1719.

Henry Crownfield, Clare Hall, A.B. 1719, A.M. 1723. Queen's, S.T.B. 1732, rector of Eversden parva, June 1731, signs vicar 1723.

Luke Trevigar, Clare Hall, A.B. 1726, A.M. 1730, presented to the vicarage of Harlston, Oct. 1735, signs vicar 1732.

Thomas Thickness, A.B. 1728, A.M. 1732. Fellow of King's coll. Camb. signs vicar 1737, died in 1742.

Charles Stuart, A.B. 1738, A.M. 1742. Fellow of Peterhouse, Camb. presented Oct. 1742.

Daniel Longmire, A.B. 1749-50, A.M. 1753, S.T.B. 1768, presented 1755.

William Oldham, A.B. 1750-1, A.M. 1754, presented Dec. 10, 1757.

Elias Thackeray, A.M. Fellow of King's college; A.B. 1755, A.M. 1758. S.T.B. 1772, was appointed minister of this parish on Sunday March 15, 1761, and of Trinity church in Cambridge, 1770.

Michael Tyson, A.M. Fellow of Bene't college, Cambridge; A.B. 1764, A.M. 1767, S.T.B. 1775, was appointed minister of this parish in the year 1770.

Francis Henson, A.B. 1759, A.M. 1762. Fellow of Sidney-Sussex college, in Cambridge, S.T.B. 1769, was appointed minister of this parish Nov. 5, 1772, afterwards rector of Kilvington (a college living) in Yorkshire, where he died.

Edward Walsby, A.B. 1773, A.M. 1776. Preb. of Canterbury, and formerly Tutor to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, Fellow of Bene't college, Cambridge, was appointed minister of this parish in the year 1776, died June 13, 1815, aged 64. [See *Gent. Mag.* for June 1815, p. 572.]

Job Wallace, A.M. Fellow of Bene't college, Cambridge, A.B. 1774, A.M. 1777, was appointed minister of this parish March 29, 1778.

Robert Gray, A.B. 1782, A.M. 1785. Trinity coll. Camb. was appointed minister of this parish in June 1783.

Thomas Cautley, A.B. 1786, A.M. 1790. Jesus coll. Camb. was appointed minister of this parish on Sunday, the 2d of October 1786, the present worthy vicar.

John Stacey signs curate 1680.

Edmund Fisher, Bene't coll. A.B. 1753, A.M. 1756, signs curate 1765.

Wm. Atkinson, A.B. 1781; A.M. 1784, late Fellow and Tutor of Catharine Hall, now Fellow of Christ's coll. Camb. signs curate 1 March, 1807.

Charles Farish, A.B. 1788; A.M. 1792, Fellow of Queen's coll. signs curate 14 Feb., 1808.

James Speare, A.B. 1797; A.M. 1800, Fellow of Clare Hall, signs curate 1 May, 1811, the present curate.

Parish Clerks:

Thomas Hutchinson and John Mayne. *Vide* extracts from registers, 1660 and 1735.

John Taylor hanged himself in the rope belonging to the great bell, was buried June 4, 1777.

Robert Jordan, resigned.

Joseph Brown, aged 72 years, present Clerk, has held that office 33 years.

The Clerk receives 16s. for ringing a bell at 4 o'clock in the morning and 8 in the evening, from All Saints to Candlemas-day.

I have transcribed the whole of the tombs in the churchyard, as many of them are so much "with nettles skirted and with moss o'ergrown" that they will in a few years be totally illegible.

On upright stones:

1, Sarah Townsen, died June 15th, 1813, aged 82 years.

2, Mary Ansell, May 12, 1811, aged 20; 3, Anne, wife of Thomas King, Jan. 19, 1811, aged 39; also their infant daughter; 4, Harriet, wife of Thomas King, May 31, 1806, aged 31; 5, Anne, wife of John King, June 4, 1786, aged 29; 6, John King, Sept 5, 1779, aged 29 years.

7, Elizabeth, wife of William Dawson, April 4, 1787, aged 45; 8, John Haylock, April 18, 1803, aged 77; 9, Elizabeth, wife of John Haylock, March 1, 1780, aged 56; also three of their children, viz. Edward, Sarah, and Mary; 10, Edward Haylock, gent., Nov. 17, 1782, aged 81; Anne his wife, May 1, 1743, aged 43; and also two sons and a daughter, Thomas and Mary, who died infants: Edward died July 15, 1753, aged 20 years and 8 months.

Altar tomb:

Arms: quarterly, 1st sable, a chevron between three towers triple-towered argent, on the chevron a mullet for difference, for Dunch. 2nd. Two bars between six mascles voided 3, 2, 1. 3rd. Two chevrons. 4th. On a bend, between three cross crosslets three cinquefoils. 5th. Three chevrons between three men's heads couped at the neck and in profile. 6th. An anchor erect, and on a chief three cinquefoils.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, an antelope's head argent, maned, armed, and attired, or.

Motto: *Ante omnia erit.*

11, Sarah Haylock, the last surviving daughter of W. Dunch, Esq., and the second wife of Edward Haylock, gent., departed this life Feb. the 14th, 1773, in the 77th year of her age. . . .

Upright stones:

12, Joshua Glascock, April 28, 1814, aged 28; 13, Richard Robinson, October 5, 1793, aged 81; 14, Mrs. Eleanor Robinson, widow of Mr. Richard

Robinson, December 14, 1814, aged 92; 15, Kezaih Robinson, March 4, 1795, aged 31.

16, Thomas Forsbrook, Sept. 10, 1761, aged 49; 17, Judith, the daughter of Richard and Elenor Robinson, August 12, 1776, aged 15; 18, Grace, daughter of Richard Robinson, and wife of James Cooper, May 10, 1776, aged 29; 19, Richard Robinson, July 19, 1760, aged 78; 20, Martha Robinson, December 1, 1781, aged 24.

Altar tomb:

21, Catherine Robinson, October 13, 1788, aged 30; 22, Richard Symms, October 22, 1760, aged 66; Martha Symms, October 5, 1778, aged 74.

Upright stones:

23, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Martha Symms, May 17, 1759, aged 33; 24, Mary, wife of Ambrose Williams, Jan. 18, 1755, aged 24.

Altar tomb:

25, Martha Robinson, daugh^{r}. of Rich^{d}. and Martha Symms, August 25, 1785, aged 52; Anne Symms, daugh^{r}. of Rich^{d}. and Martha Symms, March 18, 1801, aged 61.

Upright stones:

26, Mary Simperingham, died January 28, 1768, aged 81; 27, Richard Simperingham, buried April 18, 1741, aged 28; 28, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Mary Simperingham, died June 29, 1749, aged 30; 29, Bridget Robinson, October 2, 1772, aged 85; 30, Mary, daughter of Richard and Bridget Gates, October 14, 1780, aged 6; 31, Richard Gates, April 10, 1809, aged 76; 32, Mrs. Susannah Adams, April 26, 1814, aged 64; 33, Thomas Adams, April 23, 1808, aged 55; 34, Thomas, son of Thomas and Eliz. Lofts, March 18, 1737, aged 31; 35, James Turner, son of Henry Turner, by Jane his wife, Dec. 16, 1781, aged 85. "His nephew Francis Rowling, in much gratitude and esteem for a worthy benefactor, caused this monument to be erected." 36, Mary, wife of Mr. Henry Harrison, July 24, 1757, aged 63; 37, Henry Harrison, gent., third son of Rev. Dr. Henry Harrison,* of West Wickham, in this county, September 23, 1727, aged 68; 38, Mary, wife of William Lagden, April 24, 1802, aged 56; 39, William Lagden, July 23, 1773, aged 33; 40, John Howell, son of Stephen Howell, June 23, 1776, aged 27; 41, Lydia, wife of John Webb, Sept. 3, 1791, aged 28; 42, Jeremiah Challenger, Nov. 5, 1789, aged 79; Anne, his wife, December 28, 1789, aged 74; 43, John Hills, Nov. 30, 1760, aged 72; Mary, his wife, Sept. 29, 1761, aged 75; 44, John Parrott, July 3, 1789, aged 36; Johny, his son, an infant, April 16, 1783; 45, John Spicer, April 4, 1803, aged 53; 46, Mary Coxall, Jan. 30, 1814, aged 63; 47, Simon Brown, November 4, 1812, aged 69; 48, Richard Poffit, died July 6, 1759, aged 69; 49, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Webb, March 30, 1808, aged 38; 50, John Howell, August 10, 1755, aged 70; Mary, his wife, August 20, 1754, aged 66; 51, Stephen Howell, Jan. 18, 1775, aged 62.

* Dr. Henry Harrison had been Fellow of Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., Rector of Wethersfield and Snailwell, and prebendary of the second stall in Ely Cathedral. He died December 5, 1690, aged 80, and was buried in the church at West Wickham, where he was rector.—See Blomefield's "Collectanea Cantabrigiensia," p. 188.

BOARD OF EDUCATION CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Under the east window of the south aisle, in large letters :*

52, 1639. HERE LYETH THE BODY OF JOHN SWAN THAT WAS MINISTER OF SAWSTON 39 YEERES AND DIED ON THE 23D DAY OF NOVEM ANNO DOM.

53, John, son of John and Martha Harris, Dec. 6, 1719, aged 5 ; 54, William, son of John and Martha Harris, Sept. 26, 1719, aged 10 years ; 55, Martha, wife of John Harris, Sept. 20, 1729, aged 50 ; 56, Susanna Jaggard, Nov. 14, 1777, aged 12 ; 57, Mary, wife of Henry Norden, Feb. 12, 1769, aged 51 ; 58, Richard Norden, Nov. 15, 1725, aged 10 years ; 59, Mary, wife of Richard Turner (first wife of John Mean), April 8, 1768, aged 68 ; 60, John Mean, March, 1740, aged 33 ; also four of his children, 2 sons and 2 daughters, who died infants ; 61, William Robinson, March 25, 1759, aged 55 ; 62, David Robinson, March 6, 1759, aged 59 ; 63, Elizabeth, wife of David Robinson, Dec. 23, 1760, aged 66.

Near the south door of the chancel :

64, Martha Jaggard, August 19, 1764, aged 85 ; 65, Samuel Jaggard, July 7, 1759, aged 51 ; 66, Jane Goode, January 7, 1729, aged 89 ; 67, John, son of Stephen Corbee, yeoman, and Bridget his wife, July 12, 1716, aged 29 ; 68, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Titchmarch, May 13, 1723, aged 26, daughter of Stephen and Bridget Corbee ; 69, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Judith Guiver, May 24, 1740, æt. 15 ; 70, John Tayler, January 29, 1711, aged 47 ; Mary, his wife, Dec. 21, 1726, aged 56 ; also 4 of their grandchildren, viz. 2 sons and 2 daughters of Francis and Elizabeth Tayler, who dyed infants ; 71, Thomas Baines, September 4, 1718, aged 35 ; and his son, who died March 3, 1719, aged 3 ; 72, Samvel Jeffery, the seaventeenth day of October 1683.†

On an altar-tomb, partly illegible, at the west end of which are these arms : Arg. three lions passant gardant in pale gu. ; Brograve of Hamels, in Hertfordshire.

73, "Here lyeth entombed y^e^ body of Sarah y^e^ wife of John Jeffery gent. born of y^e^ family of y^e^ Brograves in Hertfordshire, who in y^e^ 25 year of her age departed this life in travail of her third child on y^e^ 23 day of December 1694. Nere unto her lyeth y^e^ bodys of her 2 children : the eldest Anne died on y^e^ 10 Oct. 1688, aged 3 months 2 weeks, y^e^ other Sarah on y^e^ 28 June 1690, aged 5 months. . . . Monumentum hoc John Jefferey (quamdiu ejus conso . . frus . . be . . maritus amantissimus, jam vero ejusdem morte factus Viduus mœstissimus, at memoriæ semper observantissimus) pio devotoque animo posuit." 74, William Mitchell, 1741, aged 8 years ; 75, Elizabeth, wife of James Howell, May 10, 1814. "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right ?"

Yours, etc., RICHMONDIENSIS.

Great Shelford.

[1799, *Part I., pp.* 185-187.]

The village of Great Shelford, anciently Schaldeford, is situated in Cambridgeshire, about three miles from Cambridge, a little out of the road from thence through Essex. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, stands at the south-west extremity of it, a little out of the high road, and is a handsome building of the material of the

* I have had this stone raised up. It was sunk so deep in the earth that it was almost impossible to read the whole inscription.

† Over the grave of this gentleman is placed a ridged slab, like the lid of a stone-coffin.

country. It consists of a nave resting on five pointed arches, with clerestory windows, and south and north aisle, and a chancel, all leaded. At the base of the spring of the arches from the west are angels with scrolls; from the east with shields. The nave has a groined south porch, the arch of which is charged with roses, oak and other leaves, and pelicans. It has also a north porch.

At 6 o'clock in the morning of Friday, November 23, 1798, the south-west angle, with the buttresses and side walls adjoining, of the lofty and venerable tower of this ancient church fell to the ground. It was built about 400 years ago at the sole cost of the Rev. Thomas Patesle, rector, who lies buried in the chancel, with his effigies of brass on the tombstone (which shall be given in a future number). In the beginning of the present century, the tower suffered very much from a violent storm, which threw down a spire of 45 feet in height, and split the side walls in various directions. The damage was in part judiciously repaired at the time by a crown-work of stone on the top; but the lower part of the tower being neglected to be cramped round, and secured from giving way, the fissures increased from the pressure of the superincumbent weight, aided by the effects of the weather, and had for some years presented to the beholder's view a stupendous mass of disjointed materials. The inhabitants were warned of its fall by the buttresses at the south-west angle withdrawing from their bearing, and, with the whole angle, had lately made an alarming settlement; and within the last week some cartloads of the stones and mortar fell from the south-west wall into the churchyard. At length, one half of the tower, to the height of 80 feet, together with the five bells, fell down, and happily without doing any damage to the body of the church, or to any individual of the parish. A survey and estimate had been made, but a very little time before the fall of the tower, of the expense of taking it down, and rebuilding it upon a very neat plan, which was to have been very soon put in execution.

WM. P——W.

The following notes relative to this church are from Mr. Blomefield's MS. Collections for the county of Cambridge. The additions in hooks are notes taken in 1797:

At the east end of the north aisle is an old altar-tomb with this imperfect inscription in capitals:

". . . . . interred the . . . . . Edward Ventrys, ... deccased . . . . 1636 . . ed 50 yeares."

An old stope and altar.

On a small stone in capitals:

"1612. Hic iacet corpus Thomæ Wife, qui obiit Sept. the 15, ... love."

"ynt 14 August, 12 . . T LO . ni . . 61."

Against the north wall:

1. "Of your charyte pray for the sowle of John Redman, which decessed the xxviii day of September, a° D'ni M°V°LVIII, and lyeth here buryed under this marbel stone; whose soule God p'do'."

2. "Here lyeth interred, expecting a joyfull resurrection, the mortal part of Isabel Redman, widowe, late wife of the reverend father William Redman, Lord Biship of Norwich, to whome she brought 4 sonnes, William, Drew, and Hardres, surviving, and John, deceased; and as many daughters, Sary, Elizabeth, Afra, and Mary; the first and last dying before her. A gentlewoman endued in good measure with the blessings of nature, fortune, and grace, but especially this last, which enabled her to direct all her actions in piete and patience in this transitory life, towards the attaining the aeternall, to which in Christ she was called the vii day of December, in the yeare of grace 1613. To whose sacred memory her lovinge sonne, Wm. Redman, esquire, hath mourninge erected and consecrated this present monument of his sorrow, love, and dutye."

3. "To the loved memorie of mi deare sister, Mary Redman, a yong genteal-woman enriched above her age with all maidenly vertues, whom too hasty death in the prime of her yougthe pluckt as a faire flower from the face of the earth to sticke in the bosome of heaven, to which she alwaies aspired, a° Domini 1612, and lieth buried in this parish—as also of my brother and sister, John and Sara, who bothe died infants, and are buryed, he in Saint Mary Acte's church, she in Christ's church, in Canterbury, theyr loving brother, Wm. Redman, esquier, hath dedicated this testimony of his affection. . . ."

Adjoining arms at the east end of the chancel:

Az. on a chief erm. a lion rampant. Crest, on a cap of maintenance a lion rampant issuant.

Monument against the south-east wall. Crest defaced, G. a cross S. between four cushions S. tasselled O.

1615. BEATI SUNT MORTUI QUI MORIUNTUR IN DOMINO.

In a lozenge, an orle charged with a quatrefoil between eight martlets. On three panels, divided by pillars, in capitals:

"To the revered memory of Master John Redman, of this parish, gentleman, and Margaret, his wife, after his decease, maryed to Christopher Torrell, esquire, both buryed in this church, their loving grandchilde, William Redman, esquire, hath dedicated and inscribed this small witness of his greater dutie. They had issue one sonne, William, sometimes archdeacon of Canterbury, and after lord bishop of Norwich, married to Isabel Calverly, hereunder intered; one daughter, Anne, first married to Collwell, and after to H. Jackson, of London."

In the south aisle an old altar.

In the east window of the north aisle:

Henrici Colard et Elizabethe . . . quor. a'i'ab'.

Or, three blackmoors' heads couped filleted arg. [G. a cross potent O.]

On a small stone:

"Margaret Sell, uxor Tho. Sell, Mar. 18, 1725, æt. 45; & Thomas, fil. Tho. & Marg. Sell, Nov. 19, 1729, æt. 10 an."

Old brass under a seat:

Of p' charyte pray for the soule of John Redman, which decassed the xxiiii day of September, a°d'ni M°V°LVIII, and lyeth here buryed under this marbel stone; whose soule God p'don.

At the east end of the south aisle is a holy-water niche in a square frame.

[Over a plain altar-tomb for Ventrys, 1636.]

In the chancel:

North window. G. 3 bells A.

On a stone, in capitals, the letters run in lead:

"Hic jacet . . Pattinson, . . ilia Thomæ Pattinson, sacræ theologiæ professor, et Cicestriæ arch . . . diac . . . ob. 2 die Aprilis, 1612."

This Pattinson sold the great tithes to Jesus College, who have let them to —— Oddy, barrister-at-law, London. All the tithes now (1730) let at £210 per annum, by tradition.

In the middle, before the steps, a priest, in brass, the circumscription lost. Arms, three crowns, see of Ely, and a chevron between three crosses. He made the font, on which are his arms, and which is round, on a square shaft, with pillars at the angles, two niches and a shield in each side, on two steps and a projection. Tradition says he was Bishop of Ely, but he was really only Archdeacon of Ely, 1387, which dignity he resigned within a week, in exchange for the Rectory of Cotenham, in that diocese. He was collated to Great Shelford, 1396, and died October 11, 1411.

On the north side an altar-tomb; inscription and figures lost. An eagle and child laid on a tree, impaling three buckets (said to be bells, but they are inverted).

A slab circumscribed, in old capitals:

HIC I . . . . RICARDUS P . . . . . S E . . CUJUS ANIME P'PICIET' DEUS. . . .

On a mural monument on the south side, Az. a chief O. a lion rampant erm., impaling a fess ingrailed V. between three bulls' heads couped O.

COGITA MORI under a skull.

Crest, a golden well for *Goldwell*.

"Omnia sunt hominum, *Goldwelle*, obnoxia fato.
Supremumque diem fata tulere tibi.
Fluctus ut alterius capiti superne fluit alter,
Dimovet atque undas unda diem dies,
Sic nova præterito planguntur funera luctu,
Inque vicem subeunt funera, damna, dolor;
Uxor, virque obiit, Johannes filius hæres
Goldwelli, en ista contumulatus humo,
Cantia cui genitrix altrix . . . . ibidem
Suppeditans . . . . tan . . . patri
"Maximus Eliæ judex hic pac . .
Defensor magno non . . . . .
Orator præstans idem . . . . nus
Morborum ingentes leniit arte fa . . s
At meliora istis, virtus, pietas, . . . fulsit
Illius in vita et religi . . . . s

Omnia quæ Johannes in . . . . .
Tecum corripuit non peritura tamen ;
Namque hac grata Deo cœli te in arce locarunt,
Facturumq. tuum nomen ubique ferum.
Obiit 15° Februarii, 1596, ætatis suæ . ."

On the other side of the arms :

" Hic Goldwella jacet, Torrelli ex ædibus orta,
Willingall Essex mansio sua fuit :
Nunc Joslynus habet Torrellæ in jure materno,
Mordante de Hempsted ædita progenie.
Quid genus antiquum prodest ? quid copia rerum ?
Quid sponsam charam conjugiique fore ?
Quid populi cultus ? Longa quid tempora vitæ ?
Pignora quid ? quid mens ingeniosa valet ;
Cum mors atra in nos mittit sua tela cruenta
Gloria nostra velut bulla tumens vanit.
Felix cui dominus facilis commissa remittit,
Felix in Christo spesque fidesque manens.
Istæ virtutes fecerunt Anna beatam ;
Mortuis ornata Deo vivis ut herba virens.
Obiit illa 25 Octobris, 1581."

The seats in the chancel have five lions sejant. The pulpit is of oak panels, dated 1636. The supporters of the roof, apostles or saints, six on a side. A rich screen divides the chancel from the nave. Within the south door, on the ground, a holy water basin.

The register begins 1557.

John Walter, minister, 1619, ad an. 16 . . ; succeeded by Geo. Welbourne, died 1630.

1631. Tho. Atkinson, qu. curate.
1632. Rob. Foxton, vicar.
1635. Jac. Brearly, curate.
1637. Th. Patterson, minister—vicar.
1682. James Crompton, curate.

A new curate almost every year.

Burials.

1569. Robert Holland, vicar, sep. April 7.
1596. John Goldwell, sen. esq. sep. April 17.
Joan, wife of John Walter, vicar, sep. 1597, April 17.
1624, March 8. John Walter, vicar, buried ; succeeded by Geo. Welborn, vicar, who signed to 1631.
1632. Rob. Foxton, vicar, venit, sep. Nov. 6, 1637 ; succeeded by Tho. Pattenson, vicar. He put in James Brearly, cur.
1679. James Crompton, c.
1686. Ed. Spencer, c.
1690. Sam. Awlery, c.
1695. Andrew Glen,* c.

* Of whom see Vol. lxviii., p. 1010.

1696. Gilb. Hooke, c.
1698. H. Skeliern, c.
1680. John Brooke, c.
1703. Rich. Warren, c.
1705. Peter Allen, c.
1707. Ben. Hollingworth, c.
1712. A. Burrell, c.
1716. W. Webber, v.
1719. John Taylor, v.
Taylor, Greek professor, vicar, July 13, 1730.
[Will. Girton, died Sept. 12, 1794, aged 22.]

In Bishop Fordham's register are these entries:

"Will' de Donnebrugg, rector de Shelford, permutavit cum Will'o Thrisford, alias d'cus Lenne, rectore de Simondesburgh, Sarum dioc. & Will. Lenne est institut. ad present. epi. Elien. 1392. f. 31. a.

"8 Aug. 1396. Ep's presentavit Joh. Maderam post mort. Will' Thrisford, al's de Lenne, et d'cs Joh'es Maderan, 22 Aug. resignavit, et ep's presentabat Thomam Patesle.

"Will' Notyngham capell. p'och. 1407. f. 53, b. 54. a.

"1 Mar. 1553. Pensio Rob'ti Dallingham incumbentis libere capelle de Shelford magna per an. xxvs. Lib. penc. p. 51. a."

R. G.

Shelford Parva.

[1799, *Part II., pp.* 1017, 1018.]

Shelford Parva, in the county of Cambridge, is severed from Shelford Magna by a small brook and a stone bridge.

It has only one manor, holden of several fees, and was the possession of the Freviles from 15 Henry III. till of late Robert Frevile, and George, his son, sold it to John Bankes, Esq., who dismembered it by alienating to Toby Pallavicini, Esq., the manor-house and all the chief demesnes, the water-mill, etc. All the residue Bankes's son has sold to Danyel Wygmore, archdeacon of Ely. The said Toby Pallavicini sold it to John Gill, Esq. The manor-house was afterwards taken down by William Finch, Esq., who purchased the estate, and built a handsome seat on the spot.

Baldwin de Frevile, of Shelford, 15 Henry III., married Lucy, daughter and heir of William de Scallers. By her he had issue Richard Frevile, Knight, of Shelford, 9 Edward I. About the ninth descent from the said Richard, Robert Frevile married Beatrice, daughter and heiress of Anthony Haseldine; and by her had issue George Frevile, who, together with Robert, his father, sold as above said.

In Little Shelford Church.

First, in the wall on the outside. In the chancel lieth buried

Monsieur John de Frevile, seygneor cette vile, very anciently in armour, in stone, cross-legged; his inscription in French, without date, in most ancient letters. Neither is there to be seen upon him any shield or impression of coat armour.

"Hic jacet Dominus RICARDUS DE FREVILE, miles, dominus istius ville de Parva Shelford, qui obiit secundo die Septembris, A.D. 1375."

His arms pulled out; this inscription round about the stone. There remaineth only his image in armour.

"Hic jacet ELENA DE FREVILE, quæ obiit quinto kalend. Februarii, 1380."

A picture of a woman without any escutcheon. It is to be thought that she was the wife of Sir John Frevile, because in the great window in the east end of the chancel there is written:

"Dominus JOHANNES de FREVILE, et ELENA uxor ejus;"

with Frevile's coat impaling Lucy, viz., gules, crusuly 3 lucyes hauriant O.

"ROBERTUS DE FREVILE, frater et hæres Domini Johannis de Frevile, obiit anno Domini 1393, qui hic jacet; JOHANNA, uxor ejus."

"JOHANNES TREVILE, filius et hæres Roberti Frevile, obiit anno Domini 1400, qui hic jacet; et MARGARETA, uxor ejus."

"Hic jacet WILLIELMUS DE TREVILE, armiger, quondam dominus istius villæ, qui obiit 19° de Februarii, A.D. 1460; et ANNA et MARGARETA, uxores ejus."

One of his wives beareth, S. a fess unde between 3 wolves' heads couped O.

"In gratia et misericordia Dei, hic jacet ROBERTUS DE FREVILE, armiger, quondam dominus istius villæ; et ROSA, uxor ejus, quæ obiit decimo die mensis Aprilis, A.D. 1522. Quorum animabus propicietur Deus."

In the Chapel.

"Orate pro animabus THOMÆ DE FREVILE, et MARGARETÆ co'fortis suæ."

This escutcheon in the window, G. 3 crescents erm. Frevile impaling A. a chevron between 3 martlets S.

Vide de ista Margareta, uxore Thomæ Frevile, in originali de anno 12 Henry IV.

The church is very neat and comely. It is a rectory or parsonage.

Arms.—G. three crescents erm. Frevile.

France and England quarterly, on a label of 3, A. 9 torteauxes.

Frevile impaled with G. crusuly 3 lucyes hauriant O.

G. 3 flower-pots, the flowers A. garnished O.

G. a fesse between three annulets A.

G. 3 chevrons A.

A. a fesse between 3 martlets S.

S. a fesse between 3 martlets A.

A. a bend in a bordure engrailed S., viz., Thomas Knyvett, who departed this life December 12, 1593.

Shelford Parva non appropriata est; ibi rector; taxat' ad XVI marc', solvet pro synod' IIS. IVd. procur' XIId. denar. S'c'i Petri XXII.

Borough Green Church, Cambridgeshire.

In the part of the chancel now the vestry:

"Sub his lapidibus jacent quatuor fratres, filii Francisci Garthside, sacræ theologiæ bacalaurei, rectoris hujus ecclesiæ, et Margaretæ, uxoris ejus, viz. Thomas, Samuel, Francis, et Jerom. Anno 1611."

In the North Wall of the Chancel.—Within three arches as many altar-tombs, of two men and a woman at their full lengths, and two loose statues—one man and one woman—brought from the chapel pulled down on the north side; where, in an arch, lieth one of the Ingoldsthorpes, supposed Sir John, who was in the Holy Land.

In the chancel:

Several stones with the brasses.

"Domino ANTONIO CAGE, ex antiqua Cageorum prosapia, S. T. D. hujus ecclesiæ rectori, qui legavit IO acras terræ pauperibus, &c. Obiit circ. ann. 1630."

In the nave:

"Here lieth the body of RICHARD HOLT, gent. some time servant to Sir John Cage, knt. and to Sir Anthony Cage, knt. his son, both lords of this manor. He died about the 6th of March, 1637, æt. 77, leaving Sir Anthony Cage his sole executor."*

In Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," pp. 220, 221, is a full account of these old monuments, which he ascribes to the *Burghs*. On this place he dwells the more minutely, because it was the earliest scene of his antiquarian researches.

F. S.

[1802, *Part II., pp.* 721-723.]

Indulge me with inserting church notes, taken, 1797, in the church of Little Shelford.

The church consists of a nave and chancel of one pace, a west tower with five bells, and a south chapel on the south side of the nave. The chancel had lately been repaired, and has a north aisle, a kind of lean-to.

In the north wall, under a handsome arch (described in "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," vol. i., p. 89; but the figure engraved at the end of the century is Sir John Frevile, in Fersfield Church, Norfolk), an alabaster figure in armour, in a round helmet, on an elegant double cushion, the face turned to the chancel, sleeves of drapery to the elbow, and close armour below, tabard loose in folds, belt and sword, armour at knees, legs crossed, spurs gone, lion at feet with long toes, tail broken off. At the rise of the finials of the arch, heads in mail and of priests. Above, within the arch, this inscription in Lombardic letters

* Harl. MSS. 6821.

"Ici gist sire JEAAN DE FREVILE, ke fust segneour de ces te vile vous ke par se passe t par charite pur lalme priet."

The adjoining arch to the vestry resembles that of a monument.

By the vestry door a brassless flowered cross; another before Frevile's tomb.

Under the chancel window, six demi-quatrefoil niches on a side, alternately G. and semée crescents, O. and erm.; and in a facia of quatrefoil shields, A. a cross G. and 14 quatrefoils. The same niches and painting in front of the seats.

The south chapel is an elegant little projection, the seat of the lords of the manor from the Freviles; but the rich painted windows are covered with plaster on the outside, and the figures of saints hardly visible within. In an east pane an angel holds three crescents, the arms of Frevile.

Other arms in the windows were, in Blomefield's time:

St. George.

East Angles.

G. three chevrons A.

Sa. a chevron between three doves G.

S. three flower-pots A., in each a lily.

A. a chevron O. between three swans proper.

Frevile impaling S. a fess nebule S. and O. between three boars' or wolves' heads couped O.

Quarterly, 1. Frevile; 2. 3. England; 4. V frette az, semée de lis O. over all a label of three A. on each file three bezants.

St. Christopher; St. George and the Dragon.

The Apostles with the Creed in labels from their mouths.*

On a brass affixed to the wall, in capitals:

"This seat and side chapel belong to the lords of this manour, heretofore the Grevels, esquires, afterward John Banckes, esquire, deceased, and now to Priscilla."

S. on a cross between four fleurs-de-lis A. four pallets impaling a crossbow in pale.

"Banckes, his widdowe, in whom for her time the said lordship is, at whose charge this inscribed plate was fixed here for testimonie A.D. MDCXXII."†

Here, in the south-east angle, is a rich niche with two angels, and a third under it. By it a slit in the wall, but now a vault raised up to it. In the pew below is a brass knight, holding his lady by the right hand. He is in a pointed helmet, mail gorget, ornamented fillet, ovals on the shoulder-pieces, pointed plated shoes, wheel-rowels, sword and dagger, greyhound looking up. She has the whimple and veil head-dress, her left hand on her breast, surcoat and mantle joined by a chain, at her feet one dog looking up at the lady, another looking back.

Another brass of a man and woman in the same attitude, he in the same armour, but his rowels have no ring. At feet a greyhound.

* Blomefield, "Collect. Cantab.," pp. 7-10. † *Ibid.*

She has bag sleeves lined with ermine, plaited, and belt buckled in front. Dogs at her feet like the other.

Tablet for

"WILLIAM INGLE, esq. died July 15, 1767. An affectionate husband, tender parent, benevolent friend. Erected by his widow. His daughter SARAH died March 5, 1765, aged 4 years."

Against the north wall:

"Here lyeth GREGORY WALE, esq., who died June 5, 1739, aged 70. He was the eldest son of Thomas Wale, who was the only son of Robert, who was the eldest son of Thomas Wale, of Little Bradfield, in Essex. The said Gregory left issue by Margaret Sparks, his first wife, Thomas Wale, merchant, of London, and Margaret, the wife of Mr. Allen Hurrell; and by Elizabeth Hitch, his second wife, Hitch Wale."

Az. on a cross S. 5 lions rampant O. Crest, a lion rampant.

Thomas Wale, Esq., the last of the family, died July 29, 1796, in his 95th year, having been three years childish. (See Vol. LXVI., p. 705.)

At the entrance of the pew a brass figure of a priest; the label and slip under his feet gone.

East of him a slab robbed of its ledge and slip.

An altar-tomb for Solomon Horton, 1791, aged 75.

The Freviles possessed the manor in the reign of Edward I.; and the portrait of Sir John and his wife, who was a Lucy, were in the east window in Mr. Blomefield's time.

Baldwin de Frevile claimed, 15 Edward I., view of frank pledge by view of the king's bailiff, and assize of bread and beer of his tenants in his lands in *Lucham* [Litcham], in Laundich hundred.

Vicars: Walter Knight, resigned 1393. Robert Cook, 1393: the king, the estate of Rob. Frevile being in his hands. 1539. Thomas Hynde. 1797. John Swain, died Jan. 5, 1802. Mr. Marshall curate.

Fordham, Bishop of Ely, granted forty days' indulgence to all who contributed to the repair of the road between Great and Little Shelford, and to the support of John Lucas, hermit.*

Sir Richard Frevile, died Sept. 2, 1375=1. Mabel, died Feb. 5, 1380=2. . . . .

Sir Robert, died 1399 — Sir John=Ellen

Margaret=Thomas died 1400

Margaret=William, died Jan. 19, 1460=Anne, died 14. .

Robert, died April 18, 1522=Rose, died April 19, 1529.

R. G.

Soham.

[1850, *Part I., p.* 70.]

The restoration of the chancel of the ancient and beautiful church of Soham, at the joint expense of the rector and vicar, is com-

* Blomefield's MS. collections.

pleted. The ancient sedilia, which, from the accumulation of white-washings, had become completely hidden, as well as the fine carved work of the archway leading from the chancel into the chapel on the north side of the transept, and that leading into the nave of the church, have been carefully restored. In cleansing the walls some ancient fresco painting has been discovered, and carefully preserved.

Stuntney and Mepal.

[1810, *Part II.*, *p.* 9.]

In June, 1806, while on an excursion into Cambridgeshire, I passed through the little hamlet of Stuntney. The ancient chapel here being in the Norman style of architecture, I was induced to stop and make a sketch from it, which is much at your service, should you think it deserving a place in your miscellany (see Plate I.).

Stuntney is in the hundred and deanery of Ely, and situated on a gentle eminence, overlooking the fens towards that city, from which it lies south-east about a mile and a half. The chapel consists of a nave and chancel, separated by an arch ornamented with chevron mouldings; the doorways on the north and south sides of the nave being also enriched in the same manner. Against the west wall hang two small bells, which are enclosed in a projecting frame of wood; being a chapel of ease to the parish of the Holy Trinity in Ely, it is without the appropriate addition of tombs, etc.

Having spent a day most agreeably at Ely in admiring its very magnificent cathedral, I pursued my excursion westward for about six miles, when I reached Mepal, which is situated in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely; the living is a rectory, and valued in the king's books at £3 6s. 8d., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter.

The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a small chapel at the north-east corner of the nave. The walls of the chancel, as well as the north side of the fabric, are supported by buttresses of brickwork. Instead of a tower at the west end, it has two open arches, in one of which is a bell.

The altar is elevated on two steps, and on each side the east window is a niche, with a recess or piscina. Against the north wall is a mural monument to the memory of Samuel Fortrey (son of Sam. Fortrey, Esq., of Byal-Fen), who died February 10, 1688, aged 38 years. Another monument for a younger brother James Fortrey, Esq.,* records his descent from an ancient stock in Brabant, and having been page of honour to the Duchess of York, and afterwards groom of the bedchamber to her husband, King James II.; he married the Right Hon. Susanna Lady Bellasis, Baroness of Osgodby

* *Vide* Lysons's "Magna Britannia."

in her own right, but left no issue. He died August 18, 1719, aged 63.

Without the church, on the south side, is an altar-tomb on a base of freestone, in memory of Miles Carter, gentleman, who died September 27, 1721, aged 81, and Mary, his wife, died May 3, 1725, aged 77. Also Thomas Carter, son of the said Miles and Mary, died January 14, 1736, aged 65; and Elizabeth, his wife, died September 17, 1731, aged 54 years. In the churchyard is also another altar-tomb for William Whinn, Esq., who died January 31, 1734, aged 52.

In 1374, "D'nus Robertus" occurs as "Rector de Mephale." April 1609, Mr. Barwell was rated (with the Vicar of Chatteris) to find a pair of curols and a pike furnished. Anno 1676, Mepal contained 116 inhabitants, three dissenters, no recusants.*

Yours, etc., W. A.

Swaffham-two-Churches.

[1815, *Part I., pp.* 297, 298.]

You will receive with this a copy of a sketch of Swaffham-two-Churches, in Cambridgeshire, which I made at the request of Mr. Brayley, for "The Beauties of England," in 1801. The peculiarity of two churches being in the same enclosure has given this parish the name it bears :† one of these churches is called the Prior's, and was, I believe, dedicated to St. Margaret, and the other to St. Cyriac. The former was an elegant structure, but, from that neglect which buildings of this kind too often experience, it had fallen into decay. The plate represents a crack on the upper part of the tower, at the base of the spire, which alarmed some of the parishioners, lest it should fall on them during divine service; and, after several consultations, in which some of the most respectable among them were anxious to preserve the spire, its demolition was decreed; and in September, 1802, after several fruitless attempts, the bricklayers, succeeded in battering it down, but in so clumsy a manner that the falling stones destroyed a handsome porch of what is commonly (though improperly) called Gothic architecture. The difficulty the workmen experienced in disjointing the stones that composed the spire, sufficiently proves its strength; and as the tower yet remains where the alarming fissure appeared, and which was discovered to be only the outside sheathing or case of stone giving way, it is clear that it was not necessary to pull down the spire; thus a heavy expense might have been saved to the parish, and a beautiful object preserved to the surrounding country. However, when this destruction was completed, it was resolved that the church so mutilated, in which

* Cole's MSS. in British Museum.

† In like manner Leicestershire has a Wigston-two-Steeples.—EDIT.

divine service had hitherto been performed, should be abandoned, and the Church of St. Cyriac restored for that purpose. The octagon tower, in which the bells were hung, was suffered to retain its former shape as well as use, but body and chancel were rebuilt according to a fashion not unaptly termed Carpenter's Gothic, and at such an expense that the parishioners have been obliged to apply for aid through the medium of a brief. These churches being in a very elevated situation, were conspicuous objects for many miles round, both on the road from Cambridge to Newmarket, and over the flat land towards Ely. Sir C. Watson, Bart., son of the celebrated admiral whose monument is in Westminster Abbey, resides in the Vicarage, near which is the mansion belonging to the respectable family of Allix. The late John Allix, Esq.,* united with his friend and neighbour, Sir C. Watson, to preserve the spire; and, being a man of taste and science, he well knew that it might be done. These gentlemen, in addition to other cogent arguments, offered a liberal subscription towards repairing and preserving the spire, but in vain.

That such buildings should be left entirely in the power of ignorant or interested persons is much to be lamented, especially where so many beautiful specimens of the ancient English architecture are to be found as is the case in Cambridgeshire. The church of Burwell, about two miles from Swaffham, is perhaps one of the handsomest buildings of this kind; fortunately, the late incumbent, the Rev. H. E. Turner, B.D. (having a taste for the thing, and discovering and regaining an estate which had been left for the repair of this church, but had been otherwise applied), by a judicious management of this fund, entirely restored the building to its pristine light and elegant appearance, and it is now an object of admiration to all who visit it. C. W.

Waterbeach.

[1828, *Part II., p.* 305.]

Denny Abbey is situated in the parish of Waterbeach and Hundred of North Stow, about midway between Cambridge and Ely, at a very short distance from the turnpike road.

There had been a religious society in the parish of Waterbeach, established as early as the reign of King Henry II., upon an insulated spot called Elmeneye, given by Robert, chamberlain to Conan, Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond, who afterwards became a monk of Ely; but, on account of the floods, the cell was removed to Denny, which was given for that purpose by Albericus Picot. The estates which belonged to this fraternity devolved sub-

* Of this good man mention of his death only was made in your vol. lxxvii., p. 494. . . .

sequently to the Templars, who possessed the manor of Waterbeach. They had their title confirmed by Pope Clement V., and retained the property until the abolition of their order. King Edward III. granted their estates at Denny to Maria de Sancto Paulo, the widow of Aymer De Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who removed hither the nuns of Waterbeach from their house in the village, founded in 1293 by Lady Dionysia De Mountchensi, for minoresses of the order of St. Clare. Twenty-five nuns were in this society at the dissolution of religious houses, when the annual amount of their revenues was estimated, according to Speed, at £218 os. 1½d.

The portions of the ancient buildings yet standing are of a very interesting description. The western part of the church, converted now into a farmhouse, is nearly entire, together with the transepts; and the short round columns, with semicircular arches, which separate the nave from the side aisles, plainly show that this is a relic of the original priory church, founded in 1160. The four columns which appear formerly to have sustained a central tower, were also standing within a very short period, and two pieces of one of them are now placed as piers on each side the gate leading from the high road to Denny Farm. The eastern part of the church is said to have been rebuilt after the settlement of the minoresses here, but of this nothing more than a few of the foundation walls remain. There are also fragments of the ancient monastery extant, but it would be difficult to determine to what apartments they belonged; and none of them exhibit any ornamental features to require a particular description. The principal buildings seem either to have been rebuilt or enlarged, as well as the church, after the nuns had been removed hither from Waterbeach. The cloisters were about 30 yards by 23, and abutting upon the north wall of them stands the refectory (which forms the subject of the accompanying engraving, in which its north-east aspect is exhibited), remaining in a very perfect state, though now appropriated as a barn. The style of its architecture is evidently that in use towards the close of the fourteenth century, at which period the foundation was enriched by the donations of Sir Philip Tylney and Sir John Inglethorpe, knights, and several others. The interior of this handsome apartment was formerly wainscoted beneath the windows, and panels with Gothic tracery were painted on the walls above. The whole of the precinct was surrounded with a bank and ditch, yet visible at intervals, and contains about three or four acres.

Denny Farm, which is one of the most extensive in the county of Cambridge, was formerly held by Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier, who erected, at his own expense, the conduit standing in the market-place at Cambridge, and bequeathed the rents of certain lands to keep it in perpetual repair. I. G. L.

Whittlesford.

[1816, *Part I., pp.* 221-226.]

Whittlesford, commonly called Whitsay, is the principal or head town from which the hundred is denominated. In the ecclesiastical division of the county, it is within the deanery of Camps.

Dr. Shirton, alias Shorton, Master of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, left money by will to that society, with which the farm of Beauleis in this parish was purchased.

In 1802 there were 17 freeholders in Whittlesford; 15 polled at the election in May, 1802, and 13 at the election in June in the same year.

The parish of Whittlesford having been enclosed pursuant to an Act of Parliament, passed in 1809, the impropriator and the vicar have allotments of land in lieu of tithes.*

Not many years ago there was a Baptist meeting-house at Whittlesford. An account of forty-eight persons being baptized in the ford of the river near the village may be seen in Robinson's "History of Baptism," and in Evans's "Sketch of all Religions," pp. 145-150.

The wake, or feast, is held on the 11th of June.

The church, which is built of flint, stone, and brick, is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Andrew, hath its nave, south aisle, and porch tiled; its chancel and tower leaded. In the tower are five bells thus inscribed:

1. R—G—MADE ME, 1672. 2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME, 1631. 3. THOMAS GARDINER, SUDBURY, FECIT, 1730. 4. JOHN WAYBETT MADE ME, 1708. 5. J. BRIANT, HERTFORD, 1793. R. WISKINS AND S. BARNS. C.W.

The principal entrance is by a low porch on the south side.

Nave: length, 39 feet 3 inches; breadth, 23 feet 6 inches. Chancel: length, 37 feet; breadth, 15 feet 9 inches. Aisle: length, 79 feet 2 inches; [west end] breadth 12 feet 2 inches; [east end] breadth, 16 feet 8 inches. Steeple: length, 16 feet 6 inches; breadth, 14 feet.

The window at the west end of the nave is divided by two mullions into three cinquefoil-headed lights; on one side is the Lord's Prayer, and on the other the Belief. The nave is lighted on the north by two windows, each one divided into two lights by a mullion, which branches off at the top into ramifications, and separated from the aisle by three low arches upon octagon pillars. The windows on the north side of the nave appear to have been altered after the completion of the other part of the church, for I find traces on the outside of two small round-headed windows now blocked up. The seats at the west end of the nave are open and appear ancient. There is a

* Whittlesford, St. Mary and St. Andrew, clear yearly value £27; King's books, £10; yearly tenths, £1. Coll. Warwick Propr. Jesus Coll., Camb., and placed among the "livings discharged."—Bacon's "Lib. Reg." and Ecton's "Thesaurus."

large pew at the west end for singers, and near it a blue slab, on which there has once been the brass figures of a gentleman and his two wives; at their feet two boys and six girls; the figures and inscription are gone. At the corners of the east end are left two round pieces of brass adorned, I think, with a dragon, or some such monster. There has formerly been a door on the north side of the nave, but now blocked up. Below the blue slab just mentioned is a white slab, but the inscription is nearly obliterated.

In a pew on the south side stands the font, which is square, and supported by five round pillars; the inside is round, lined with lead, and has a hole at the bottom to let off the water; there is a plain oak cover to it.

On blue slabs:

"To the memory of Mrs. Lucy Westley.* She died April 21, 1737, in the 52d year of her age."

"Here lieth the body of William Westley, of Cambridge, Grocer, who departed this life August 13, 1723, in the 38th year of his age."

Against the north wall, on a neat monument of white marble, adorned with fruit and cherubs' heads:

Arms, arg. a cross couped sab. at each end an annulet of the last, Westley. Impaling, gules, a fesse between two chevrons vaire:

"Near this place lies the body of William Westley, of Cambridge, Grocer. He was the younger son of Robert Westley, of Wittlesford, Gent. by Elizabeth, his wife. He married Lucy, the eldest daughter of Michael Biddulph of Polesworth in Warwickshire, Esq., by whom he had issue Robert, Elizabeth, Richard, William, Lucy, Biddulph, William, William, who all died in their infancy, and lie buried near their father. He was in his life-time an encourager of the Charity-Schools in Cambridge; and, seeing the good effects of that most excellent charity, he generously left his two farms in Hempsted, in Essex, for the founding a Charity-School in Wittlesford, the place of his birth, and the seat of his family, out of a pious design, to have the children of the poor educated in the fear of God, and instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion, that they might become faithful servants of God, and sincere members of his holy church. He departed this life the 13th day of July† in the 38th year of his age, annoq. Domini 1723."

On an escutcheon fixed against the east wall of the nave:

Arms, argent, a cross, couped, sable, between four annulets of the last for Westley; impaling, or, five bars sable, over all a bend gules.

The reading-desk and pulpit stand at the east end of the nave; the latter is octangular and covered with black cloth.

On a large blue slab:

The arms of Westley, impaling a chevron, between three goats' heads:

"Here lieth interred the body of Robert Westley, of this parish, gent., who departed this life October 6, 1720, in the 39th year of his age."

---

* "April 26, 1737. Lucy Westley, of the parish of Saffron Walden, relict of William Westley, was buried."—Par. Reg.

† "July the 16th, Mr. William Westley was then buried in woollen."—Par. Reg.

The nave is separated from the tower by a pointed arch, on each side of which are the Ten Commandments. The steeple, which stands between the nave and chancel, is parted from the aisle by a low arch similar to those in the nave, and from the chancel by a high pointed arch; on the north side are two windows, and in the north-east corner is a winding staircase which leads to the bells; the upper part of the tower is lighted by four windows, each one divided by two mullions into three cinquefoil-headed lights. On the east side of the tower there are two shields, the first contains the arms of Scales: [gu.] six escallops, three, two, and one [arg.] The arms on the second shield I cannot discern.

The chancel, which is embattled, is lighted by two windows to the north, divided into two lights; the east window consists of three cinquefoil-headed lights, and the window on the south of three long lights and six upper ones formed by the ornamental part of the stone division; below the last-mentioned window are three stalls in the wall neatly carved, and a piscina near them; the ascent to the altar is by two steps.

On blue slabs:

"Here lieth the bodies of Thomas Ventris of this parish, gent.; and of Bridget, his wife, who died April the 8th, 1636, and the said Thomas died February the 19th, 1636."

Arms: [arg.] on a fesse [gu.] between two bars wavy [sa.] three crescents [or], Dod; impaling [az.] a dolphin between two bendlets waved, [arg.] Ventris.

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Martha Dod, wife of Thomas Dod of this parish, esq. who dyed 25th of June 1661, and anno ætat. 48."

On a monument of black marble adorned with roses, etc., against the east window of the chancel:

Arms: [arg.] on a fesse [gu.] between two bars wavy [sa.] three crescents [or], Dod; impaling [arg.] on a chevron [gu.] between three goats' heads erased [az.] attired and collared [or] as many lozenges [of the first], on a chief a lion pass. gard. [of the fourth].*

"f: m. S. Mariæ Thomæ Dod generosi uxoris; pauperibus nunquam non benignæ, amicis amicissimæ, marito semper placidæ. Obijt 27mo die Julij anno Dom. 1699. Vivit post funera Virtus."†

The aisle is lighted by one window to the west, consisting of two parts; on the south by three windows, divided into three lights at the bottom and six at the top. The mullions of the lowest window on the south side have been broken off, and two wooden ones placed in their stead. This window is square-headed, and has formerly been more ornamented than the rest, but at present consists of three plain

* I have put the colours in brackets because they are not marked on the stone.

† "Mrs. Mary Dod was buried July 29th, 1690, according to the Act for burying in Woollen."—Parish Register.

lights. The east window is divided into three parts by two mullions; half of the window is now walled up. There has been a piscina in the south wall, which is much out of repair, and is supported on the south side by a brick buttress.

On flat stones at the east end of the aisle:

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Banks, who died the 21st of July in the year 1735, aged 63 years."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas, son of Thomas and Marcy Banks, who died July the 3d, 1725, aged 22 years."

"Here lieth the body of Marcy Banks, who died September the 20th, 1741, aged 63 years."

"Here lieth the body of Jane Prime, died April 29, 1738, aged 63 years."

One slab robbed of its brass.

The first register* of Whittlesford begins thus:

"The Register booke of Witlesford, contayning the names of those who have been christened, maryed and buryed from the first yeare of our Majestis most happie raigne, anno domini 1559 until thro p'sent use contynuing."

1560. Mrs. Howe, the wife of Mr. Howe, was buried the 29th of April.

1563. Johannes Swattorke baptizatus fuit domi ab obstetrice aliisq. mulierib. xi^mo^ die Julii.

The bottom of every page from 1563 to 1598 is thus signed:

"Concordat cum originale. Testor Bonifacius Watts, Robert Symons X his mark, Jhon Nelsons X his mark."

The following memorandum is entered in 1625:

"Cantebr.

"Concerning the lands called Ciprions lands giuen to the towne of Wittlesford we doe thinke it fitte that the p'fitts coming of these lands shall not hereafter be imployed towards the payment of the taske nor any of the king's carriage, but for the com'on towne charges where most neede shall be. And according to the meaninge of the same gifte it is thus agreed upon at Linton, at a meetinge the IXth of June A'o 1625, before Henery Smith doctor in diuinity, and Michaell Dalton Esqr. two of his Ma^ties^ Justices of the peace for this countie to whom this matter was referred by my lorde cheife Justice; And to the end that there might be from henceforth a finall quiett betweene the said Inhabitants, we think it fitting and it is o^r^order

* "The earliest public injunctions for keeping parochial registers were made in 1538 by the direction of Lord Cromwell, then vicar-general (who probably took the hint from what he had seen when in Italy, where a similar order had been made a few years earlier). These injunctions were in 1547 confirmed by Edward VI. with a penalty on the ministers for neglect. By a canon of 1603, registers are directed to be made up from 'the law's first taking place,' and more particularly so from the first year of Queen Elizabeth."—Nichols's "Leicestershire," vol. ii., part 1, p. 20 in the notes.

that this order and agreement be entered into the Church booke and the towne booke. And in them bothe by all the p^r^sent feoffees and other the Cheife Inhabitants subscribed under every one of their hands. Dated this 10^th^ of June 1625. Leonard Swan, etc."

John Swan signs minister 1647. (See Sawston, vol. lxxxv. ii., p. 226.)

1647. William Gillam the church clerke, buried 25 December.

1649. Old Sarah (a servant at the Lordship) buried Sept^r^ 7.

Ita testor John Swan.

1652. Thomas Swan, the sonne of John Swan, minister, and of Frances his wife, was baptized the 17th day of March, and borne the third day of the same, between one and two in the afternoon.

1655. Mr. Jasper Brimsmeade (an ancient gentleman) was buried on the last day of February.

1657. Puer meus, infans, simul oritur et moritur, quinto die Aprilis, die sequenti terræ traditur.—Henry Farrow (Bailief of the hundred) was buried the fifteenth day of January.—Robert Baron of Saffron Waldon, in the county of Essex, gent., and Martha Dod, daughter of Thomas Dod, of Witlesford, in the county of Cambridge, gent., were married on the nineteenth day of January.

1658. Otewell Brignell (a chief constable of the hundred) was buried the ninth day of Aprill.—Frances Westley, the daughter of Mr. Robert Westley, and of Jane his wife, was borne on the 29th day of Aprill earely in the morning, and baptized on the 6th day of May next after.—George Fisher (the church clerke) was buried on the 21st day of May.—Mistris Anne Fleetwood (who died at goodman Frenches) was buried September the 25th.—Jane Crosfield (who died in the Guild Hall) was buried on the first day of October.

1659. John Swan ceases to sign in 1659, and begins again in 1662.

1662. Edward Colt (the parish clerke) was buried the 12th day of February.

1670. John Swan ceases in 1670.

It was the fashion in 1694 and the following years to get married in a college chapel.

"Mr. Thomas Dod and Mrs. Jane Turner were marryed in London in Charter-house Chapell, June the 25th, 1695.

"Mr. Roger Gillingham and Mrs. Ann Wigmore, both of this parish, were married in the parish church of Wittlesford, Feb. 13. A.D. 1706.

"By Sa. Townsend."

No particular memorandum occurs, except the collection of small sums on briefs between 1707 and 1713, for churches, losses by fire, etc. The collections on an average were from one to two shillings.

In the years 1737 and 1738, Mr. Torriano, of Jesus College, and

Mr. Alvis, of St. John's College, appear as officiating ministers, among the marriages.

The second register, which begins May 18, 1746, contains baptisms to December 1, 1805; marriages to 1754; and burials to 1774, and also in the year 1805.

Ministers' Names:

1. Ralph Blakeston, A.M.—"He was born in the Bishoprick of Durham, had been vicar successively of Gilden-Morden and Whittlesford, in this county, sometime before the Rebellion; he had also the rectory of Bromsted, in Norfolk, but whether he was sequestrated from thence, I am not informed; it is certain he lost his fellowship April 8, 1644, and was restored in 1660, in which year also he became rector of Ryton, in his native county, to which he was presented by Dr. Cosin."—Carter's "Cambridge," p. 223.

2. Robert Clarkson, B.D.—"He was born in Northumberland, 1609, he became vicar of Whittlesford in this county. Whether he lost that or not in the confusions, I cannot say; but this is sure, that in 1664 he was turned out of his fellowship, and survived not the Restoration."—*Ibid.*, pp. 222, 223.

3. John Lucas, sen., 1715.—Jesus coll., Camb., A.B. 1705, A.M. 1709.

4. James Jefferys, 1722.

5. . . . Dickenson, 1730.

6. Richard Oakeley, 1741.—Jesus coll., Camb., A.B. 1731, A.M. 1735.

7. Frederick Keleer, 1746.—Emanuel coll., A.B. 1714, A.M. 1718.

8. Benjamin Richardson, 1748.—Jesus coll., A.B. 1733, A.M. 1737.

9. Benjamin Newton, 1752.—Jesus coll., A.B. 1743, A.M. 1747.

10. . . . Milner, Jesus coll.

11. Samuel Birdmore, Jesus coll.—A.B. 1759, A.M. 1762.

12. Francis Henson, Sidney coll., 1771.—Rector of Kilvington (a college living) in Yorkshire. Sidney coll., A.B. 1759, A.M. 1762, S.T.B. 1769.

13. Edward Walsby, Benet coll., 1776.—A.B. 1775, A.M. 1776.

14. Claud. Martyn, Sidney coll., 1778.—A.B. 1772, A.M. 1775.

15. Wm. Taylor, Benet coll., 1781.—A.B. 1777, A.M. 1780.

16. Phil. Douglas, Benet coll., 1785.—A.B. 1781, A.M. 1784, present Master of Benet coll.

17. Geo. Barlow, Christ coll., 1786.—A.B. 1785.

18. Andrew Peru of St. Peter's coll. and Little Shelford, Cambr., 1806.—A.B. 1772.

19. John Brooke, Jesus coll., 1807.—A.B. 1795, A.M. 1799. Present vicar, and Vicar of Elmstead, in Essex.

Rev. James Spence, A.M., Senior Fellow of Clare Hall, is the present curate.

Edward Godfrey, parish clerk.

Marriages, from 1800 to 1812, inclusive, 41. Births and baptisms, 111 males, 108 females. Burials, 52 males, 55 females. Increase, 112.

It appears by the returns made under the Act of Parliament for ascertaining the population of this kingdom in 1801, that there were 62 houses in this village, of which two were uninhabited; 100 families, consisting of 416 persons. In 1811 there were 63 inhabited houses, and one uninhabited, and 105 families, consisting of 462 persons.

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Wisbeach.

[1774, *p.* 313.]

Wisbeach Castle (according to historians) was built by William the Conqueror, for a check to the malcontents of the Isle of Ely, over which castle he appointed a constable, with a garrison of soldiers under him, for he found it exceedingly difficult to dislodge them out of the fen; upon which they built a castle of turf over against it, from which they had frequent skirmishes. Of those castles there are now no remains, except the inscription, Fig. VI.

Bishop Morton, in the reign of Henry VII., rebuilt it, being grown out of repair by age. From that time it seems to have been made a hold for state prisoners, as one Fotheringham is mentioned to have been confined there, where he died, and was buried in the church. It seems still to have retained the name of a castle, and likewise the constableship. There is a monument in the church of a linendraper, who is mentioned to have risen from nothing, and to have acquired great riches by his industry, and at last was made constable of this castle in the reign of Charles I. It seems to have continued as a royal castle till Oliver Cromwell's usurpation, when it was given to Secretary Thurloe, who built the present fabric for himself, and likewise some houses for his sons near it. This is all I have been able to learn about this castle, and having never seen it treated of before, thought it might be worth a place in your magazine.

The following articles are omitted:

1779, pp. 586-588. List of arms around the Ely Table.
1779, p. 643. The state of King's College, Cambridge, in 1724.
1790, part ii., pp. 995-996. Merton Hall, Cambridge.
1791, part i., pp. 14-16. The antiquity of Oxford and Cambridge.
1797, part i., p. 376, and part ii., p. 545. Intended improvements at Cambridge.
1801, part i., pp. 197-198. Downing College, Cambridge.
1815, part i., pp., 202-203. Peterhouse, Cambridge.
1816, part ii., pp. 23-24. The name of Cambridge.
1823, part ii., p. 40. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
1834, part i., p. 95. Restoration of St. Michael's Church, Cambridge.
1838, part i., pp. 265-267. Trinity College, Cambridge.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY GENERAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

1841, part ii., pp. 152-154. Church of St. Mary, Cambridge.
1841, part ii., pp. 376-378. Proposed restoration of St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge.
1842, part ii., p. 411. Restoration of Upwell Church.
1843, part ii., p. 303. Discovery of a pavement, 27 feet by 12 feet, in Ely Cathedral.
1848, part i., pp. 42-45. Brief notes on Cambridge.
1848, part i., pp. 114, 226. Notes on Cambridge.
1850, part ii., p. 296. The founder of Michael House, Cambridge.
1860, part i., pp. 382-383. Visitation of arms in the university and town of Cambridge.

References to previous volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library:*

Prehistoric remains: Cambridge, Ely, Fulbourn, Haddenham Fen, Whittlesford; *Archæology*, part i., pp. 18, 19, 53, 73, 86-88, 88-90.
Roman remains: Cambridge, Comberton, Ickleton, Litlington, Sauston; *Romano-British remains*, part i., pp. 13-17, 429-430.
Anglo-Saxon remains: Newmarket, Wilbraham, Domesday Churches; *Archæology*, part ii., pp. 173-174, 217-222, 258.
Mediæval remains: Cambridge (King's College Chapel), Ely Cathedral; *Architectural antiquities*, part i., pp. 171, 173; part ii., pp. 4, 18-20, 203, 204, 253—254.
Folklore: Witchcraft, apparitions; *Popular superstitions*, p. 283; *English traditions*, pp. 185-190.

Cheshire.

CHESHIRE.

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Ancient State and Remains.

[1816, *Part II., pp.* 505-507; 1818, *Part I., pp.* 325-328.]

British Inhabitants.—Cornavii or Cornabii.

Roman Province.—Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations.*—Deva, Chester, headquarters of the 20th Legion, styled "Valens Victrix;" Condate, Kinderton.

Saxon Heptarchy.—Mercia.

Antiquities.—Chester Cathedral, Church of St. John, castle, bridge, rows, walls, 1 mile 3 quarters and 101 yards in circuit, Hypocaust and other Roman remains; shrine of St. Werberg, now the bishop's throne, in the cathedral; Beeston and Halton Castles; Birkenhead Priory; Astbury and Nantwich Churches; Moreton Hall; Sandbach Cross, now in Mr. Egerton's grounds at Oulton. In Chester cathedral were interred Hugh de Auranches, or Hugh Lupus, 1101; Ranulph Meschines, 1129; Ranulph Geroniis, 1153; Hugh Cyvelioc, 1181; and John Scot, 1237 (Earls of Chester); and Lord Chancellor Gerarde, 1581.

Present State and Appearance.

Rivers.—Ashbrook, Betley, Biddle, Birkin, Bolling, Croco, Dane, Dee, Etherow, Floodersbrook, Gowy, Goyt, Grimsditch, Mar, Mersey, Peover, Tame, Walwarn, Weever, Wheelock.

Inland Navigation.—Bridgwater's, Chester, Trent and Mersey, Ellesmere, Peak Forest canals; Dee, Mersey and Weever rivers.

Lakes.—Bag, Bar, Broad, Budworth, Chapel, Comber, Mere, Moss, Oak, Oakhanger, Pick, Radnor, Rostherne, and Tatton meres; Petty, Rookery, and Ridley pools; Ridley pool is drained and in tillage.

Eminences and Views.—Alderley Edge; Beeston and Halton Castles; Kelsal Hill on Delamere Forest; Broxton Hills; Car Tor, near Mottram; Eccleston Hill; Frodsham Beacon Hill; Carden and Hill Cliffs; Overton Scar; Bowden Church; Buckton Castle;

Runcorn Beetle; Mow-cop; Barn, Bucklow, Peckforton, and Shutlingslow Hills.

Natual Curiosities. — Hilbree Island; Delamere Forest. On Bostock Green is an aged oak, said to mark the centre of the county. In Lyme Park is a herd of wild cattle, white, with red ears, of the same breed as those in the Earl of Tankerville's park at Chillingham, Northumberland.

Public Edifices. — Chester exchange, infirmary, gaol, shire-hall, Irish linen-hall; Bidston Lighthouse.

Seats.—Dunham Massey, Earl of Stamford and Warrington, lord-lieutenant of the county; Abbey Field, John Ford, Esq.; Addington Hall, Richard Legh, Esq.; Alderley Park, Sir John Thom Stanley, Bart.; Aldersey, Samuel Aldersey, Esq.; Arley Hall, Sir Peter Warburton, Bart.; Ashley Hall, W. H. A. Smith, Esq.; Ashton Hayes, Booth Grey, Esq.; Astle, Thomas Parker, Esq.; Aston, Hon. H. Aston; Bach Hall, Samuel Broadhurst, Esq.; Bachford Hall, B. Glegg, Esq.; Baddiley, Sir H. M. Mainwaring, Bart.; Beate Hall, Earl of Courtown; Belmont House, Henry Clarke, Esq.; Birkinhead Priory, F. R. Price, Esq.; Birtles Hall, Robert Hibbert, Esq.; Bolesworth Castle, Thomas Tarlton, Esq.; Bonis Hall, — Legh, Esq.; Booths, Willoughby Legh, Esq.; Bostock Hall, Thomas France, Esq.; Bradwall Hall, Dr. Latham; Bramhall, William Davenport, Esq.; Brereton Hall, A. Bracebridge, Esq.; Brombroro' Hall, J. Mainwaring, Esq.; Broxton Hall, John Egerton, Esq.; Burton Hall, Richard Congreve, Esq.; Calveley Hall, John Bromley, Esq.; Capenhurst, Richard Richardson, Esq.; Capesthorne Hall, D. Davenport, Esq.; Carden Hall, William Leche, Esq.; Chester Palace, Bishop of Chester; Cholmondeley Castle, Marquess Cholmondeley; Christleton, Townshend Ince, Esq.; Cogshall Hall, Peter Shakerley, Esq.; Combermere Abbey, Lord Combermere; Crange Hall, Mrs. Harrison; Crewe Hall, Lord Crewe; Daresbury Hall. Rev. George Heron; Davenport, Eusebius Horton, Esq.; Delamere Lodge, G. Wilbraham, Esq.; Dernhall, William Corbet, Esq.; Doddington Hall, Sir John Delves Broughton, Bart.; Dorfold Hall, Henry Tomkinson, Esq.; Duckinfield Lodge, Sir N. Duckinfield; Eaton Hall, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.; Eaton Hall, Lord Grosvenor; Eaton House, Earl Grosvenor; Edge Hall, T. C. Dodd, Esq.; Fulshall Hall, late D. Finney, Esq.; Gayton Hall, John Glegg, Esq.; Grange, The, Nicholas Ashton, Esq.; Hankelow Hall, Joseph Richards, Esq.; Hassel Hall, Walter Daniel, Esq.; Henbury, Francis Jodrell, Esq.; Hermitage, T. B. Hall, Esq.; High Leigh, East, G. J. Leigh, Esq.; High Leigh, West, Egerton Leigh, Esq.; Hooton Hall, Sir Thomas Stanley Massey, Bart.; Hough, Rev. Richard Hill; Hyde Hall, George Hyde Clarke, Esq.; Lacke Hall, late Peter Snow, Esq.; Lawton, John Lawton, Esq.; Littleton Hill, Thomas Dixon, Esq.; Lyme

Hall, Thomas Legh, Esq.; Lymme Hall, Thomas Taylor, Esq.; Marbury Hall, John Barry, Esq.; Marbury, Nantwich, D. Poole, Esq.; Marple Hall, John Isherwood, Esq.; Mere Hall, T. L. Brooke, Esq.; Mock Beggars Hall, Mrs. Brodee; Mollington Hall, John Fielder, Esq.; Moor Hall, General Heron; Moreton Hall, Great, G. Ackers, Esq.; Moreton Hall, Little, Rev. W. M. Moreton; Moston Hall, John Massey, Esq.; Mottram, A. L. Wright, Esq.; Newton Hall, Viscount Kilmorey; Norley Bank, John Nuttall, Esq.; Norley Hall, George Whitley, Esq.; Norton Priory, Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.; Oakhanger Hall, John Ready, Esq.; Oldfield Hall, William Rigby, Esq.; Oughtrington, Trafford Trafford, Esq.; Oulton Park, Sir John Egerton, Bart.; Over Leigh, Mrs. Cowper; Over Peover Hall, Sir Henry Mainwaring, Bart.; Pole, The, George Eaton, Esq.; Poole Hall, Mrs. Ann Elcock; Poole Hall, Sir Henry Poole, Bart.; Poulton Lancelyn, Joseph Green, Esq.; Poynton, Viscount Bulkeley; Prestbury Hall, Richard Legh, Esq.; Ravenscroft Hall, — Vawdrey, Esq.; Rode, Randal Wilbraham, Esq.; Rowton, John Hignett, Esq.; Runcorn, R. H. Bradshaw, Esq.; Sale Hall, John Moore, Esq.; Shrigley Hall, Edward Downes, Esq.; Somerford Booths, R. Swetenham, Esq.; Somerford Radnor, C. W. J. Shakersley, Esq.; Statham, — Sedgwick, Esq.; Stretton Hall, John Leche, Esq.; Sutton Manor, John Roylance, Esq.; Swettenham, M. E. Swettenham, Esq.; Tabley Hall, Sir John Fleming Leycester, Bart.; Tabley Hall, Over, T. L. Brooke, Esq.; Tarporley, Lord Alvanley; Tatton Park, W. T. Egerton, Esq.; Thelwall, Henry Pickering, Esq.; Thornicroft Hall, Miss Thornicroft; Toft Hall, Ralph Leycester, Esq.; Trafford Hall, Rev. R. Peryn; Twemlow Hall, Egerton Leigh, Esq.; Twemlow Manor, W. Booth, Esq.; Vale Royal, Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq.; Whatcroft Hall, James Topping, Esq.; Whitley, Sir John Chetwode, Bart.; Willett Hall, Lawrence Wright, Esq.; Wincham Hall, E. V. Townshend, Esq.; Winnington Hall, Sir J. T. Stanley, Bart.; Wistaston Hall, Peter Walthall, Esq.; Withenshaw Hall, T. W. Tatton, Esq.; Withington, Old, John Glegg, Esq.; Wrenbury Hall, Mrs. Starkie.

Produce.—Salt, cheese, potatoes, coal, freestone, marl, slate, flags, millstones, limestone.

Manufactures.—Cotton, muslin, silk, leather, ribbons, gloves, hats, shoes, ferreting, thread.

History.

A.D. 607, at Chester, Britons defeated, and 1,200 monks of Bangor Iscoed slain by Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria.—Ethelfrid came to avenge the quarrel of Augustine, Archbishop of Canterbury, to whose metropolitan jurisdiction the British bishops and monks refused to submit. The Britons were commanded by Brochmael Yscithroc, King of Powis.

A.D. 828, Chester taken by Egbert, and the county, which till this time had retained its British independence, was annexed to the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, then tributary to Wessex.

A.D. 895, Chester destroyed by the Danes; and A.D. 907 re-edified by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred.

A.D. 971, at Chester, Edgar received the homage of eight petty sovereigns, who, according to Higden, rowed him down the Dee.

A.D. 1069, in consequence of the Conqueror's grant to his nephew, Hugh de Auranches, commonly called Hugh Lupus, "to hold this county as freely by the sword as he himself held the kingdom of England by the crown;" Lupus, and the succeeding earls, had their court of common law, in which, as by the law of England, the indictments ran "*contra coronam et dignitatem*," so in their court it was "*contra dignitatem gladii Cestriæ*"; they had also their Courts of Chancery, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. The sword of dignity is preserved in the British Museum.—William the Conqueror made this county a palatinate, and conferred it on his nephew, Hugh Lupus.

A.D. 1159, at Chester, Malcolm IV. of Scotland ceded the counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland to Henry II.

A.D. 1265, the earldom of Chester annexed to the crown by Henry III., and the title, since the reign of his successor, has always appertained to the eldest son of the king.

A.D. 1275, Chester was the place appointed by Edward I. to receive the homage of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, whose refusal to attend induced the war which ended in the subjugation of the principality.

A.D. 1300, at Chester, Edward of Carnarvon received the homage of the Welsh.

A.D. 1399, August 20, Richard II. brought a prisoner to Chester, from Flint Castle, by Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV.—Beeston Castle, garrisoned and victualled by Richard II., surrendered without siege to Henry of Lancaster, who found in it treasure valued at 200,000 marks.

A.D. 1643, near Nantwich, January, Royalists under Sir Thomas Aston and Sir Vincent Corbet defeated by Sir William Brereton.—At Middlewich, March 13, Royalists under Sir Thomas Aston again defeated by Sir William Brereton, who took Sir Edward Moseley and 500 soldiers prisoners.—Beeston Castle, December 12, gallantly taken by Captain Sandford for the king.—At Booth's Lane, near Middlewich, December 26, Parliamentarians under Sir William Brereton defeated by Lord Byron.

A.D. 1644, January 18, Lord Byron and the Royalists repulsed in an attempt to storm Nantwich; and January 21, defeated, with great loss, by Sir Thomas Fairfax.—At Aston, January 25, 1,500 Royalists (detached from Lord Byron's army after his defeat at Nantwich, January 21) surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax: among the prisoners

was Monk, the restorer of royalty, who was then a colonel in the king's army.—At Oldcastle Heath, near Malpas, August 25, Royalist cavalry defeated, and Colonels Vane and Conyers slain by the Parliamentarians from Nantwich.

A.D. 1645, September 27, at Rowton Heath, Sir Marmaduke Langdale and the Royalists defeated by General Poyntz. The unhappy Charles beheld this defeat from the leads of Phœnix Tower.—Beeston Castle, November 16, after a brave defence of eighteen weeks (having before repulsed the Parliamentarians in a siege of seventeen weeks) surrendered to Sir William Brereton.

A.D. 1646, February 3, after a noble defence of twenty weeks, Lord Byron compelled by famine to surrender Chester to Sir William Brereton.

A.D. 1659, at Winnington Bridge, August 16, 3,000 Royalists defeated, and their commander, Sir George Booth, taken prisoner by General Lambert.

A.D. 1690, at Hyle Lake, the forces under the Duke of Schomberg embarked to reduce Ireland.

Biography.

Aston, Sir Thomas, loyalist, Aston, 1610.
Beeston, Sir George, admiral at defeat of Armada, Beeston, 1499.
Birkinhead, Sir John, loyal poet, Nantwich, 1615.
Booth, George, translator of "Diodorus Siculus," Over.
Booth, Sir George, Lord Delamere, Royalist (died 1684).
Booth, Henry, Earl of Warrington, statesman (died 1694).
Booth, John, Bishop of Exeter (died 1478).
Booth, Lawrence, Archbishop of York, Lord High Chancellor, (died 1480).
Booth, William, Archbishop of York (died 1464).
Bradshaw, Sir Henry, Lord Chief Baron (flor. temp. Edward VI.).
Bradshaw, Henry, poet, Chester, fourteenth century.
Bradshaw, John, president of regicides, Wybersley Hall, 1602.
Brereton, Thomas, dramatic writer (died about 1721).
Brereton, Sir William, Parliamentarian general, Brereton Hall.
Brerewood, Edward, mathematician, first Gresham professor of astronomy, Chester, 1565.
Broadhurst, Margaret, lived to the age of 140, Over.
Broome, William, poet, translator of Homer (died 1745).
Brownswerd, John, schoolmaster, Macclesfield (died 1589).
Calveley, Sir Hugh, warrior, Calveley (flor. temp. Edward III.).
Catherike, John, Bishop of Exeter (died 1419).
Chaderton, William, Bishop of Lincoln (died 1608).
Chester, Roger of, historian, Chester (died 1339).

Cholmondeley, or Cholmley, Sir Roger, Lord Chief Justice, Chorley.

Cowper, William, physician and antiquary, Chester (died 1767).

Crew, Sir Randal, Lord Chief Justice (died 1643).

Davenport, Sir Humphrey, Lord Chief Baron, Bramhall (died about 1643).

Davis, Mary, horned woman, Great Salghall, 1598.

Dod, John, divine, Shotledge, 1559.

Downham, George, Bishop of Derry, logician, Chester, about 1560.

Downham, John, author of "Christian Warfare," Chester (died 1644).

Earnshaw, Lawrence, mechanic, Mottram (died 1674).

Eaton, Samuel, nonconformist divine and author, Great Budworth, 1596).

Ecclestone, Thomas, Franciscan, historian of his order, Ecclestone (died 1340).

Egerton, Thomas, Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, Ridley, 1540.

Falconer, Thomas, annotator on Strabo, Chester.

Gerarde, John, herbalist, Nantwich, 1545.

Harrison, Thomas, major-general, regicide, Nantwich (hanged 1660).

Higden, Ranulph, author of "Polychronicon," Chester (flor. 1357).

Higgenet, Randal, author of "Chester Mysteries in 1327," Chester.

Holinshed, Ralph, historian, Cophurst, about 1510.

Holme, Randle, four antiquaries of same name. The eldest died 1655; his son, 1659; grandson, 1699; great-grandson, 1707—Chester.

Hough, Thomas, buried at Frodsham, March 13, 1592, aged 141.

James, William, Bishop of Durham (died 1617).

Johnson, Samuel, author of "Hurlothrumbo" (died about 1750).

King, Daniel, author of "Vale Royal," seventeenth century.

Knolles, Sir Robert, warrior (flor. temp. Edward III.).

Kynaston, John, divine, Chester, 1728.

Lancaster, Nathaniel, divine, author of "Essay on Delicacy," 1700.

Lindsey, Theophilus, Unitarian, Middlewich, 1723.

Lowndes, Thomas, bookseller, the "Briggs" of Miss Burney's "Cecilia," 1719.

Leycester, Sir Peter, antiquary, Tabley, 1613.

Markham, Robert, divine, 1727.

Massie, Edward, Parliamentarian general, Coddington (died 1649).

Middleton, David, establisher of English trade at Bantam, Chester, (died 1610).

Middleton, Sir Henry, discoverer of Middleton Straits in the Red Sea, Chester (died 1613).

Molyneux, Samuel, astronomer, Chester, 1689.

Neild, James, visitor of prisons, Knutsford, 1744.

Newton, Thomas, historian of the Saracens, Butley (died 1607).

Palin, George, benefactor, Wrenbury (died about 1603).

Radcliffe, Ralph, schoolmaster (flor. 1552).
Richardson, John, Bishop of Ardagh, annotator on Ezekiel (died 1658).
Rider, John, Bishop of Killaloe, lexicographer, Carrington (died 1632).
Savage, Thomas, Archbishop of York, Macclesfield (died 1508).
Sherlock, Richard, divine, author of "Practical Christian," Oxton, 1613.
Shippen, William, "Honest Shippen," leader of the Tories, Stockport, 1672.
Speed, John, historian, Farndon, 1552.
Smith, John, captain, his own biographer (died 1631).
Smith, William, historian of this county, Old Haugh.
Starkey, Sir Humphrey, Lord Chief Baron to Henry VII.
Sutton, Richard, who completed Brazen Nose, Oxon, Prestbury (died about 1530).
Swinton, John, antiquary, Bexton, 1703.
Thomasin, John, penman, Tarvin, 1686.
Upton, James, divine and critic, 1670.
Vanbrugh, Sir John, architect and dramatist, Chester (died 1726).
Watson, John, historian of Halifax, Lyme-cum-Hanley, 1724.
Webb, William, author of "Description of Cheshire" (flor. temp. Jac. I.).
Whitehurst, John, mechanic and philosopher, Congleton, 1713.
Whittingham, William, Dean of Durham, translator of Geneva Bible (temp. Elizabeth).
Williamson, Dr., author of "Villare Cestriense," Clutton.
Wilson, Thomas, Bishop of Sodor and Man, Burton Wirral, 1663.
Wright, Edward, author of "Travels," Stretton Hall (died 1750).

Miscellaneous Remarks.

In the chapter-house of the cathedral lie the remains of Hugh Lupus, and five other Norman earls of Chester.

Randle, Earl of Chester, being besieged in the castle of Rhudland by the Welsh, was relieved by an army of minstrels and other vagrants brought from Chester Fair by Ralph Dutton, for which service Randle conferred upon him and his descendants the jurisdiction of all minstrels and vagrants in this county, a privilege since frequently recognised by Parliament, a clause—"Saving the rights of the Duttons"—being inserted in many of the Vagrant Acts.*

At Bunbury is the monument of Sir Hugh Calveley, "the

* It would appear, however, that this privilege was, in fact, originally granted to Roger Lacy, and by him conveyed to his companion, Hugh Dutton, and his heirs. —*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1818, part i., p. 328.

Cheshire hero." His countryman and companion-in-arms, Sir Robert Knolles, was so famous for the destruction of buildings during his campaigns in France that the sharp points, or gable ends, of overthrown houses in that kingdom were jocularly styed "Knolles' mitres."

In Bunbury Church is the monument of Sir George Beeston, admiral at the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588, when he was nearly 89 years old; he died 1601, aged 102.

The story of Robert Nixon, "the Cheshire prophet," said to be born near Vale Royal, appears, from the researches of Lysons, to be wholly legendary.

The widow of Milton resided at Nantwich, and died there March, 1726.

In Bowden Church was buried George Booth, first Lord Delamere, distinguished for his premature attempt to restore royalty in 1659; he died 1684.

In Great Budworth Church was buried Sir Peter Leycester, historian of the Hundred of Bucklow, 1742.

At Chester, November 5, 1772, 800 lb. weight of gunpowder exploded in a room, above which a puppet-show was exhibiting, when twenty-three persons were killed and eighty-three others much burnt and bruised.—In the cathedral were interred several of its bishops; its dean, William Smith, translator of Xenophon, Thucydides, and Longinus, 1787; and its archdeacon, George Travis, antagonist of Porson, 1797.—In St. John's Church, Thomas Falconer, annotator on Strabo, 1792.—In Trinity, Matthew Henry, dissenter, author of "Exposition of the Bible," who died at Nantwich, 1714; and Thomas Parnell, poet, author of "The Hermit," 1717.—Nun's Hall was the property and residence of the Randle Holmes, the Cheshire antiquaries, who were buried in the church of St. Mary-on-the-Hill.

Congleton was disgraced for many years by the residence of the regicide, President Bradshaw, who practised as a barrister, served the office of mayor in 1637, and was afterwards high-steward of the borough.

Dodleston was the residence of Egerton, Viscount Brackley, lord chancellor, who died 1617, and was buried in the church with this epitaph:

> "Anchora animæ fides et spes in Christo—Orimur—
> Morimur—Sequentur qui non præcesserint."

At Elworth resided the Rev. John Hulse, who instituted the office of Christian advocate in the University of Cambridge; he died 1790.

At Gayton Hall, June, 1689, William III. slept previously to his embarking for Ireland, when he conferred the honour of knighthood on his host, William Glegg, Esq.

At Lawton, June, 1652, eleven persons were struck dead by lightning.

At Lea Hall resided John Fothergill, the popular physician.

Macclesfield was the residence of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, the instrument and victim of Richard III.—In St. Michael's Church is this epitaph on the monument of its native, John Brownswerd :

> "Alpha poetarum, Coryphæus grammaticorum,
> Flos pædogogωn, hac sepelitur humo."—*Obiit* 15 *Ap.* 1589.

And in Christ Church a monument by Bacon of Charles Roe, founder of the church in 1775.

In Minshull, 1649, was buried Thomas Damme, of Leighton, aged 154.

At Neston is the tomb of John Hancock, farmer, died 1775, aged 112.

From Parkgate packets sail to Ireland.

Stockport was the rectory of John Watson, the historian of Halifax.

In Tarvin Church is a monument of its schoolmaster, John Thomasin, a famous penman; died 1740.

Beeston Castle.

[1820, *Part I., p.* 201.]

The Castle of Beeston, in the county of Chester (see Plate I.), affords a fine specimen of Norman architecture. It is built upon the summit of an insulated rock, at an altitude of upwards of 350 feet, and owes its foundation to Randle Blundeville, the sixth Earl Palatine of Chester, who exercised the authority of a sovereign prince within his dominions.* Higden informs us that after the earl "was come from the Holie Land," he built the Castle of Beeston, about the year 1220. The fortress is irregular in its architecture. The keep (the entrance to which forms the subject of the accompanying plate) occupies nearly an acre of land, and the only access to it is over a narrow platform, up a steep flight of steps, between the towers. Two sides of the keep are protected by a moat cut out of the solid rock, and of considerable depth; the other sides are now open to a frightful precipice. The outer court of the castle† is defended by a wall and eight round towers. In the inner balium is a well, once nearly 300 feet deep, and originally sunk to the level of the brook below, the bottom of which the peasantry of the neighbourhood firmly believe to contain a vast store of riches, concealed there during the civil wars. The walls are beautifully covered with ivy, and the base of the hill abounds with a variety of plants of much rarity.

* The first Earl of Chester was Gherbod, but it can scarcely be said that he took possession of his territory. He was succeeded by Hugo Lupus. All criminal indictments were in the name of the earl; and, instead of "contra coronam et dignitatem," the form ran "contra dignitatem gladii Cestriæ."

† The outer court of the castle contains a quarry of gray stone.

The castle continued in the possession of the local earls until 1237, when, on the death of John Scott, Henry III. took possession of the earldom, and with it this magnificent fortress. In 1265 it was honoured with the presence of Prince Edward, with his prisoners, Humphrey de Bohun, Henry de Hastings, and Guy de Montfort. In 1333 Edward III. gave it to his illustrious son, the Black Prince. It was garrisoned for Richard II. in 1399, but surrendered to the ambitious Harry of Lancaster, who found in it a considerable treasure of the king's, exceeding 200,000 marks. In 1460 it was given to the Duke of York by Henry VI. It subsequently fell into a dilapidated state, and Leland, about 1500, describes it as being "ruinated." In January, 1636, Lieutenant-Colonel Coningsby, being appointed Commissary-General of and for all the Castles and Fortifications of England and Wales on behalf of the Parliament, Beeston Castle was, with others, put into a tenantable state, and on the night of February 21st, 1642, received a garrison of three hundred men. In December, 1643, the Parliament troops were dispossessed by stratagem: the celebrated Captain Landford, who rendered himself so conspicuous in the Irish war, and eight of his men, availing themselves of a dark night, mounted the precipitous ascent, escaladed the wall, and got possession of the upper ward. The governor, Captain Steele, who surrendered the place, was afterwards shot at Nantwich for cowardice. In the winter of 1644 it was closely besieged by the troops of the Parliament; but the ensuing March was relieved by the two princes, Maurice and Rupert. It was again attacked in April, but the besiegers abandoned the works they had constructed and retreated towards Nantwich on hearing of the approach of the king. The event of the battle of Rowton, on the 25th September, again placed it in a state of siege, and after a long and spirited resistance it was, on the 6th November, 1645, surrendered to Sir William Brereton, the provisions being entirely exhausted. After the capture of Chester it was completely dismantled by order of the Parliament, and soon fell into ruins.

The site of the castle was alienated from the earldom by Elizabeth, who gave it to Sir Christopher Hatton, from whom the Beestons purchased it. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., M.P.

The view from the summit of the hill is truly splendid, extending over the whole Vale Royal of Cheshire to the estuaries of the Dee and Mersey. The precipice side of the castle rises perpendicularly from the base of the hill at least 160 feet.

Bromborough.

[1762, *p.* 616.]

The parish of Bromborough, in the hundred of Wirrall and county of Chester, is bounded on the south by Eastham, on the east

by the river Mersey, and on the north and west by Beble Bebbington. One township belonging to this parish, called Brimstage, is entirely separated from the rest. The extent of Bromborough township is not much above a mile in length, and the breadth is nearly the same. The soil is much of the same nature as in Eastham parish, and the produce is alike, the rock lying very near the surface of the earth in the parts near the sea. The church only consists of two small aisles and a chancel; there is a wooden steeple at the west end, which contains only one small bell. The two families of Mainwaring and Hardware bury in it. Bromborough is an appropriated rectory, all the tithes of which belong to Charles Mainwaring, Esq., who pays a pound-rate to the Dean and Chapter of Chester, and they allow the Vicar of Eastham £6 per annum to preach here once a month. He hath also the surplice-fees and Queen Anne's bounty. The seats in the parish are Bromborough Hall, built by John Bridgman, a Bishop of Chester in the last century, and now belonging to the said Mr. Mainwaring, who hath lately rebuilt it in part; and the Court House, a seat of the Hardwares, sold to the same gentleman's father. In a word, in the township of Bromborough there is a well, whose waters petrify moss, leaves, etc., after lying in it some time, in a beautiful manner. A kind of reptiles, called by the inhabitants "long worms," is very common here in the sandy lanes and hedges; and a poor girl, who lived here once, fed one of them, which became so tame as to creep round her arm, and receive its food from her without injuring her. There was formerly a Presbyterian meeting in Bromborough, chiefly supported by the Hardware family, but at present that sect is in a manner extinct, the inhabitants being mostly of the Established Church, except a few Papists, who resort to Hooton, in Eastham parish, for the performance of their worship.

The people are a hardy race, and live upon the coarsest fare, as the inhabitants of these parts generally do. I have formerly observed a particular custom they have of changing the letter "q" into a "w" at the beginning of words; thus, they pronounce the word "quick" as if it were spelt "wick"; they also pronounce the words that end with "ll" as if they were spelt with "au."

There are the remains of an old cross in the middle of the village, on which a dial is now placed. The great road between Chester and the woodside ferry, opposite Liverpool, leads through this village. There is a bridge built over Bromborough Pool, which separates this parish from Bebbington, and is formed of an influx of the waters of the river Mersey, and, together with the adjacent woods and rocks, a water-mill and a serpentine current of fresh water make a beautiful landscape. I believe the tithes and some lands in this parish once belonged to the Abbey of Chester, for I have seen a pedigree of the Spanns, once a considerable family in this parish, in which some of that family are said to have held lands of the Abbot of Chester, and

the rents now paid to the dean and chapter of that cathedral seem to confirm my conjecture. INGENUUS.

Chester.

[1791, *Part II.*, *p.* 1174.]

The enclosed drawing (Plate II., Fig. 3) represents the north-west angle of our city walls, which is joined to a large round tower, commonly called the Water Tower, to which vessels lying at the port of Chester used to be moored before the embankment of the river Dee. It was built in 1322, and is now converted into a magazine of gunpowder. We are told the expense of building it was £100.

The other objects in the view are the spire of Trinity Church and the General Infirmary. T. B.

[1777, *p.* 256.]

Some particulars relative to the antiquity and use of what is called the New or Water Tower at Chester, represented in the Plate:

This tower seems to have been built for the defence of a quay on the river Dee, which once flowed close to it, but is now so choked up by sands as to render it entirely useless for that purpose. It was built, according to the account given of it in King's "Vale Royal of England," A.D. 1322, at the expense of the city, by one John Helpstone, a mason, who contracted to complete it, according to a given plan, for the sum of £100. The indenture, or agreement, is preserved among the archives of the city.

The form of this tower is extremely singular, its outside being broken into a variety of angles, and those neither increasing its beauty, stability, nor powers of defence.

[1827, *Part I.*, *p.* 630.]

Some time since, while some workmen were employed in sinking a water-course on the west side of Chester Cathedral, they discovered an ancient tombstone about 4 feet below the surface. It is about 5 feet in length, at the top 2 feet across, and at the bottom $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet; on its centre is cut a cross, beautifully ornamented with leaves of the *fleur de lys*; and on the edge is the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Henricus de Bebyntonn, quondam Armiger Domini Willielmi Abbatis; qui obiit in Festu Sancte Cadde anno d'ni MCCCXLV."

[1807, *Part I.*, *p.* 313.]

I do not recollect having seen in your miscellany any account of the fragments of the ancient stone cross (see Plate II.) which were in 1804 discovered here, buried in the porch of St. Peter's Church.

Fig. 1 was the crown of the cross, which was supported by a pillar or shaft fixed in the hole in the centre (Fig. 4). It is of an hexagonal form, about 27 inches long.

Two of the sides are not sculptured, from which it seems probable that it formerly was placed in an angle, perhaps in the church porch, as the straightness at the junction of the four streets would not have admitted it to have stood there.

The two smaller pieces (Figs. 2 and 3) are some of the ornamental parts that were fixed on the top of the crown piece.

King, in his "Vale Royal," says that, in 1529, the play of "Robert Cecill" was played at the High Cross, and the same was new gilt with gold. In 1583, Nicholas Massy, sheriff, being a godly zealous man, not long before his death pulled down certain crosses by commission from the archbishop's visitors. One at the Barrs, another at the Northgate, and another at Spittal Boughton. There was likewise a cross at the two churches near St. Michael's Church.

The only remains of any cross at this time here, is upon the Roode where the races are run; the word *roode* being derived from the Saxon word *rode*, *crux*—

"*That for us died on the Roode tree.*"

Yours, etc., P. B.

[1824, *Part II.*, *pp.* 585, 586.]

The antiquated mansions and rows of Chester are well-known objects of curiosity, and among them that called Lamb Row was one of the most remarkable. It was situate immediately below the Church of St. Bridget, on the west side of Bridge Street.

The materials of which the building was composed varied little from those of other timber mansions of the same date, a fine specimen of one of which exists in the adjoining house, the Falcon Inn, probably an older building than the Lamb Row was. I conceive the oldest timber houses in Chester are those on the south side of Watergate Street (particularly the bishop's), and the premises occupied as the brewery of Messrs. Newell and Gaman, on the east side of Bridge Street. These are similar in material to the Lamb Row, with massy beams of oak, heavy roofs, and the interstices of the timber in the fronts filled up with sticks and clay.

The age of the Lamb Row is pretty clearly determined by the inscription on a stone discovered after the fall of the building:

16—H—55
R. B.

—that is, probably, Randle Holme, the builder, for it is certain that this was the mansion of the family of Holme, the Cheshire antiquaries. The "second Randle Holme" died four years after the above date, September 11, 1659. It would appear, however, that the "third Randle" made some important and obnoxious alterations; since, on once looking over the records of the corporation, I found a resolution of an assembly, passed in 1670, ordering that "the nuisance erected by Randle Holme, in his new building in Bridge Street, near

to the two churches, be taken down, as it annoys his neighbours, and hinders their prospect from their houses." This "nuisance" could not have been better described. The following year there is another entry in the Assembly Book: "Mr. Holme, painter, was fined £3 6s. 8d. for contempt to the Mayor, in proceeding in his building in Bridge Street." Mr. Holme, however, went on with his work *sans ceremonie;* and it appears from the address of a letter in the possession of Mr. R. Llwyd (author of "Beaumaris Bay") to the third Randle Holme, that it continued the residence of that heraldic family so late as 1707. Tradition says the Holme family afterwards sunk into extreme indigence, and a descendant was early in the eighteenth century an occasional boots and waiter at a tavern in Liverpool.

How this property became alienated from the Holmes has not been ascertained. It was occupied about the middle of the last century as a public-house, called the Lamb, the sign of which was remaining in front of the house in the recollection of persons now living; and hence it acquired the name of The Lamb Row. Within the last forty or fifty years it was used as a butter market, and as a market-place for the dealers in Welsh flannels, linseys, etc. It was afterwards apportioned out into distinct dwellings, and remained till its fall a general lodging-house. About five weeks before that event, it was purchased from Mr. P. Price and Mr. George French, by Mr. E. Roberts.

We are now arrived to the period of its fall, which happened in 1821. It took place in the afternoon; the projecting portion at the south end (where the four quatrefoils are seen in the engraving) suddenly gave way, and tumbled into the street with a loud crash. An immense volume of dust rose from the ruins, and it was some time before the by-standers could ascertain what damage was done. Happily, no injury was sustained by the inhabitants. An old woman named Sarah Adams* was sitting in the upper room at the moment the over-hanging roof bore down the trembling building beneath; the wall (if such it may be called) of the apartment separated within 6 inches of a chair on which she was seated, and she fortunately escaped; had she removed that distance further she would inevitably have been precipitated into the street.

Yours, etc., J. H. H.

[1789, *Part I., p.* 493.]

I consider your magazine as a repository of antiquity, as well as other useful knowledge, and have, therefore, ventured to recommend to your engraver a draught of a building, part of which is already

* This old woman, called by the vulgar *Sall Adams*, was reputed to be a skilful practitioner in things relating to the other world—a sort of Meg Merrilies, in whose hands fate had placed the destinies of mankind. It does not argue well for her foresight, that she should have placed herself in so dangerous a situation.

demolished, and the remainder will soon share the same fate. It is the County Hall and Exchequer Court in Chester Castle (see Plate I.). This and the prison compose one side of the Bas Court. . . .

For a further illustration of the draught I will beg leave to subjoin a quotation from King's "Vale Royal of England": "Another part is a goodly hall, where the Court of Common Pleas and Gaol Delivery, and also the sheriff of the County's Court, with other business for the county of Chester, are constantly kept and holden, and is a place for that purpose, of such state and comeliness that I think it is hardly equalled by any shire hall in any of the shires in England. And then next unto the south end of the same hall is a less, but fair, neat, and convenient hall, where is continually holden the Princess Highness' most honourable Court of Exchequer, with other rooms fitly appended thereunto, for keeping the records of that court."

Yours, etc., B.

[1858, *Part I., pp.* 270-281.]

The orginal ground-plan of Chester is undoubtedly Roman—a parallelogram, with four gates, one in the centre of each face, the four streets crossing in the centre. The first objects of interest in this ancient city are the walls and the towers with which it was fortified, and which have been preserved in a more perfect state than usual. Portions of the substructure of these walls are Roman, but the greater part of the superstructure, the walls themselves, and the towers are Edwardian,* with a few repairs and reconstructions of comparatively recent date. The modern parts are, however, confined to the inner side of the towers; the exterior of the walls and towers is almost entirely in its original state, though the surface of the stone is much decayed.

The Water Tower, or New Tower, was built in 1322 by the citizens, at an expense of £100,† according to the contract with John Helpstone, the architect. Large iron rings are attached to this tower for the purpose of fastening vessels, which formerly came close to the walls, before the harbour was choked up with sand.

The meadow on the west of the city, beneath the walls, is called the Roodeye; it was formerly covered by the waters of the river Dee at high tide, with the exception of an island,‡ on which stood a cross, or holy rood.§

The Dee Bridge was built in 1280, by order of Edward I., in the

* In 1307 "the custom of murage was granted to the city for two years, to the reparation and amendment of the walls, and towards the paving thereof."

† Equal to about £2,000 of our money. [See *ante*, p. 116.]

‡ *Eye*, *eyott*, island.

§ The legend of the Holy Rood which was sentenced to be drowned for murder and which floated to this spot, does not belong to my present object.

place of a wooden one.* It was widened in 1826, by the addition of a projecting footpath 7 feet broad, which, although very convenient, has destroyed the ancient character of the bridge, of which, however, seven arches remain of irregular size.

Perhaps the one feature for which Chester is most celebrated is The Rows, said to be perfectly unique, and the origin of which is very doubtful. They consist of a passage, or bazaar, along the front of the first floor of the houses, with only a balustrade in front, the back part of the rooms being the shops. The most probable origin of these rows is that after some great fire it was found more convenient to make the footway on the top of the cellars, or vaulted substructures, instead of in the narrow streets between them. It was the usual custom in towns in the Middle Ages† to protect the lower story, or cellar, which was half under ground, by a vault of stone or brick. This was the storeroom, in which the merchandise or other valuable property was preserved. The upper parts of the houses were entirely of wood, and the whole of these being destroyed by fire, it was more easy to make the footway on the top of the vaults, leaving the roadway clear for horses and carts. Many of these vaulted chambers of the mediæval period remain in Chester, more or less perfect; some divided by modern walls and used as cellars, others perfect and used as lower shops or warehouses.‡

The wooden houses built upon these vaults are chiefly of the seventeenth century. Several have rich ornamental panelling, carved beams, grotesque brackets, and corbels, in the usual style of the time of James I. The oldest of these wooden houses is believed to be the one called the Old Palace, or Stanley House; this bears the date of 1591: it was the palace or residence of the Stanleys of Alderley. Several of these wooden houses have been recently restored. They have generally a very picturesque and striking effect. One of the finest is that called Bishop Lloyd's House, which bears the date of 1615, and the arms of the family of that prelate are carved in the panels. It is ornamented with sculptures of Scripture subjects.

A Roman hypocaust remains in a very perfect state near the Feathers Hotel, considerably below the level of the street.

The castle has been almost entirely rebuilt. The only remains of

* It had been carried away by a flood in the previous year: a tax was laid on the whole county to rebuild it. In 1499 the south end, being much decayed, was taken down and rebuilt.

† See "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," vol. ii., p. 185.

‡ For engravings of some of these store-rooms, see The Chester Guide and *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1856, part ii., p. 293. A very dreadful fire is said to have occurred in 1114, which consumed a large part of Chester, and which, Bradshaw says, was stopped by the exposure of the relics of St. Werburgh. Others are recorded in 1140 and 1180; and in 1231 it was again burnt by Llewellyn. It is possible that the Rows may have as remote an origin as this; such a custom, once established, would not be easily altered.

antiquity are a portion of the Norman walls of the substructure next the river, much patched, and the square tower called Julian's Tower. This was the gatehouse built at the end of the twelfth century, during the period of the transition of styles. One side of it is built upon the Roman wall of the city, and one corner stands upon a Roman arch —the vaulted passage through the tower remaining perfect, but walled up at both ends. Over it is a chapel, with a vault of transition Norman work, almost Early English, probably of about 1190 to 1200. The situation of the altar, with its piscina, credence, and locker, are plainly to be seen, though mutilated. There was a drawbridge from the outer entrance to the ancient wooden bridge which crossed the river at this spot, and there are remains of the causeway leading to it on the opposite side of the river.

Of the cathedral and St. John's Church a more full account will be given hereafter. The other churches are not very important, but a short notice of them may be acceptable.

St. Bridget's was rebuilt in 1825, St. Martin's about 1721.

St. Paul's is modern, built in 1828. Little St. John's is also modern.

St. Mary-on-the-Hill is a church of the sixteenth century, in the late Perpendicular style, with aisles and a clerestory, and a good panelled roof. The tower is chiefly modern. The church itself has also been recased and carefully restored, chiefly by the exertions of the late much-lamented Mr. Massie.

St. Michael's is partly of the fourteenth century, on a Norman foundation. It has a north aisle, with arches of that period, and the chancel, which was finished in 1496, has a very good open timber roof of that date. The tower is carried on arches over a public passage, and has recently been rebuilt.

St. Olave's is a very small decayed church, with scarcely any architectural character.

St. Oswald's is the south transept of the cathedral. It was sometimes called St. Werburgh's, because the monastery was placed within this parish.

Christ Church is modern, built in 1837.

St. Peter's is a rude church in the latest style of Gothic, of the time of Henry VII.,* and chiefly remarkable for its plan, which is nearly square—it being divided by three arcades into four aisles of equal height, without any distinction of the chancel; the aisles are lofty and wide. The tower was rebuilt in 1578; it is engaged in one of the central aisles, and the arches on which it is carried have rather the appearance, from the mouldings, of being plain work of the fourteenth

* The following entry in the Annals of Chester shows that the work was going on at that period: '1489. This year St. Peter's steeple was pointed, and by the parson and others a goose was eaten upon the top thereof, and part cast into the four streets.—King's "Vale Royal," part i., p. 76.

century, but the vault is clearly of late date. The south wall is modern.

Trinity Church is another example of the latest Gothic work, much modernized, and devoid of any remarkable features.

St. Nicholas Chapel is said to have been erected by the monks of St. Werburgh for the use of the parishioners of St. Oswald's while the transept was rebuilding, but was not consecrated. It is now the music-hall, and has a new front made at the east end; but the walls are of the fourteenth century, though raised with modern brickwork, and a new roof put on, it having been turned into a theatre before it was adapted to its present use. The side-windows of the chancel retain their jamb-mouldings, and arches, and dripstones; those of the nave have the original jamb-mouldings only, the arches having been altered in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. It was used for a long period as the church of St. Oswald's parish.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Chester is Saighton Grange, one of the manor-houses belonging to the abbey of St. Werburgh, which was fortified in the time of Edward I. The gatehouse of that period remains perfect, with alterations of the time of Henry VIII. The gateway, with the groove for the portcullis, remains, and the room over it, in which is a good window of two lights, of early Decorated character, with seats in the jambs, and a good chimney, with a round shaft and battlemented at the top; also the top of the stair-turret: all these are good work of the time of Edward I. The upper rooms have had a range of windows introduced in the time of Henry VIII., and on the outside is a niche, with a figure of the Virgin; also a remarkable oriel window, oddly placed on the side of the tower, part of the alteration of the time of Henry VIII. To this tower wings have been added in the time of James I., and there is a good staircase of that period. The rest of the house is modern.

St. John's Church.

The collegiate Church of St. John the Baptist, in the east part of the city of Chester, in mentioned in the Domesday survey, and had then twelve houses belonging to it. This clearly proves that there was a monastic establishment here in the Saxon times; and the Saxon legends mention that King Edgar was rowed up the river Dee by eight petty kings, or chiefs, from his own palace to the Church or Monastery of St. John the Baptist. Peter, Bishop of Lichfield, who was consecrated in 1067, removed his episcopal see to Chester, where he died and was buried in 1086. His successor, Robert de Limesay, translated his see from Chester to Coventry in 1095. It is probable, therefore, that the early Norman part of this church belongs to the period between 1067 and 1095. The massive piers and semicircular arches of the nave belong to this period, but the

triforium and clerestory built upon them are of transitional character, and belong to quite the end of the twelfth century.

It appears that when the second Norman bishop, in 1095, removed the see to Coventry and abandoned the plan of making this church the cathedral of the three united dioceses of Chester,* Lichfield, and Coventry, the fabric of the church was left very incomplete; and the funds on which its completion depended being thus removed, the monks of the Priory of St. John were left in a very forlorn state, with a large church commenced, and little more than commenced. It is true that the work had been carried on for about twenty years, but that was comparatively a short period, according to the custom of that age, when a large church was commonly a century in the course of erection, and the rebuilding in a new style was often commenced before the original plan was completed, as was probably the case in the rival church of St. Werburgh. Before the bishop deserted St. John's the whole of the foundations had been laid, but no part finished—unless, possibly, the choir, which was afterwards rebuilt. The portions which remain of this early Norman work are the arches and piers of the nave. The piers are round and extremely massive, with plain capitals, and the arches merely recessed, with square edges, without any mouldings—the four great arches which carried the central tower, with shafts attached to the piers: these are of precisely the same character as those of the nave; and one bay of the choir, with its aisles. On the north side this bay of the aisle is turned into a modern vestry, but over it is one of the arches of the triforium arcade, which is of the same plain, early character as the nave. On the south side the first bay of the aisle is tolerably perfect, and is richer work, of rather later date than the rest. There is an ornamental arcade at the foot of the wall, and a window over it; these are of very good, pure Norman work, but not quite so early a character as the nave arches. The arches opening from the choir to the aisles are also enriched with bold round mouldings, while those of the nave have none. In the aisle the springing of the Norman vault may be seen, but it does not appear to have been completed. The outer wall of this aisle is continued along a second bay, with a continuation of the small arcade, and a second window of the same pattern as the one in the first bay. On the exterior this window is richly ornamented with zigzags and shafts, and is turned into a doorway: the exterior of the first window is hid by a modern chimney, but is probably the same. The transepts were entirely destroyed at the Reformation, when the size of the church was reduced to adapt it for parochial use only.

From these slight indications we must infer that whatever work the

* It was, however, long considered as the cathedral church of the diocese of Chester proper, and in 1398 King Richard II. was present at the installation of John Burghill, and "entertained many of the prime nobility on that occasion."—Cowper's MS., ap. Ormerod, vol. i., p. 195.

monks did during the century after they were deserted by their bishop was confined to the choir, which was most probably completed during that interval; and they were then enabled to turn their attention to the nave which had so long remained unfinished. Their predecessors had built the pier-arches only; they now, having collected funds for the purpose, set to work to build a triforium and clerestory in the very best style of their age: this was the beautiful period of transition, about 1190, and a finer specimen of a triforium and clerestory of that period does not exist than this of St. John's, Chester. The plan of making the two exactly uniform, so that it may be called a double triforium or a double clerestory, is considered unique, no other example of this very beautiful arrangement being readily called to mind.

We have hitherto spoken of the nave as if it had been completed in the same manner the whole length; this was, however, not the case. At the west end two bays are wanting, of which the foundations only were laid, as also the foundations of two large western towers, one at the west end of each of the aisles, according to the usual custom in large churches of the early Norman period. Of these towers, the foundations only of the southern one had been laid. The northern tower had made more progress; the lower story had been built, as we see by the walls, and the arch which was to have communicated with the north aisle. These Norman walls were cased on the exterior, and the upper part built in the time of Henry VII., and the tower now appears entirely as one of that period; the surface of the stone, which has been richly ornamented with panelling, especially on the north side, which was most exposed to view, has again perished so much as to require to be renewed a second time. There is a record, quoted by Mr. Ormerod in his admirable "History of Cheshire," that "in 1572 a great portion of the steeple fell in, and in 1574 two-fourths of the whole steeple from top to bottom fell upon the west end of the church, and broke down a great part of it;" but it is probable that this refers to the central tower, or great steeple, and not to the present western tower, the work of which is not Elizabethan. The image of St. Giles, the abbot, with his usual emblem, the stag, in his hand, in its niche on the west side, could not have been put up after the Reformation.

To return to the work of our good old monks. When they had put their beautiful triforium and clerestory on the arches of the nave, there was still an awkward gap at the west end, and, despairing of raising sufficient funds to complete so large a church, they determined to shorten the nave at the west end, or, rather, not to carry out that part of the original plan, and they built up a west wall accordingly. There is no very clear indication at what period this west wall was built, the present window being modern, and the surface of the stone very much decayed; but the jamb of the west window on each side

has a round moulding on the angle, of late Norman character, corresponding with a similar moulding in the clerestory; and as the wall is a thick one at each end, though not so thick in the middle, under the window, it was probably intended to be temporary only.

This much, however, is clear, that the western bay at each side of the present nave is different from the rest, and a few years later; there are cracks and appearances of a settlement, especially on the north side: the work has been abruptly cut off, and the west wall built up against it; and it seems probable that the monks, being apprehensive that the foundations of the western pier on the south side would give way, in consequence of the enormous weight, and thrust which it had to sustain—far beyond what it was intended for—hastily built up a massive square buttress to receive the thrust of the arcade, and carried on a wall to connect this with the tower. In this wall there is a late Norman window, the splay of which shows that it opened from the aisle, or passage, to the site of what would have been the west end of the nave if it had been completed. A later door and window have been inserted in this wall farther to the west, but that is not material, and fragments of rich Norman moulding in the arch of the door seem rather to show that there was originally a Norman doorway here.*

The beautiful Early English porch had probably been commenced before this alteration of plan had been decided on, as it opens partly into the sort of lobby thus formed. The porch is fine Early English, but early in the style, belonging almost to the same work as the triforium; it has two lancet windows on each side, an outer doorway much decayed, and an inner doorway tolerably perfect, with a fine suite of arch-mouldings and shafts in the jambs.

The windows of the north aisle are of transition Norman character within, but modernized on the exterior. Those of the south aisle are a little later, having the round abacus, while those on the north side have it square. Several of these ancient windows have had their sills

* It is in the opinion of some for whose judgment I have a great respect, that all this work at the north-west corner of the church is post-Reformation work, perhaps of the time of Queen Mary, when the church was again adapted for the Roman ritual, and that all idea of this being Norman work is a mere fancy of my own. I am well aware how apt antiquaries are to be led away by a fancy, which a practical knowledge of construction often destroys at once, but in the present instance the corroborative proofs which I have mentioned above appear to me too strong to be thus set aside. Why should there be this imitation of Norman or of Roman work at this corner, and no trace of it at the east end or at the end of either of the transepts, if the work was all done at the same time? I have never met with an instance of a small window with a wide splay in work of the time of Edward VI., or Mary, or Elizabeth, nor mouldings similar to those on the buttress and the imposts of the tower-arch: the hood-moulding over the arch in the inside of the tower is of the character of the thirteenth century, and has either been added, or it is transition work, or possibly the arch rebuilt of old fragments; but the jambs and imposts are plain, massive, pure Norman work, and the doorway has Norman ornaments in the arch, though it may have been rebuilt.—I. H. P.

cut through, and have been lengthened to give light under the hideous galleries, or "scaffoldys," with which the church is disfigured. An attempt was made about ten years ago to restore the exterior of the south aisle; it is fortunate that it was not carried any further.*

We must now turn our attention again to the choir and the eastern portion of the church. The wall was built across at its present position in the time of Elizabeth, and old windows of the time of Edward I. were used up again and built in, one of which remains at the end of the south aisle, and should be reopened; the others have been modernized. The following passages from King's "Vale Royal" and Mr. Ormerod's History will best illustrate this part of the subject:

"1470. This year St. John's Church in Chester was covered with lead."—King's "Vale Royal," part i., p. 74.

Lysons mentions (p. 622) an agreement recorded on a brass plate, without date, that "the dean and canons, in consideration of the cost which the inhabitants had been at in building the steeple, allow them to have the use of the bells for all dirges and anniversaries, paying only a small fee to the clerk, and on condition that the bells should not be rung during divine service." (This must have been shortly before the Reformation, and probably applies to the present west tower.)

From the report of the commissioners in the time of Edward VI.:

"Md. The bodye of the same church thoughte sufficient to serve the said parishioners with the charge of xx*li.*, so that the whole chancell with the two aisles may be well reserved for the King's Majestie, having upon them lead to the quantities of xxxviii. fothers."

Whereupon the chancel and two aisles, having upon them thirty-eight fothers of lead, and four bells were sold for the benefit of the king.

"In 1574 two quarters of the steeple did fall down from the top to the bottom, and in the fall brake down a great part of the west end of the church."—King's "Vale Royal," part i., p. 87.

"In 1581 the parishioners obtained the church of the queen, and began to build up part of it; also the west and south sides of the tower. They cut off all the chapels above the choir, and the church was included within an oblong enclosure."

The transepts were shortened at this period, as is evident from the old plans of the church, several of which are preserved in the Randle Holmes collections, and one is here reduced from them.

* But it is very desirable that both sides of the clerestory should be carefully restored on the exterior, where the stone is so much decayed that all character is lost; and the windows should be re-opened and glazed. This piece of restoration, or more properly of repair, would not be costly; and as a general wish is strongly expressed in the city and neighbourhood that something should be done, this would be the best thing to do. Great caution is necessary in meddling with such a church as this.

The following extract from Browne Willis's "Survey of the Cathedrals" affords further evidence of this fact, and also shows that it was the central tower which fell in the time of Elizabeth:

"In Mr. Dodsworth's MSS. in the publick library at Oxon* is exhibited some account of what antiquities remained in St. John's Church, which was reputed the ancient cathedral, and was truly a magnificent fabrick, and extended itself East, West, North, and South, considerably farther than the present church; as may be discerned by any person that observes where it has been shortened in every part, and contracted at the end of the Cross everywhere, as has been the tower or steeple, removed from the middle, on account of its falling down in Queen Elizabeth's time, An. 1574, and set at the West end thereof, An. 1581, as every author tells us. The parishioners having obtained the church of the Queen, began to build up part of it again, and cut off all the chapels above the choir, before which it seemeth to me to have been at first nowise inferior to that of St. Werburg's for largeness, where Henry VIII. fixed the cathedral church."—Browne Willis's "Survey of the Cathedrals," 1719, vol. i., p. 320.

The oblong enclosure was probably the wall, still existing, enclosing the ruins of the choir, and the Early English doorway in this wall was inserted at that time from some other place. The picturesque ruins of the east end are a curious jumble of styles. The early Norman arch at the east end of the choir, opening originally to the apse, remains tolerably perfect; on the north side of it is a transition Norman pointed arch, with a remarkable capital in imitation of basket-work. There were, doubtless, three Norman apses, but these have been destroyed.† In the place of the southern apse a fine chapel has been built, in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, now also a mere ruin.‡ The Lady Chapel, or at least the central division of the east end, has extended one or two bays beyond this chapel, as indicated by the jamb of a window of the same age as the side-chapel. The whole of these eastern chapels appear to have been rebuilt at that time, and there is some appearance of tracery having been introduced into the Norman arch,§ so as to have made a screen of it, between the choir and the Lady Chapel.

* I have examined these MSS. in the Bodleian Library, but without success; I could not find the passage referred to by Browne Willis.—I. H. P.

† In the old plan, taken soon after the dissolution, there is an octagonal apse, like the bay-window of a hall; and from the description, it appears to have had a vault enriched with fan-tracery, probably part of the work erected in 1470.

‡ The following entry in the public records probably relates to one of these chapels: "Pat. 16 Ric. II. de fraternitate S. Mariæ et. S. Annæ fundanda in capella S. Annæ apud collegium S. Johannis."

§ In the piers on each side of the arch there are indications of staircases, as if there had been an upper chapel for the exhibition of relics on certain festivals, with ascending and descending stairs for the worshippers who usually thronged on such occasions.

CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

On the south side of the choir-aisle, and joining on to it at the west end, is a vaulted substructure of the thirteenth century, with a groined vault, with ribs, carried on a central pillar; and in the room over it are remains of Early English lancet windows. This may have been the chapter-house, with its crypt or lower chamber; or it may have been only the vestibule to the chapter-house. In an old plan of the church it is called "the chambers of the church's priests"; and Lysons (p. 623) considers that it was most probably the habitation of the vicars choral. The entrance at present is on the first-floor, through the Norman window of the south aisle of the choir, before mentioned, turned into a doorway. It is probable that the Early English doorway in the north wall was removed from the south side, and was the original entrance to the chapter-house.

We are indebted for the engravings which illustrate this paper to the liberality of the patron and others interested in the church: The Marquis of Westminster for the steel plates, by Le Keux, of the exterior and interior; the Rev. Francis Grosvenor, curate, for the woodcut by Jewitt of the Norman window; the Rev. T. N. Hutchinson for the drawings and the elevation of part of the nave; Mr. James Harrison for the ground-plan, to which additions have been made from the old survey; Mr. Hugh Roberts for the use of the view of the church and ruins.

Copy from a Record of the Dissolved Colleges of St. John and Fraternity of St. Anne.

"Be yt had ever in mynde, y^{t} the Deane and Chanons of this Colledge Churche have granted by their Chapter seale to the Parishioners of the same for ever, that they for such costes y^{e} have bene att in the buyldinge of the Steple shall have the belles ronge freely at all Diriges and anniversaries for the inhabitants of the same without payinge any thinge to the Sextone, or any other, so y^{t} the Clarke, yf he fynde ryngers, shall have for fyve bells viij^{d}., iij. or iiij. bells, vj^{d}., for ij^{b}., iiij^{d}.; and yf the parishioners fynd ryngers of their owene costes, then the Clarke to have ij^{d}. Alsoe y^{e} parishioners bynd themselves that the belles shall not be ronge to dysturbe the Devyne service; also parishioners bynd themselves to amend all faultes and charges of bells and steple within one quarter of a yeare's warninge, except the stone worke and belles to be caste, which must be done by the Deane and Chanons, and the parishioners indifferently, as doth more playneley appeare in the composicion which doth remayne in the treasure-house of this cittie."—Hanshall's "Cheshire," p. 248.

The agreement probably refers to the central tower, which was rebuilt by the parish, but fell a second time. The document is valuable as proving that in the time of Henry VIII. there were two cathedrals in Chester, with two deans and two chapters, St.

John's and St. Werburgh's. The rivalry which had been carried on between the two monasteries for so many years was then brought to a climax, and soon afterwards St. John's was cut down to the dimensions of a parish church, and St. Werburgh's was made the cathedral. In neither instance was the church ever completed according to the original design.

There are now no remains of the "table" alluded to in the following record:

"This is a true copye of a table of brasse, whiche was fyxed in the walle of the old steple of this Colledge Church of St. Johne's in Chester, lately fallen downe. . . . And the same table of brasse fixed upon stone was founde the xth daie of Maye 1583, and now remaineth in the sayd parish Churche in the custodie of the Churchwardens."

The table in question is the verse from Bradshaw's "Life of St. Werburgh," so frequently quoted in notices of the church.

A plan of this church, made in the year 1589,* is preserved in the British Museum, Harl. MSS. 2,073, and the following references are there given:

A. The quire of the church, wherein standeth a very fair window lately built, with all that east end of the wall.

B. The body of the church, wherein standeth the pillars and the pews.

C. A little low old chapel, now used as a storehouse to the church.

D. An aisle belonging to the church, lately fallen down, and ruinous at the north corner. [The north transept.]

E. Another aisle opposite, the roof whereof is ruinated and fallen down: the height of the wall is fourteen yards high. [The south transept.]

F. An house built to the church wall side, reputed to be the woolen and linen webster's meeting-house or hall. [Now destroyed.]

G. A garden belonging to the house, built by the porch of the church.

H. A little house adjoining to the church porch. [These have also been removed.]

I. The church porch.

K. The steeple, whereof the one-half, or two sides, are ruinated,

* There are several copies of this plan, and the titles written on them are not exactly alike.

On fol. 30 the title is, "The ground plott of St. John's, Chester, as it was standing in 1589."

On fol. 79, "The ground plot of St. John's, as it was in its ruins, 1589."

On fol. 77, "The ground plott of St. John's Colledge in Chester, before it was ruinated by the fall of the *steeple which stood in the middle of the church, cathedral like.*"

This last is very important for the history of the building, and fully confirms the view which I had taken from an examination of the existing remains before I was aware of the existence of this evidence.

and is building, being already neere twelve yards, and so standeth unfinished, being a very fair steeple, about twenty-six yards high.

L. The ruins of the west end of the church, whereof part of the steeple, and the west end of the church, and a fair window, was lately re-edified with stone.

M. A part of the church, at the east end, behind the newly-built window, which now standeth ruinated, and is a garden or yard, to keep tymber therein, some tyme a part of the church.

N. A fine little chappel, or the sanctum sanctorum of the church (part ruinated), being arched, and richly adorned with carved work in the stone; the walling and stones gone. (A chapel of 1470.)

O, P, Q. Diverse chappels and fair rooffs, vaulted, or arched over with stone, richly carved and gilt, with walks on the sides ruinated, yet part of the outward old walls standing, with divers of the old pillars and partitions, belonging to the colledge.

R. An house or some chambers, sometyme belonging to the church-priests, yet standing, partly in a reparation.

S. The south side of the steeple, which is decayed.*

T. The west side of the steeple, which is decayed.*

V. The whole and very fair and sound side of the steeple.

W. The other standing-side of the steeple.

X. The old parish church? or chappell of St. James, now used for a garner. [Since removed.]

JOHN HENRY PARKER.

[1825, *Part I., pp.* 394, 395.]

The church of St. John, Chester, is one of the best specimens of Norman-Saxon architecture in England.

The foundation of this church is attributed to King Ethelred, who, according to the monkish stories, was directed so to do in a heavenly vision, when a white hind should fawn upon him, and the tradition is handed down by a statue of the pious king, with the hind, on the west side of the steeple, and by an inscription on a large board on the right side of the pulpit:

* It is most probable that the outer surface or casing only was the part decayed and rebuilt at this period; the inner part of the wall does not appear to have fallen down. If the whole wall on the south and west sides of the tower had fallen down, the staircase-turret at the corner must have fallen also, which was evidently not the case. The panelling on the south side can hardly be later than the time of Henry VIII., and shows that this side of the tower was treated as external work when it was thus ornamented. The upper part of the tower has evidently been cased and extensively repaired, or partly rebuilt. If it had ever been engaged in the west end of the nave it must have shown marks of the junction of the roof; but it has none—neither weather-moulding, nor any other sign of a roof having been joined on to it; there is every appearance that it always stood as much isolated as it does at present. There would have been no buttress on the south side if it had been inside the church.

"This Churches antiquitie th' yeare of grace six hundred fourscore and nine, as sayth mine authour, a Britaine, Giraldus: King Etheldred, minding most the blisse of Heaven, edefied a Colledge Church, notable and famous, in the suburbs of Chester, pleasant and beauteous, to the honor of God, and the Baptiste S^te^ John, with the help of Bishop Wulfrice."

In 1057 this church was rebuilt by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and when Chester was attached to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, Peter, then bishop, made St. John's Church his cathedral, establishing in it a dean and canons. His successor, Roger de Linesey, in 1102, removed his see to Coventry.

In 1470 the building was covered with lead, and in 1572 the greater part of the choir was destroyed by the fall of the old steeple in the centre of the cross, the ruins of which, at the present day, are singularly beautiful, although three Saxon arches remain in tolerable preservation, enriched with beautiful carving, etched views of which are given in Hanshall's quarto "History of Cheshire" (1823). The steeple was again rebuilt, but in 1574 the west and south sides gave way, and in their fall ruinated a great portion of the west side or nave of the church.

In 1581 Queen Elizabeth gave the church to the parishioners, and they began to build it up again, cutting off the high altar and chapels at the east end. The present church is composed of the residue of the choir and nave. At the Reformation, the collegiate revenues of the Church were valued at £119 17s. per annum.

The site of the old college, formerly called The Chambers of the Church's Priests, is now occupied by a handsome dwelling denominated The Priory, the property of the Earl Grosvenor, in whom is vested the advowson of the living.

The accompanying vignette affords an accurate sketch of the first view of the interior of this fine old building on entering from the northern porch.

Archdeacon Rogers gives a curious account of a wooden image formerly preserved here. It appears a statue of the Virgin was set up in the Castle of Hawarden, in Flintshire, about six miles from Chester, which, owing to the negligence of the artist, fell down on the head of Lady Trawst, the Governor's wife, and killed her. An inquest was impannelled, and the jury condemned the image to be thrown into the river Dee! Sentence was accordingly executed, and the tide washed it up to Chester, and left it on that fine meadow called Rood-eye, now the racecourse. It was taken down from thence with great solemnity to St. John's Church, where it was long an object of pious adoration. But the Reformation intervened, and this sacred relic of superstition, which had been so much honoured, was converted into a block for the master of the grammar school to flog his refractory scholars upon, and was subsequently burnt!

Dr. Cowper adverts to this image. He says: "In this church was

an ancient rood, or image of wood, of such veneration that in a deed dated March 27, 1311, the church is described as the 'Church of the Holy Cross and St. John.' Richard Havenden, of Winwick, Lanc., by will dated in 1503, left 6s. 8d. to whatever priest would go for him (and say a Paternoster) to the Holy Rood of St. John's, at Chester."

The cylindrical pillars which support the roof are 5 feet 6 inches in diameter; above these are two rows of galleries, one above the other, with lancet-shaped arches springing from light shafts. The present tower of the church is 150 feet high, and contains an excellent peal of eight bells. Yours, etc., H.

[1839, *Part I.*, *p.* 641.]

Some years ago Messrs. Powell and Edwards, cutlers, of this city, discovered at the back of their premises some traces of Gothic architecture, and to a certain extent they removed the rubbish which had hitherto concealed the archwork. However, conceiving it was merely a cellar which had in course of time got filled with rubbish, they did not proceed in clearing it until a few weeks back. They have now carried upwards of 100 loads of rubbish out of the place, and exposed to view a chapel, upwards of 15 yards long, 15½ feet broad, and 14 feet in height. The arches are beautifully groined, resting on pilasters, about half-way down the wall, very much resembling those at the entrance into the cloisters of the cathedral near Little Abbey Square; the whole is in an admirable state of preservation. At the west end are two niches for holy water. At the east end are steps which have led up to the altar; and on the south are a flight of steps leading into a passage, now choked up. It is supposed that this anciently belonged to the monastery of Grey Friars, which was situated near where the St. Bride's new church, opposite the castle, now stands.

[1791, *Part II.*, *p.* 1089.]

I have sent you a drawing of the very curious shrine of St. Werburgh, a Saxon saint and princess, which is very well preserved, and makes the episcopal throne in the cathedral church of Chester (see Plate II.). The other parts of the throne, such as the canopy, etc., are of wood, and very ill-suited to the elegance of this structure. I have, therefore, not troubled your engraver with copying a piece of workmanship so uncouth and heavy. . . . As some of your readers may be unacquainted with the historical account of this ancient structure, I take the liberty of subjoining an extract from a pamphlet that was published at Chester in the year 1749:

"The episcopal throne in the cathedral church of Chester, allowed to be the shrine of St. Werburgha, to whom the abbey was dedicated, is a stone structure in the antique monumental style, of an oblong,

quadrangular form, eight feet and nine inches in height; in length, from east to west, seven feet and six inches; in breadth, from north to south, four feet and eight inches, ornamented with six Gothic arches, two towards the north front, two towards the south, one at the east end, and the other at the west; above each of these is an arch, representing a window, in the same style of architecture.

"This fabric is decorated with variety of carving, and embellished with a number of images, about fourteen inches in height, in different habits, beautiful with painting and gilding. Each of these held in one hand a scroll or label, upon which were inscribed, in Latin, but in the Old English character, the names of kings and saints of the royal line of Mercia. Many of the labels are broken off; others are so much defaced that only a syllable or two can be read.

"The personages intended to be represented by these statues were either the ancestors or near relations of St. Werburgha. She very early formed a resolution to dedicate herself to God in a state of religion and virginity, and afterwards superintended several religious virgin societies, viz., the monasteries of Trentham, in Staffordshire, Weedon, in Northamptonshire, and Hanbury, in Staffordshire, in the last of which her remains, according to Higden, were deposited. But in the year 875, almost a hundred years after her death, her body, which had remained incorrupt all that time, was removed to Chester, as a place of safety from the havoc and barbarities of the Danes."

Mr. Pennant thus describes this shrine in his "Wales," i. 180 [omitted]. T. B.

[1819, *Part II.*, *p.* 393.]

Eaton House, the seat of the Right Honourable Earl Grosvenor, is distant about three miles and a half south of the city of Chester, on the banks of the river Dee, on a site commanding a varied and luxuriant view into Cheshire, bounded by the Peckforton Hills and Bickerton Hills and the high lands of the forest of Delamere. The house is built entirely of white stone, in the florid Gothic style of architecture, and the stabling on the north side gives a very picturesque effect to the whole: the original designs were furnished by M. Pordon. Eaton House contains on the ground-floor a complete suite of rooms, fitted up in the first style of splendour and elegance. The entrance-hall, which is of spacious dimensions, is paved with variegated marble; the chimney-pieces are beautifully ornamented, and the niches occupied with admirable specimens of tabernacle work. On the east side of this apartment is a music-gallery, with a rich antique screen in front, and from the centre descends a highly-wrought branch, to which is attached an immense lamp of massily sculptured brass. On the windows are the numerous armorial bearings of the family in stained glass; and on the north and west walls are two large paintings by Mr. West, the earliest historical produc-

tions of his pencil, namely, "Cromwell Dissolving the Long Parliament" and "The Landing of Charles II." The great rooms are hung with crimson velvet and blue silk, edged with massy draperies of gold fringe. The windows on the east side present whole-length figures of Hugh Lupus, from whom Lord Grosvenor traces his discent, and the other earls palatine of Chester previous to the annexation of the earldom to the crown. The ceilings are for the most part groined, and variously interwrought with burnished gold and gilt springs and brackets. The staircase is finished in a style of uniform grandeur, and costly chandeliers of cut-glass light the principal rooms. The paintings are numerous, and by the first masters.

Eaton House stands in the centre of a park well stocked with deer; the several approaches to it are through gateways similar to the old artificial entrances to the city of Chester. The Old Hall was a large plain brick building, with stone facings, surrounded by a lanthorn and curious iron railing; there was a fountain in the front. It was taken down in 1803, and the present structure erected on its site, which was completed in 1813 at an enormous expense; but Lord Grosvenor has it in contemplation, we are informed, to add another wing to the south side, to correspond with the stabling, etc.

The Grosvenors are of ancient and illustrious descent, and have been well known in Cheshire since the Conquest. The present estimable head of the family is descended from Gilbert le Gros, Veneur, or Great Huntsman, and kinsman to William the Conqueror, and who followed him into England; previous to which the family had flourished in Normandy with great dignity and grandeur from the time of its first accession to a sovereign dukedoom, A.D. 912, to the conquest of England in 1066. On the distribution of the lands of the vanquished among the duke's followers, Robert le Grosvenor had assigned to him the lordship of Over Lostock, in Cheshire, where his descendants continued until 1465; some time after which Raufe le Grosvenor marrying Joan, daughter and sole heiress of J. Eaton, Esq., of Eaton, it became the family seat, and continues to be so at the present day. Several of the Grosvenors distinguished themselves in Palestine, and in the French wars under our Henrys and Edwards. W.

Crewe Hall.

[1866, *Part I., pp.* 308-317.]

The township of Crewe, which has been for so many centuries identified with the noble family who bear its name, is in the south-east of Cheshire—that "seedplot of gentry," as it has been quaintly called—about four miles from Sandbach, and six from Nantwich. From a very early period it was the seat of a family named Crue, or Criue, though at the time of the Domesday survey it belonged to Richard de Vernon, Baron of Shipbrook, and subsequently became

a component portion of the Barony of Wich Malbank. The inquisition taken 16 Edward I., relative to the first division of the barony, mentions that the homage and services of the Lords of Crewe were allotted to the eldest co-heir of that house, Philippa Basset.* The original grant of Crewe to its mesne lords does not occur in any of the Cheshire collections, usually so full and complete. But the Crewes are traditionally said to be a branch of the Montalt family, whose arms they have generally borne, undifferenced.

The first of the name and place that is known to history is Henry de Criwa, who attests a deed of William de Malbank about the middle of the twelfth century. His grandson or great-grandson —it is uncertain which—by his second wife Agnes, had issue a large family, from the younger sons of which several junior branches of the Crewes took their descent, including the Crewes of Holt, of Pulcroft, of Sound, and of Aston in Mottram. His eldest son Thomas (who died 21 Edward I.) seised of a knight's fee in Crue and other places, held his lands in Crue by military service, by sending an armed man twice a year to keep the peace during the fairs at Chester.† He left three daughters his co-heiresses, one of whom, marrying Richard Praers of Barthomley, had a son Thomas, whose daughter carried the estate of Crewe by marriage into the family of Fullehurst, of Edlaston, her husband, Robert Fullehurst, being one of the four esquires between whom Lord Audley divided a present of 500 marks, which he had received from the Black Prince at the battle of Poictiers. He died 13 Richard II., and his armed figure is still to be seen on an altar-tomb in Barthomley Church.

The Inquisitiones post mortem of the intermediate reigns, as given in Ormerod's "Cheshire," bring the estates through successive generations of male descent to Thomas Fulleshurst, or Fowleshurst, who was Sheriff of Cheshire in 20 Henry VIII., and whose son Robert, in 19 Elizabeth, sold his rights in the barony of Wich Malbank to Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, and two years afterwards joined his son Thomas, and other members of his family, in the sale of Crewe and other dependent estates to Sir Christopher Hatton, afterwards lord chancellor and K.G., the same who "led the brawls" before her majesty at his house at Stoke, as related by Gray.

From Sir Christopher of Hatton, or his representatives,‡ it passed shortly afterwards, by re-sale, to Sir Randulph Crewe, afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench, whose purchase of the estate originated, no doubt, in that affection for the county of his ancestors

* Ormerod's "Cheshire," vol. viii., p. 165. † Ormerod, *ubi supra.*

‡ Williamson, Vill. Castr. et Finis, says that Sir Crewe was sold by Christopher himself *temp.* James I. But he is obviously wrong, either in the vendor or in the date of the sale, as Sir Christopher Hatton died in 1591. The vendor, as stated by Ormerod (vol. iii., p. 122, note) was most probably his nephew and successor, Sir William Newport, afterwards Hatton; and the date was the fourth year of James I.

which a long life of active professional employment—for he was advanced in years when he bought it—and the influence of a court might have been expected to extinguish. It was this Sir Randulph Crewe who became the refounder of the family, and who built the mansion of Crewe Hall.

The pedigree tracing Sir Randulph Crewe's descent from the original owners of the manor and lordship of Crewe is authenticated at every step by copies of deeds and other documents, which were preserved in a large volume deposited at Crewe, and which probably formed the basis of Sir William Dugdale's magnificent pedigree-roll of the family. While this Randulph's brother founded a distinct branch of the family, who held for some two or three generations the dignity of Baron Crewe of Stene, co. Northampton, his own direct line ended in his grandson John, whose daughter, and (eventually) sole heir, married John Offley, Esq., of Madeley, who assumed the name and arms of Crewe, and became the grandfather of John Crewe, who, having represented the county of Chester in Parliament for many years, was raised to the peerage in 1806, on the recommendation of his political friend, Charles James Fox, as Baron Crewe of Crewe, in the county of Chester. This nobleman died, at an advanced age, in 1829, and was the grandfather of the present and third Lord Crewe. His lordship is the last male of his race; and his youngest sister, the Honourable Annabella Hungerford, is married to Richard Monckton Milnes, now Lord Houghton, by whom she has two daughters, and a son, Robert Offley Ashburton, born in January, 1858.

Sir Randulph Crewe, of whom we have already spoken as the builder of the noble mansion of Crewe Hall, was born in 1558, probably at Nantwich, being the son of John Crewe, of that place, by Alice, daughter of Humphery Mainwaring. Being bred up to the study of the law, he was made sergeant in the twelfth year of James I., and fourteen years later was raised to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench, wherein, says Fuller, "he served two kings, though scarcely two years in office, with great integrity."

"King Charles' occasions"—Fuller quaintly proceeds—"calling for speedy supplies of money, some great ones adjudged it unsafe to venture on a Parliament (for fear in those distempered times the physic would side with the disease), and put the king to furnish his necessities by way of loan. Sir Randal (*sic*) being demanded his judgment of the design, and the consequence thereof (the imprisonment of recusants to pay for it), openly manifested his dislike of such preter-legal courses; and thereupon, November 9, 1626, was commanded to forbear his sitting in the court, and the next day was by writ discharged of his office: whereat he discovered no more discontentment than the weary travailer is offended when he is told that he is at his journey's end."

Ormerod, however, in his "History of Cheshire,"* gives in a footnote a copy of an original letter from Sir Randulph Crewe to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, which shows that the ex-chief justice regarded his dismissal with very different feelings from those attributed to him by quaint old Fuller. . . .

The context of the letter will supply the date of the year (1628), which is deficient. It appears that the worthy knight had confined himself for two years to his house, in order to manifest his sense of the king's displeasure; that the object which had cheered him through his long legal toils was a natural wish to effect the aggrandisement of his family, which he had been fortunate enough to restore to the seat of their ancestors, and that he looked back with regret to the profitable exercise of his talents at the bar, from which his short-lived employment on the judicial bench, according to the rules of the profession, had removed him. The honest warmth and simplicity with which he states these feelings to the duke, added to his manly vindication of the conduct which had deprived him of a situation to which he still hoped to be restored, could scarcely fail of producing its effect on a mind open to an impartial view of his case; and "it would seem," adds Ormerod, "that the duke had been for a year well disposed towards him." An endorsement on the letter states that the duke said as much to Sir Randulph; but be this as it may, it is certain that the hand of the assassin Felton forestalled all such good intentions on the part of Buckingham.

The erection of Crewe Hall was commenced in the year 1615, under the direction of Sir Randal Crewe, from the designs of Inigo Jones; but it was not completed until 1636. Fuller has this observation, which shows it must then have been considered one of the most sumptuous edifices in the county: "Nor must it be forgotten that Sir Randal first brought the model of excellent building into these remote parts; yea, brought London into Cheshire, in the loftiness, sightliness, and pleasantness of their structures."

In Ormerod's "Cheshire" there is a fine engraving of the north-east view of Crewe Hall, as it stood before the late disastrous fire; and also a curious vignette, taken from a painting preserved in the hall, of the south-east view of the mansion, as rebuilt by Sir Randulph Crewe. In this the old manor house of the Fullehursts is represented as still standing at a few yards distance from the more modern edifice. It is apparently an early Tudor mansion, with a high-pitched roof and handsome stack of chimneys. Sir Randulph's erection, in this vignette, is represented as surrounded, in its original state, by offices and square courts and gardens, built and arranged in keeping with the stiff and stately character of the great house itself, and laid out in trim square parterres after the fashion of the day. . . .

The mansion itself has continued almost entirely unaltered, but

* Vol. iii., p. 167.

the grounds have been laid out afresh after the rules of modern taste, and the square-walled courts have disappeared entirely from the scene, and given way to the grassy turf of a velvet lawn leading down to the water. . . .

The land around the house forms a park, of about thirty acres, which breaks on all sides into pleasant undulations; and the general effect is heightened by the formation of a lake, which collects together the waters of several small rivulets.

As will be seen from our illustration, Crewe Hall is a quadrilateral building; its materials are chiefly of red brick, varied with others of darker colours, disposed in diamonds throughout. The door-cases and mullions of the windows, coinings, strings, and cornices, are of stone, and the monotony of each front is broken by the projections of large bay-windows, which give relief and add the boldness of light and shade to the building, an effect which again is much increased by the open work of the battlements. Four heavy groups of tall octagonal chimneys add variety to the *tout ensemble* of the mansion, and make the architecture at once impressive and pleasing. . . .

This splendid mansion having fallen into much decay by the process of time, was completely and skilfully restored by Lord Crewe, its present owner, in 1837, under the superintendence of Mr. Blore, at a cost of about £30,000.

Crewe Hall retains—or, rather, did retain, previous to the disastrous fire which occurred there early in January last—the peculiar character of the age in which it was built; but as little more than the bare walls now remain of this once splendid mansion, its architectural details will be best given as set forth in Neale's "Views of Seats." . . .

These portraits, as well as the more important ones in the drawing-room, have nearly all been preserved, the fire having commenced in the roof, and not having burnt downwards till sufficient time had elapsed for the activity of the household, under the superintendence of Lord Crewe and Lady Houghton, to take down and convey into security these valuable memorials. The grand works of Stanfield, however, perished in the flames: they were fixed over the fireplaces in the gallery, and it seems never to have occurred to anyone to cut them out of their frames, which might be done in a few minutes. Our readers will remember that the housekeeper at Luton House rescued the whole Bute Collection from destruction by this simple process. . . .

Crewe Hall is not remarkable only as a splendid mansion, but it has a history of its own to tell, or would have, if its stones could cry out. . . .

It was garrisoned for the Parliament in 1643, and after a bloody contest on December 27th, in that year, it was surrendered by its defenders to Lord Byron. The tables, however, were soon turned. Captain Fisher, who subsequently held it for the Crown, was obliged

to capitulate to the Parliamentary forces, to whom he surrendered it after the raising of the siege of Nantwich, on the 4th of the following February. The Cheshire noblemen and gentry were loyal to the crown in those troubled times, and the Crewes of Crewe Hall formed no exception to the rule.

There are few buildings in the kingdom which could have exhibited a fairer or more perfect specimen than Crewe Hall, of the singular and effective style of domestic architecture which marks the Jacobin revival of classical architecture in the place of that debased Gothic which prevailed for the first half-century or so after the Reformation. And, as Ormerod remarks, "there can be no buildings which are more indebted to their proprietors for preserving the original style faithfully unaltered, and for the manner in which the ancient fabric has been made to group with modern landscape."

There is a short account of Crewe Hall in Mr. S. C. Hall's splendid work, "The Baronial Halls of England," adorned with illustrations of the dining-room and chapel.

Among the principal portraits which hung upon its walls before the recent fire, we may enumerate Miss Knightley, of Fawsley, by Sir Peter Lely; Thomas Offley, Lord Mayor of London, 1556, wearing his gold chain, with his gloves in his right hand, and his left hand resting on a skull: this is marked "Petrus Pourbus faciebat, 1565"; Master Offley, by Cornelius Jansen; Miss — Crewe, by Sir Peter Lely; Sir John Crewe, of Uckinton; Sir Randulph Crewe, in his judge's robes; Sir — Crewe, of Uckinton; Master Crewe, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the dress of King Henry VIII.; Lord Crewe, of Stene; Dr. Hinchcliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, by Hone; Mrs. Hinchcliffe and one of her sisters, by the same; Mrs. Sarah Crewe (grandmother of the first Lord Crewe of the present creation); Sir Thomas Crewe, ancestor of the Lords Crewe of Stene; Fulke Greville, Esq.; and two fine whole-length portraits of Mr. Offley and his lady, one of which is seriously damaged.

Ormerod gives, in his "History of Cheshire," a complete pedigree of the Crewe family, from Henry de Criwa, *circa* 1150. The first part, carrying the descent down to Sir Randolph Crewe, is from an illuminated pedigree by Dugdale, in the possession of Lord Crewe; and from that period down to the end of the male line, from Sir John Crewe's entries in his family Prayer-Book, copied in Cole's collections in the British Museum, and compared with monuments in Barthomley and other churches, and entries in the records of the College of Arms. The last portion of the pedigree was supplied from information personally given to the author by the late Lord Crewe. It is remarkable that one of the marriages in the descent (that of John Crewe, of Crewe, with Anne Shuttleworth, of Fosset, co. York) is recorded in a footnote as having been solemnized in the contraband chapel in Mayfair, London, in 1707.

The rebuilding of Crewe Hall has already been commenced by Lord Crewe, under the able hands of Mr. E. Barry. [Parts of this article have been omitted.]

Eastham.

[1762, *p.* 563.]

Eastham lies in the Hundred of Wirrall, and is bounded on the north by Bromborough and Bebbington, on the west by Neston, and on the south by Backford and Stoke parishes, all which are in the same county and hundred, and on the east by the river Mersey, which divides Cheshire and Lancashire. The signification of the word "East" is too obvious to want explanation, and the word "ham" denotes a street or village, so that the compounded word means the "eastern village," which agrees with its situation on the eastern extremity, of the Hundred of Wirrall. The extent of the parish is in length between three and four miles, and in breadth about two miles. There are in it, besides the village of Eastham, where the church stands, six hamlets—viz., two Suttons, Childer Thornton, Hooton, Pool Town, and Whitby. The parish in general is very level, and the lands produce barley, wheat, oats; and much cheese is also made here. In some parts, near the river, the rock comes near the surface of the earth, but in other parts the soil is deep and clayish. Marl and lime are the chief manure. Great damage has been done in this parish by inundations of the Mersey some years since, which chiefly happened to the estates of Sir Francis Pool and Mrs. Bennet. A kind of red stone is dug up in a wood near the river Mersey, which is much used in building. The great road between Chester and Liverpool passes through this parish. Part of Backford Heath and Eastham Heath are the only commons in the parish. There is a ferry in the parish over the Mersey to Liverpool, which is reckoned five miles down the water. The only seats in the parish are Hooton Hall, belonging to the Stanleys, a baronet's family, from whom the Earls of Derby are descended. This family are Roman Catholics, but greatly distinguished by good nature. The house is a large ancient structure, built with timber and plaster, and has a stone tower in the middle, equal in height to many steeples. There are in the hall some antique pictures, which, I am told, represent some of the old Earls of Chester; there is also an old cross in the road leading to the house. The other seat is Pool Hall, belonging to a baronet of the same name. This family were also Roman Catholics till the present baronet, Sir Francis Pool, member for Lewes, in Sussex, embraced the Protestant religion. The church stands in the diocese and arch-deaconry of Chester. It consists of a nave, two side-aisles, and a large chancel. At the west end is a steeple, which consists of a tower, with a spire upon it; the church and steeple are said to be the work of the famous Inigo

Jones, but the spire being become ruinous, was taken down, and rebuilt about ten years since. In the steeple is a clock and five bells. At the east end of the north aisle is a chancel, where the Stanleys of Hooton are interred, and there are monuments to their memory. The Pools of Pool Hall also bury in the church. The dean and chapter of Chester are the patrons of the living, which is a vicarage worth about £50 per annum. The vicars have been — Griffiths and Honoratus Lebeg. The vicar has all the fish taken in the river Mersey within the extent of his parish on Sundays and Fridays. There is a neat vicarage house, built by the present incumbent. At Childer Thornton is a charity school, worth about £5 per annum to the master, who is elected by trustees. There is no chapel in the parish nor any meeting-house, the inhabitants being of the Established Church, except some papists, who go to Mass at Hooton. No wake is kept in this parish, but, as I have been informed, the time is the Feast of the Annunciation. Hares and partridges afford good diversion to the sportsman, and woodcocks abound in the winter season. The inhabitants are a robust, hardy race of people, and many of the poorer sort live chiefly upon barley bread, and potatoes and butter-milk. The concourse of passengers to Liverpool, occasioned by the great increase of trade in that town, affords them an opportunity to get some money by the hire of horses, which they furnish at a very easy rate. The parishioners, sometime since, purchased the two folio volumes of Mr. Stackhouse's "History of the Bible," which are kept in a wooden case in the church for the use of well-disposed persons. If you think this account conducive to your design of procuring a good history of England, it is at your service.]

I am, yours, etc., BENEVOLUS.

Macclesfield.

[1794, *Part II., p.* 982.]

The enclosed inscriptions (Plate II., Fig. 7, 8), mentioned by Camden in his additions to Cheshire, are accurately reduced from a facsimile of the original engravings on brass in the chapel or oratory belonging to Earl Rivers, adjoining on the south side to the parochial chapel of Macclesfield.

The smaller plate contains the copy of a pardon:

"The pardon for saying of v Pater-nosters, and v Aves, and a Cred,* is xxvi thousand yeres and xxvi dayes of pardon."

The other inscription runs thus:

"Orate pro animabus Rogeri Legh et Elizabeth' uxoris fuæ, qui quidem Rogerus obiit iiij° die Novembris, anno Domini MVCVI [i.e. 1506]. Elizabeth vero obiit v° die Octobris, anno Domini MCCCCLXXXIX. quorum animabus propitietur Deus."

* This word, though omitted in Camden's account, is perfectly legible on the plate.

The annexed seal (Fig. 9) is reckoned curious for the singularity of its device. The free grammar school at Macclesfield was founded by King Edward [E.R.] VI., by letters patent, dated April 21, 1553. The name of the original founder, or principal donor, is Sir John Percyvale.

Yours, etc., THO. MOLINEUX.

Nantwich.

[1805, *Part II., pp.* 706, 707.]

At Wich Malbanc, *i.e.*, Nantwich, in Cheshire, in the church (of which an engraving is given by Pennant in his "Journey from Chester to London"), is the following inscription on the verge of the lid of a tomb on the south side of the chancel:

"Here lyeth the body of John Masterson, gentleman, together with the body of Margaret his wife; which said John and Margaret had . . . ried to Randolph Stanley, of Alderley esq., which John died the xth of December 1586."

The remainder of the inscription may be found in Pennant's Journey. On the lid of the tomb are the effigies of a man and his wife in lines, and between their heads a shield of arms: Ermine, a chevron between three garbs, quartering two bars.

Above the last-mentioned tomb, on a board hung up against the wall, is painted the following inscription:

"Here beneath lyeth the body of Thomas Mastersone, of Wich Malbanck, esq. who first married Frances, coheyre to Sir John Done, of Utkintone, knt. by whom he had yssue 2 sones and 2 daughters, which all died yonge. After, he married Mary, daughter to Tho. Mainwaring, of Martyn, esq. and had yssue Mary, Rich. and Kathrine, that all died yonge; Thomas, Robert, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Kathrine, Frances, Bridget, Margrett, and Hellena, all now living. The said Thomas died on the 16th day of February, anno D'ni 1651."

On the board are these arms:

Masterson, with quarterings: 1. Ermine, a chevron azure, three garbs or. 2. Argent, two bars gules, a crescent in the fesse point. 3. Azure, three garbs or. 4. Azure, a wolf's head erased arg. 5. Argent, a scythe gules. 6. Sable, three bugle-horns argent, stringed and garnished gules.

Impaling Donne, with quarterings: 1. Azure, two bars argent, on a bend gules, three arrows or. 2. Vert, a cross engrailed ermine. 3. Argent, a bugle-horn, stringed and garnished sable. 4. Argent, a lion rampant gules. 5. Azure, semè of cross crosslets, and three eaglets displayed or. 6. Sable, two bars argent, on a canton azure a garb or.

And Masterton and the five other coats as before, impaling Mainwaring, with quarterings: 1. Argent, two bars gules, in the fesse point a mullet sable. 2. Azure, three garbs or. 3. Gules, a scythe argent. 4. Sable, two lions passant, the first to the sinister, the second to the dexter, argent. 5. Argent, a chevron between

three bugle-horns, stringed and garnished sa. 6. Sable, a lion rampant argent. 7. Az. or sable, three bendlets arg. 8. Argent, a fesse between six fleurs de lis gules, three and three. 9. Argent, two bars gules, a crescent in the fesse point.

On another board hung near the last: Masterson, impaling argent, on two bars sable three trefoils slipped of the first, 2 and 1, and in chief a greyhound in full course of the second.

"Here beneath lyeth the body of Thomas Maisterson, of Wich Malbanck, esq. who marryed Mary, daughter of Thomas Palmer, of Marston, in the county of Stafford, gent. by whom he had yssue two sons and one daughter, Thomas, Richard, and Mary, all now living. The said Thomas dyed on the 7th day of Aprill, anno Domini 1669."

Against the stone pulpit, on brass inlaid, on a chief indented, three ducal coronets, quartering a bend; and . . . . quartering the first coat (which is the coat of Leche), with the arms of Ulster in an inescutcheon. The first shield appears to be of greater antiquity than the second; and an inscription with the latter mentions that the burial-place of the family of Leche is near.

Against the south-east pillar, which supports the tower, and opposite the stone pulpit, is a small mural tablet with the following inscription:

"In memory of Hugh Davenport, second son of Sir John Davenport, of Davenport, knt. and Elizabeth his wife, one of the two coheires of Richard Wright, of Namptwich, gent. and of Ralph Woodnoth, second son of John Woodnoth, of Shavington, esq. and Margaret his wife. the other coheire of the said Richard; and also of Ralph Woodnoth, the onely child of the said Ralph and Margaret; all which persons lye interred underneath and near this monument, 8th Nov. 1655."

It seems from the pedigree of Davenport, of Davenport, entered with the Heralds in 1613, that Richard Wright kept the Bell Inn at Nantwich.

On the same pillar farther south is another small tablet, with this inscription:

"Marmor huic vicini una obdormiscunt senex proavus puerque pronepos [uterque Richardus Wilbraham]: Ille ex patre fuit Ranulpho, filio Ranulphi, filii secundi Thomæ Wilbraham de Woodhey, ar.; Vir præter pietatem quâ claruit sapientiæ mensurâ, judicii pondere, et annorum numero, olim insignis. Qui ex uxore suâ Elizabethâ filiâ Thomæ Maisterson, generosi, quatuor habuit liberos (videlicit) Richardum Wilbraham, armigerum, Rogerum equitem auratum, Thomam Wilbraham generosum, et Radulphum Wilbraham de Derford, ar. Obiit 2° die Feb. anno sui Jesu 1612, ætatis suæ 88: Iste Primogenitus fuit filius Thomæ Wilbraham, ar. (filii & hæredis Richardi Wilbraham, ar. filii Richardi senioris, prius memorati) ex Rachaele conjuge ejusdem Thomæ, filiâ and hærede Josuæ Clive de Huxley, ar. susceptus; puer optimæ spei. candidissimæ indolis, ingeniique præcocissimi; qui dum proavi prægressi vestigia virtutem anhelans sequeretur, animam in cursu hoc efflans idem cœlum, idem et sepulchrum invenit. Obiit 23 die Julii, anno salutis 1633, ætatis 12. Tempore non uno vixerunt; his tamen una lux datur; atque unâ hic velati nocte quiescunt. Dat Mors quæ Vita negavit."

Arms quarterly: 1. Three bendlets wavy, a crescent for difference. 2. Two bars, and on a canton a wolf's head erased. 3. A cross

pattonce between four martlets. 4. As the first. Crest, a wolf's head erased.

Near the last is a monument for Roger Wilbraham, Esq., who died 1707, æt. 85, on which are these arms quarterly: 1. Three bendlets wavy, a crescent for difference—Wilbraham. 2. On a fesse between three elephants' heads erased three mullets—Clive. 3. Ermine, on a bend three crescents. 4. As the first.

The above church notes were taken in the autumn of the year 1795.

I send you with them also a drawing (see Plate II.) of the much-worn and mutilated tomb of Sir David Cradoc at Nantwich, mentioned by Pennant. There are the garbs or wheatsheaves, the arms of Cradoc, on the breast of the knight.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Sandbach.

[1770, *p.* 617.]

Having seen a very extraordinary piece of music, composed by the famous Mr. William Byrd (lately revived and published by Dr. Alcock), which is so contrived that all the parts may be sung backwards as well as forwards, it put me in mind of the following curious Greek inscription round the font in the church at Sandbach, in Cheshire, the inserting of which in your useful and entertaining magazine will oblige many of your constant readers, and in particular your humble servant, J. A.

NIΨON ANOMHMA MH MONAN OΨIN

—which may be thus translated:

Wash the sin, not only the face.

Stayley.

[1866, *Part II., pp.* 743-754.]

In Stayley, of the Roman period, we have Stayley Street, part of the Roman road from Cheshire to the once-celebrated Roman town of Cambodunum, now Almondbury, near Huddersfield, on the way to York—the very line which the railway takes at the present day. A steep hill, called Bucton, rises here over the street; and on its summit, quite commanding the pass, we have the distinct remains of a Roman encampment or fort, while the whole hillside is escarped, so as to expose more completely the street to the fort. . . . This fort or encampment is called Milandra Castle. Here a Roman altar was found, which is now built into the wall of a neighbouring farm-house. It bears an inscription, which reads as follows: "Cohortis primæ Frisianorum Centurio Valerius Vitalis." Hence it would seem that the troops stationed here were a detachment from the Manchester (*Mancunium*) garrison, which was Frisian. . . .

An interesting connecting link in Stayley with the Anglo-Saxon period is found in the name of a rivulet that feeds the Tame. A beautiful valley, called the Brushes, lies between two of our hills, Wildbank and Harridge. Its sides are clothed with low, wide-spreading oaks; while through it runs a clear, sparkling, musical streamlet, which has for name the title of Swine-shaw-brook, that is, in more modern language, Swine-grove-brook—a name which tells its own story of old Saxon times. . . .

Of these times we have other local records in the names of some adjoining places. Thus, we have next to us, in the township of Dukinfield, a name which is said to signify Raven-field. The standard of the Danes was the raven; and in this field, no doubt, some battle was fought in which the raven-standard either fell a prize to the Saxon, or flew triumphant with the victorious Dane. Again, there is a hamlet here called Heyrod. This name is evidently from the word "herad," which signified the district over which a Scandinavian chief presided, though some make it to be a corruption of Hey Rood, the High Cross. . . .

Stayley possesses its local reminiscence of the oppressing Norman baron. The Conqueror gave the earldom of Chester to Hugh Lupus—a name, most likely, expressive of his character. Lupus would, doubtless, distribute the county amongst his barons and knights, who would build their castles in places excellent for hunting or defence, or both. For both a Norman castle might be expected to have been erected in Stayley; accordingly we have beneath the crest of Bucton—on which the Roman, as we have seen, had before erected his fort to command the street into Yorkshire—the Norman's castle built for the same purpose; and no doubt also the baron was attracted here by the hunting which the neighbourhood so abundantly afforded, and in which the Norman so delighted. This, indeed, is not obscurely indicated in the very name of the hill, Bucton: "ton" or "tun" is from the same Saxon root whence we have the word "town," and signifies an enclosed or fortified place or hill. Written large, then, Bucton would be, "the hill with the fort on it, frequented by buck." And equally indicative of the abundance of deer that harboured in its neighbourhood, and attracted hither the hunting-loving Norman, are the names of two districts, one on either side of Bucton, one called Hartley, and the other Hartshead. Our present representative on Bucton side of the Norman's feudal castle, whence he enforced his cruel forest laws—preferring hart or buck to man—is a quiet, humble farmhouse, still, however, bearing the name of Bucton Castle. . . .

Stayley is very complete in the local marks connecting it with the period of these baronial institutions. The representative of the mansion or manor-house we have in Stayley Hall, standing on that part of the ground which is called the demesne, and part of which,

being now built upon, is called Demesne Street. This demesne is to the present day tithe-free, though all the surrounding land pays it, showing how the old baron who gave the tithes of Stayley to Mottram-in-Longdendale prudently exempted the land held in his own hands from that impost. The "court baron" for Stayley is held twice a year by the lord's steward, where a jury and foreman are chosen, and various questions settled. In the neighbouring manor of Ashton-under-Lyne, with which, as we shall have occasion to observe just now, Stayley has long been united under one lord, a "court leet" is still held once a year, when a mayor, chief constable, swine-looker, ale-taster, etc., are appointed for the manor, suit and service is rendered, and a view of frank-pledge taken. . . .

The first recorded mention of the manor of Stayley . . . is in the year 1318, [when] we find mention of its being conveyed to Robert de Stayley by Robert de Hough. We have, however, a more romantic local connecting-link with the very dawn of nationality, consisting of the remains of an ancient cross, called Roe Cross, and the mutilated monument of a knight and lady in the parish church of Mottram-in-Longdendale, known as "Roe and his wife." There is little doubt that Roe is a corruption of Ralph, and that both the cross and monument relate to Sir Ralph de Stayley and his wife, of whom there is the following tradition:

"Sir Ralph accompanied Richard I. to the Crusades, where he was taken prisoner, and held captive for many years. At length he was, on his parole, allowed to return to his native land in order to raise a stipulated sum as his ransom. Travelling in disguise, he arrived near his home, where he met an old servant, accompanied by a dog which had been a favourite with his master. The dog was the first to recognise Sir Ralph, and by his barking and joy attracted the attention of the servant to the seeming stranger, whom he on closer attention perceived to be his master, so long thought to be dead. Sir Ralph soon heard that Lady Stayley was about to be married the next day. He therefore hastened forward to his mansion, about two miles distant, and requested to see her ladyship, but was told it was not possible, as she was fully occupied with the preparations for her wedding the next morning. He begged, however, to be refreshed with a cup of metheglin; and when he had drunk it he dropped a ring into the bottom of the vessel, and requested the maid to give the cup with the ring to her mistress. Lady Stayley, on examining the latter, exclaimed that he who put it in the cup must be either Sir Ralph or some messenger from him; but, she added, if it be Sir Ralph himself, he will know of a certain mole on me, which is known to none but him. The man returned such answer by the maid that Lady Stayley was convinced that he was none other than Sir Ralph. The intended bridegroom, who had in those lawless days used threats to obtain her hand for the sake of her estate, had

to disappear. At the point where Sir Ralph so opportunely met his old servant and favourite dog he caused a cross to be erected for perpetual memory of the event, and this is the 'Roe Cross' of the present day; and when he and his lady slept in death, by his will recumbent figures of them side by side were carved upon their monument, with a dog at their feet; and there they be to this day in Mottram Church, bearing the name of Roe and his wife." . . .

Like several other manor houses built in this reign [Elizabeth], Stayley Hall is somewhat in the shape of an E, as the initial letter of the great queen's name, and in compliment of her. Webb, in his "Itinerary," A.D. 1622, mentions it as "a fine old manor, belonging to Sir George Booth." How it passed from the Booths to the Stayleys we shall mention just now. It is a house of five gables. Its site was selected with excellent taste. It stands upon an eminence which rises abruptly from the plain, clothed of old with wide-branched oaks, etc., while it was watered on one side by the bright Tame, and on another by the sparkling rivulet of Swine Shawbrook. In one direction it commanded a wide view of the extensive wood of Stayley, and in another it looked up into the romantic valley of the Brushes—a rural scene which, taken altogether, could not easily be surpassed.

But we have yet another romantic and interesting old hall—not, indeed, so ancient or so beautifully situated as that of Stayley, yet old and in a well-chosen position. It is called the Ashes. It stands well on a shoulder of a lofty hill, called Wildbank, and was doubtless once, as its name signifies, surrounded by a grove of ash-trees. It serves to connect our locality with a still later period of national history—the last time that an army has marched in hostile manner on our English soil. When, in 1745, the Pretender's son, Prince Charles Edward, held headquarters and a court in Manchester, a party of his troopers and Highlanders came as far as Stayley, seeking forage and horses for the baggage of the army, and they were quartered during their stay in this old hall of the Ashes. It is not long since some were living who could tell their children that they had seen these soldiers there, and recount their doings.

We have alluded to the passing of the manor from the Stayleys to the Booths. It will tie the past with the present if we just briefly recount how it has passed from one family to another until it came to its present lords—the Greys of Groby—earls now of Stamford and Warrington.

We have already had occasion to mention that the manor of Stayley was given by deed to Robert de Stayley in the year 1318. It remained with this family till 1471, when, the male line having failed, Elizabeth, the only child and heiress of Ralph Stayley, married Sir Thomas Ashton (or Assheton), of Ashton-under-Lyne,

the next adjoining manor. They had for issue two daughters. The younger of these dying without issue, left her moiety of the united properties of Stayley and Ashton to the heirs of her sister, who married, in 1517, Sir William Booth, of Dunham Massey. Thus the Stayley and Ashton families and properties became merged in the Booths.

A descendant of this Sir William and Lady Booth was amongst the first created baronets, being made one by James I., in the year 1611. His great-grandson took an active part in support of William III., and was by him created Earl of Warrington; but in the next generation the title became extinct for want of heir male. The property was inherited by Mary, sole child of the second earl, who married, May, 1736, Harry Grey, fourth Earl of Stamford; and their son was, in 1796, ereated Earl of Warrington, thus reviving the earldom of his mother's family, and since then the title of the family of Grey of Groby unites the two earldoms—Stamford and Warrington. In this historic family are now, therefore, united the ancient families of Stayley of Stayley, Ashton of Ashton, and Booth of Dunham Massey, their titles, and their ample domains. . . . [parts of this article are omitted]. W. W. Hoare.

Tabley Hall.

[1821, *Part I., p.* 496.]

The annexed engraving (No. 2) is an interesting view of the old hall of Tabley, once the residence of the celebrated antiquary, Sir Peter Leycester, of whom a biographical account was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. XC., ii. 432. This venerable building is romantically situated on an island in the midst of an extensive lake. It appears to have been originally quadrangular, but the eastern side only remains, the exterior front of which is completely covered with ivy; the other side, being a part of the interior of the former quadrangle, is composed of timber and plaster.

The entrance is on the east side, to the left of which is a large, low, wainscoted hall, one-fourth of which is occupied by a large oak staircase leading to the gallery, which runs round two sides of the apartment. On the west side of the hall is a chimney-piece, richly decorated with fanciful ornaments, dated 1619; and opposite to it a large bay-window, in which is emblazoned the Leycester pedigree in stained glass.

The island on which the building stands is planted in a manner which exhibits the old hall, the lake, and surrounding scenery to the greatest advantage.

In the south-east part of it is a domestic chapel of brick, finished with large bay-windows at the sides, a pointed east window, and a bell-turret at the west end. The interior is neatly fitted up with oak

desks, and precisely resembles a college chapel. Over the door is the date 1675.

On the east of this lake is the stately mansion of Sir John Leicester, who has rendered himself as celebrated by his princely patronage of the fine arts as his skilful predecessor did in topographical and antiquarian researches. This building stands on an easy elevation, within an extensive park, about two miles west of Knutsford. It is erected from the designs of Carr, and consists of a centre, with retiring wings, connected with the centre by corridors, the ground-plan of which forms a segment of a circle. Behind the house are the stables, which are on a very extensive scale, and occupy three sides of a quadrangle. In the centre of the south front is a lofty portico of the Doric order, supported by four columns, formed out of single blocks of Runcorn stone, and approached by a magnificent flight of steps. The principal living rooms occupy the first floor; and the three apartments on the western side have been thrown together to form a picture-gallery, which is upwards of 70 feet in length and 30 in breadth, and which certainly possesses an additional degree of variety and richness of effect from the arches and projections which occupy the place of the partition walls.

The general view of the park from this point and the portico is singularly pleasing, the elevation being sufficient to command a view over the wooded country around.

The following papers are omitted :

1746, p. 688. An inscription in a church wall in Cheshire.
1764, pp. 409-411. A description of the city of Cheshire.
1796, part i., p. 181. New church at Macclesfield.
1796, part i., p. 455. High Lake.
1799, part ii., p. 554. A correction of Pennant in relation to Chester.
1799, part ii., p. 649. Tatton.
1807, part ii., pp. 1098-1099. Chapter-house at Chester.
1857, part ii., pp. 475-485. Church of St. John the Baptist. [Read at Archæological Institute.]
1858, part i., pp. 356-370, 468-479. Abbey of St. Werburgh, Chester. [This will be printed in the ecclesiological volume.]
1862, part ii., p. 612. Domesday account of Overton.
1863. part i., p. 552. Lady Chapel, Chester, restoration.

References to other volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library :*

Roman remains : Chester, Great Boughton. *Romano-British remains*, pp. 17-19.

Dialect : Popular names of animals ; *Dialect*, p. 333.

Folklore : Witchcraft, Old Nixon the Prophet. *Popular superstitions*, pp. 263-267 ; *English traditions*, p. 167.

Cornwall.

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM
CENTRAL
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

CORNWALL.

[1816, *Part II., pp.* 507-509; 1818, *Part I., pp.* 409-414.]

Ancient State and Remains.

British Inhabitants.—Cimbri, Cornubii, and their conquerors the Damnonii.

Roman Province.—Britannia Prima. *Stations.*—Voluba, Grampound; Halangium, Carnbrè; Uzella, Lostwithiel; Musidunum, Stratton; Ceneo, Tregony or Condora. Land's End was the Bolerium; Lizard Point, the Ocrinum; the Tamar, Tamarus; and Falmouth Haven, the Cenion of Ptolemy; St. Michael's Mount, the Ictis of Diodorus Siculus.

Saxon Heptarchy.—During this period the Cornish Britons generally retained their independence, but were occasionally subject to Wessex.

Antiquities.—The Hurlers, the Crellas, Dance Main, Boscawen Un, Boskednan, and Botallak Druidical circles; Pendarvis Quoit, Lanyon Quoit, Trevethey Stone, and Chûn cromlechs; Carn Boscawen; Piran Round and St. Just amphitheatres; obelisk on Carraton Down; Chûn, Carnbrè, Launceston, Trematon, Tintagel, Pendennis, Pengerswick, and Restormel castles; St. Germains, Moorvinstowe, Launceston, Truro, St. Cleer, Bodmin, and Kilkhampton churches; Tower of Probus Church; upright stones, Bolleit "Pipers" and "The Nine Maids," near Wadebridge; Carwinnen, Molfra, and Zennor cromlechs; Men Skryfa, or inscribed stone, near Lanyon; Men an Tol, or the Holed Stone; Kerris Roundago; St. Burien's Church and crosses; St. Austle Church tower; St. Benet's monastery; Euny and Madron Well-chapels; St. Catharine's Castle; Fowey and Polruan forts.

This county abounded in saints, some native, but the major part Irish, most of whom have given their names to parishes here. Among

the more eminent Iia, an Irish virgin, to St. Ives; St. Austel, or Auxelius, an Irish bishop, to St. Austle. At Alternon, quasi Altar Non, was buried St. Nonnet, or St. Nun, mother of St. David, the patron saint of Wales. St. Blazey was the residence of Bishop Blaze, the patron saint of woolcombers. St. Keyne's Well was endowed with its miraculous powers by a daughter of the Welsh Prince Breichan, who gave his name to Brecknockshire. At Lanteglos was beheaded the hermit St. Willow. In Minster were buried St. Mather and St. Maddern, patroness of the church near Penzance. At St. Neot's, where he lived a hermit, was buried St. Neot, but his bones were afterwards translated to the town so named in Huntingdonshire. Pelynt is the depository of the ashes of St. Juncus. At Perran Zabuloe resided and was interred St. Piran, the patron of tinners, who, according to his legend, swam over from Ireland on a mill-stone, and lived 200 years afterwards!!

At Helston, on May 8, is a general holiday called "the Furry," when the inhabitants go into the country, and return decked with flowers.

Carlyon, according to Thomas of Ercildown, or the Rhymer (whose romance was published by Walter Scott in 1804), was the residence of the famous knight Sir Tristram. . . .

Bodmin not an episcopal see.

Present State and Appearance.

Rivers.—Allen or St. Allen, Aterey, Bude, Camel or Alan, Cober, Conner, Dulo or Blackwater, Durra, Fal, Fowey, Ganal, Gwythian, Hêl, Heyl, Inney, Kenwyn, Laine, Leryn, Loe, Looe, Lowley, Lynher, Pelyn, Polronan, Seaton, Tamar, Tidi, Torridge, Tretheage, Werington.

Inland Navigation.—St. Columb, Polbrook, and Tamar Manure canals; the rivers Tamar, Camel, Fal, Looe, Fowey, Lynher, Hêl, Heyl, and Tidi.

Lakes.—Lo, Dozmerry, and Swan pools.

Eminences and Views.—Brown Willy, 1,368; Carraton Hill, 1,208; Kil Hill, 1,067; Henborough, 1,034; Cadonborough, 1,011 feet above the level of the sea; St. Agnes's Beacon; St. Kit's Hill; Godolphin Hill; Crowan and Rosecrey beacons; Godolphin Ball; Sharp Tor; Pentilly Castle; Castle an Dinas; Knills Pyramid; Chapel Carnbrè; Hinxton, Rowter, and Tregonin hills; St. Burien's Church tower, 467 feet above the sea; Carnbreh Hill, 697 feet; Chapel Tower in St. Michael's Mount, 250 feet; St. Agnes's Beacon is 664 feet.

Natural Curiosities.—St. Michael's Mount; Lizard Point the most southern, and Land's End the most western, land in England; Cape Cornwall, Rame Head, Deadman's Point; Falmouth and Fowey

Harbours; entrance to Boscastle and Portraeth; Kynance and Lamorna coves; Roche Rocks, Treryn Rocks, and Logan Stone; the Cheese Wring; the Tolmen; the Soap Rock; Wells of St. Cleer, St. Keyne and St. Cuby.

Mount's Bay, once woodland, but swallowed up by the sea in November, 1099. St. Michael's Mount, the only instance known of granite resting upon clay-slate, has been the subject of much discussion among mineralogists, granite which, according to the Wernerian system, is a primary formation, appearing here to be posterior to clay-slate, which belongs to the transition series. Land's End, remarkable for its wild grandeur, is formed of huge granitic rocks, partly arranged like basaltic columns; the highest part of the down is 391 feet above the sea. The Logan Stone, among the stupendous rocks of Treryn, weighs about 90 tons. Lizard Point is composed of serpentine, a stone which occurs in no other part of England. Axinite was first discovered in this kingdom at Trewellard, and the semi-metal menachanite at Manaccan, whence its name. The finest collection of minerals in this country is at Menabilly, William Rashleigh, Esq.; there are also valuable cabinets in the rooms of the Geological Society at Penzance; at Scorrier House, John Williams, Esq.; Riviere, Joseph Carne, Esq.; and St. Austle, Mr. Hennah. Of the numerous mines, the most interesting are: Dolcoath, perhaps the largest in the county, certainly the deepest, being 227 fathoms, or 454 yards; Botallack, which extends laterally 70 fathoms under the Atlantic Ocean; Chacewater, which has a steam-engine by Bolton and Watt (the most powerful in the world), being calculated at 1,008 horse-power; Cook's Kitchen, a very extensive, and Huel Alfred, a very profitable, mine. The Soap Rock is on lease to the Cambrian China Works in Swansea, where is made by far the finest porcelain in this kingdom, fully equal to that of France. The Funnel Rock; Coverack Cove; Wells of Cardinnan, Castle Horneck, Colurian, Gulval, Madern, Nants, St. Agnes, St. Cuthbert, St. Enny, St. Leven, St. Minver, St. Neots, St. Nun, and St. Piran. At Trevethoe, Mr. Praed's father first introduced the pineaster fir as a nurse to forest trees. The Corvus Graculus from its frequency obtained its name of Cornish chough.

Public Edifices.—Longships Lighthouse, off Land's End, erected by Smith in 1797, height from the rock 52 feet, from the sea 112; two lighthouses at Lizard Point; Wade Bridge, 17 arches; Looe Bridge, 13 arches; Bodmin County Gaol and Lunatic Asylum; castles of Pendennis and St. Mawes.

Seats.—Cotele House, Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe, lord-lieutenant of the county; Anthony House, Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew; Boconnoc House, Lord Grenville; Behan Park, Rev. Jeremiah Twist; Bodmin Priory, W. R. Gilbert, Esq.; Bodrean, H. P. Andrew, Esq.; Bonithon, Thomas Hartley, Esq.; Boscehan, Mrs.

Grylls; Bosdarne, Dr. Flamank; Boskenna, John Paynter, Esq.; Bray, P. W. Mayow, Esq.; Budock Vean, late — Pindar, Esq.; Burell, Arthur Burell, Esq.; St. Cadix, Mrs. Wymond; Carclew, Sir William Lemon, Bart.; Carhayes, J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Esq.; Carnanton, J. Williams, Esq.; Carrines, Richard Hoskin, Esq.; Carwithenack, Peter Hill, Esq.; Castle Horneck, John Borlase, Esq.; Catch French, Francis Glanville, Esq.; Chapel House, Mr. Thomas Trood; Chiverton, John Thomas, Esq.; Clowance, Sir John St. Aubin, Bart.; Coldrinnick, late E. Trelawny, Esq.; Collon, Mr. Simon Irving; Colquite, Deeble Peter, Esq.; Cregmurion, J. P. Peters, Esq.; Croan, Rev. H. H. Tremayne; Crugsillack, John Kempe, Esq.; Duporth, Charles Rashleigh, Esq.; Ellenglaze, Joseph Hosken, Esq.; Ennis, Samuel Jagoe, Esq.; Enys, Francis Enys, Esq.; Ethy, Admiral Penrose; Garlinnick, Rev. George Moore; Glynn, E. J. Glynn, Esq.; Gunvenna, Mr. Edward Fox; Harlyn, Henry Peter, Esq.; Harewood, W. L. S. Trelawny, Esq.; Hatt, Rev. Charles Tucker; Heligan, J. H. Tremayne, Esq.; Hellanclose, Joseph Hosken, Esq.; Hengar, Matthew Michell, Esq.; Hexworthy, Edmund Prideaux; Ince Castle, Edward Smith; Killiganoon, Admiral Spry; Kirland, James Kempthorne; Kenegie, W. Harris, Esq.; Lanarth, Colonel William Sandys; Lancarffe, Captain William Hext; Langford Hill, Thomas Hole, Esq.; Lanhydrock, Hon. Mrs. Agar; Larrigon, Thomas Pascoe, Esq.; Lavethan, General Morshead; Meer, Richard Braddon, Esq.; Menabilly, William Rashleigh, Esq.; Moditonham, Charles Carpenter, Esq.; Nansalvern, John Scobell, Esq.; Nantshutal, Mrs. Cumming; Newcot, John Bradon, Esq.; Newton Park, Weston Helyar, Esq.; Pelyn, Rev. Nicholas Kendal; Pencarrow, Sir A. O. Molesworth, Bart.; Pendarvis House, John Stackhouse, Esq.; Pengrup, Joseph Beauchamp, Esq.; Penkalenick, John Vivian, Esq.; Pennare, Captain B. Reynolds; Penquite, Thomas Graham, Esq.; Penrice, Jos. Sawle Graves, Esq.; Penrose, John Rogers, Esq.; Pentillie Castle, John Tillie Cobyton, Esq.; Penwarne, Stephen Usticke, Esq.; Percothen, Samuel Peter, Esq.; Place Fowey, J. T. Austen, Esq.; Place Padstow, Rev. C. P. Brune; Poltair, Dr. George Scobell; Polwhele, Rev. Richard Polwhele; Port Eliot, Lord Eliot; Prideaux, J. C. Rashleigh, Esq.; Riviere, Joseph Carne, Esq.; Rosecadgwill, John Tremenhere, Esq.; Rose Hill, Richard Oxnam, Esq.; Roseteage, Henry Harris Esq.; Rosewarne, William Harris, Esq.; Roskrow, Mr. R. W. Fox; Rosmorran, George John, Esq.; Saunders Hill, Thomas Rawlings, Esq.; Scoriver House, John Williams, Esq.; Shillingham, James Buller, Esq.; Skisdon, Henry Braddon, Esq.; Stoketon, Hon. Admiral de Courcy; Tehidy House, Lord de Dunstanville; Thanckes, Dowager Lady Graves; Trebarfoot, Rev. Charles Dayman; Trebartha Hall, F. H. Rodd, Esq.; Trebursey, Hon. William Elliot; Tredethy, F. J. Hext, Esq.; Tredidon, C. F.

C. Browne, Esq. ; Tredrea, Davies Giddy, Esq. ; Tredudwell, Elford Eveleigh, Esq. ; Trefusis, Lord Clinton and Say ; Tregarrick, Abraham Hambly, Esq. ; Tregeare, late Mrs. Baron ; Tregembo, Rev. Humphrey Williams ; Tregenna Castle, Samuel Stephens, Esq. ; Treglith, William Braddon, Esq. ; Tregothnan, Viscount Falmouth ; Tregrehan, Thomas Carlyon, Esq. ; Treharne, William Stackhouse, Esq. ; Trekenning, Francis Painter, Esq. ; Trelask, Samuel Archer, Esq. ; Trelawney House, Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart. ; Trelil, William Harris, Esq. ; Trelisick, R. A. Daniel, Esq. ; Trelowarren, Sir Vyell Vivian, Bart. ; Treluggan, Francis Dogherty, Esq. ; Trematon Castle, Benjamin Tucker, Esq. ; Tremeer, Mrs. Read ; Trenant Park, Sir Edw. Buller, Bart. ; Trenarran, Thomas Hext, Esq. ; Treneere, Rev. Anthony Williams ; Trengoffe, Edward Angre, Esq. ; Trengwainton, Sir Rose Price, Bart. ; Treore, Abraham Hambly, Esq. ; Trereife, W. J. G. Nicholls, Esq. ; Tresilian, — Bennet, Esq. ; Tretheage, Mrs. Curgenven ; Trevarner, Mrs. Clements ; Trevarrick, Henry Lakes, Esq. ; Trevarnoe, Christopher Wallis, Esq. ; Trevennen, W. S. Gulley, Esq. ; Treverry, Viscount Exmouth ; Trevethoe, William Praed, Esq. ; Trevine, John Tickel, Esq. ; Trevithick, William Newcombe, Esq. ; Trewardale, Mrs. Collins ; Trewardreva, Charles Scott, Esq. ; Trewarthenick, Francis Gregor, Esq. ; Trewince, Richard Johns, Esq. ; Trewinnard, Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. ; Trewithan, Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. ; Trewithian, M. C. Cregoe, Esq. ; Trewornan, Rev. Darell Stephens ; Truan, Richard Vyvyan, Esq. ; Vacye, George Call, Esq. ; Westcot, William Pode, Esq. ; Whiteford, Sir William Pratt Call, Bart. ; Whitstone House, Wrey J'Ans, Esq.

Produce.—Tin, copper, lead, most of the semi-metals, china-stone and clay, slate, transparent quartz, called Cornish diamonds ; pilchards and other fish ; marl, sea-sand, shells, and weed, used as manure.

Manufactures.—Copper spikes and nails, crucibles, fishing implements, copper and tin smelting.

History.

A.D. 446, on the departure of the Romans, Vortigern, Prince of Cornwall, was elected sovereign of the Britons. At his invitation, to repel the incursions of the Picts and Scots, the Saxons first landed in England.

A.D. 542, near Camelford, battle of Camblan, in which the famous Arthur and his traitorous nephew Mordred were slain.

A.D. 680, at Heyle, Saxons defeated by the Cornish Britons under Ivor, King of Wales.

A.D. 710, Gercion, King of Cornwall, defeated by Ina, King of Wessex.

A.D. 728, at Heilyn, Æthelheard, King of Wessex, defeated by Rodri Malwynawk, King of the Britons.

A.D. 743, Cornish Britons defeated by Cuthred, King of Wessex, and Ethelbald, King of Mercia.

A.D. 813, Cornwall in temporary subjection to Egbert.

A.D. 823, at Camelford, indecisive battle between Cornish Britons and Devonshire Saxons.

A.D. 835, at Hengston Hill, Britons and Danes defeated by Egbert.

A.D. 935, Athelstan completed the conquest of Cornwall from the Britons.

A.D. 973, in Harewood, Earl Athelwold, husband of the beautiful Elfrida, assassinated by order of Edgar.

A.D. 997, Cornwall ravaged by the Danes.

A.D. 1068, Cornwall plundered by Goodwin and Edmund, sons of Harold.

A.D. 1135, at Whitesand Bay, Stephen landed and usurped the crown.

A.D. 1194, St. Michael's Mount surprised by Henry de Pomeroy, and held by him for John, then in rebellion against his brother Richard I.; but soon after retaken by Hubert Walker, Archbishop of Canterbury.

A.D. 1329, Edward, the heroic Black Prince, created Duke of Cornwall, the first creation of a duke in this kingdom; and 1337 the duchy settled by Act of Parliament on the eldest son of the king, who from the day of his birth has entire livery of all the possessions connected with the duchy, including the duty on the coinage of tin.

A.D. 1471, St. Michael's Mount surprised by the Lancastrians under John de Vere, Earl of Oxford; but after a gallant defence surrendered to the forces of Edward IV. In this siege Sir John Arundel, of Trerice, sheriff of the county for Edward, was slain.

A.D. 1496, at Bodmin commenced the insurrection under Thomas Flammock, a lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, which was afterwards headed by Lord Audley, who was defeated at Blackheath, and the three leaders executed.

A.D. 1497, after landing at Whitesand Bay, the Duke of York, otherwise called Perkin Warbeck, proceeded to Bodmin, where he assembled an army of 3,000 men, and thence advanced to the siege of Exeter. His wife, Lady Catharine Gordon, who took refuge in St. Michael's Mount, after his repulse surrendered to Lord d'Aubeny.

A.D. 1498, September, at Whitsand Bay, Perkin Warbeck landed.

A.D. 1548, at Helston commenced the insurrection in this county headed by Hugh Arundel, Governor of St. Michael's Mount, who was defeated at the siege of Exeter and executed.

A.D. 1595, at Mouse Hole, January 19, Spaniards landed and burnt it, Newlyn, St. Paul's, and Penzance.

A.D. 1643, January 19, on Bradock Down, General Ruthin and

the Parliamentarians defeated by Sir Ralph Hopton, who made 1,250 prisoners.—May 15, near Stratton, Earl of Stamford and the Parliamentarians defeated by Sir Ralph Hopton, who took prisoner Major-General Chudleigh and 1,700 men. For this victory Sir Ralph was created Lord Hopton of Stratton.—Saltash taken from the Parliamentarians under General Ruthin by assault by Lord Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton.

A.D. 1644, September 1, near Fowey, General Skippon and 6,000 of the Parliamentarian infantry capitulated to Charles I.—To Pendennis Castle, July, Queen Henrietta Maria retired, and thence embarked for France.—At Newbridge, July 20, the Earl of Essex, after a smart skirmish with Sir Bevil Granville, entered Cornwall and took possession of Saltash and Launceston.—At Poulston Bridge, August 1, Charles I., in pursuit of the Earl of Essex, entered Cornwall.—From Fowey, August 30, the Earl of Essex and Lord Roberts escaped by a small vessel to Plymouth, and the cavalry under Sir William Balfour by irruption through the royal lines in the night.

A.D. 1646, March 12, at Truro, Lord Hopton and 3,000 of the Royalist cavalry capitulated to Sir Thomas Fairfax.—St. Michael's Mount, April 15, surrendered to the Parliamentarians.—Pendennis Castle, July 31, after a noble defence under its venerable governor, John Arundel, nearly eighty years of age, and having only twenty-four hours' provisions left, surrendered on good terms to the Parliamentarians. This was the last castle but one (Ragland in Monmouthshire) that held out for the king.

A.D. 1667, Dutch fleet under De Ruyter repulsed in an attempt on Fowey Harbour.

Biography.

Anstis, John, garter king-at-arms and historian of the order, St. Neots, 1669.

Arthur, King of the Britons, Tintagel, 452.

Arundel, John, Bishop of Exeter, Lanhearn (died 1503).

Arundel, John, who captured Duncan Campbell, Scotch admiral, 14 Henry VIII.

Arundel, John, "John for the king," heroic defender of Pendennis, Trerice.

Austin, Samuel, author of "Urania," Lostwithiel, 1606.

Bingham, Maurice, fisherman, aged 116, St. Just (died 1780).

Blaunpayn, Michael, Latin rhymer (flor. 1350).

Borlase, William, historian of his native county, Pendeen, 1696.

Boscawen, Edward, admiral, Tregothnan, 1712.

Buller, Sir Francis, judge, Morval (died 1800).

Buller, William, Bishop of Exeter, Morval, 1735.

Carew, Sir George, diplomatist, East Anthony, about 1557.

Carew, Richard, author of "Survey of Cornwall," East Anthony, 1555.

Carleil, Christopher, one of the conquerors of the Armada (died 1593).

Carpenter, Richard, divine and poet, about 1605.

Columba, St., virgin martyr, patroness of St. Columb.

Cornwall, Godfrey of, "Doctor Solemnis," schoolman (flor. 1310).

Cornwall, John of, antagonist of Peter Lombard (flor. 1170).

David, St., patron of Wales, Alternon (in the fifth century).

Effingham, John, aged 144, Penryn (died 1757).

Foote, Samuel, "English Aristophanes," Truro, 1721.

Gerennius, St., King of Cornwall, patron of Gerrans.

Glynn, Robert, took name of Cloberry, physician and poet, Broads, 1719.

Godolphin, Sydney, poet, friend of Hobbes, 1610.

Granville, Sir Bevil, "the brave and loyal," Brinn, 1595.

Granville, Dennis, Dean of Durham, nonjuror, Brinn, 1638.

Granville, Sir Richard, brave naval commander, Kilkhampton, 1540.

Granville, Sir Richard, general for the king in the west, Kilkhampton, 1600.

Graves, Thomas, first Lord Graves, admiral, Thanckes (died 1802).

Grenvill, William de, Archbishop of York, Chancellor of England, (died 1315).

Hart, Walter, Bishop of Norwich, Lanteglos.

Herle, Charles, divine (died 1655).

Hoblyn, Robert, famous book-collector, Nanswhyden (died 1756).

Hucarius, the Levite, author of 110 homilies (flor. 1040).

Joll, or Jowle, Peter, parish clerk of Alternon, died aged 150.

Kiby, St., patron of St. Cuby, son of Solomon, King of Cornwall (flor. 380).

King, John, divine, St. Columb.

King, Oliver, Bishop of Exeter (died 1497).

Long, Edward, historian of Jamaica, Rosilian in St. Blaze, 1734.

Lower, Richard, physician, Tremare, about 1631.

Lower, Sir William, dramatic writer, Tremare, 1662.

Marchant, Cheston, a female aged 164, died at Gwythian, 1676.

Mayow, John, physician, 1645.

Melianus, St., King of Cornwall, patron of St. Mellion (flor. 400).

Meliorus, St., patron of Milor, son of St. Melianus (martyred 411).

Milles, Jeremiah, Dean of Exeter, P. A. S. Duloe, 1713.

Morton, Charles, nonconformist divine and author, Pendavy, 1626.

Moyle, Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, temp. Henry VIII., Bake.

Moyle, Walter, miscellaneous writer, Bake, 1672.

Noy, William, attorney-general, St. Buriens, 1577.

Oliver, William, physician, author on Bath waters, Ludgvan (died 1764).

Opie, John, painter, St. Agnes, 1761.

Pentraeth, Dolly, the last person that spoke the Cornish language, died 1788, aged 102.

Percival, Dame Thomasine, founder of school Week St. Mary (died 1515).

Peters, Hugh, fanatic, executed 1660, Fowey, 1599.

Polwhiel, Theophilus, nonconformist divine and author (died 1689).

Prideaux, Humphrey, Dean of Norwich, author of "Connection," Padstow, 1648.

Rous, Francis, Speaker of the Little Parliament, Halton (died 1659).

Skuish, John, chronicler (flor. 1530).

Stanbury, Richard, Bishop of Hereford, Stanbury in Moorwinstowe (died 1471).

Thurway, Simon, logician (flor. 1190).

Tonkin, Thomas, collector for Cornwall, Trevannaner in St. Agnes (died 1742).

Toup, Jonathan, classical critic, St. Ives, 1713.

Tregonwell, John, civilian (died 1540).

Tregury, Michael, Archbishop of Dublin, voluminous writer (died 1471).

Treharon, Bartholomew, Dean of Chichester, translator (died 1560).

Trelawny, Sir Jonathan, Bishop of Winchester, Trelawney House (died 1721).

Tresilian, Sir Robert, lord chief justice to Richard II., Tresilian (hanged 1389).

Trevisa, John, translator of the Bible, Caradock (died about 1400).

Ursula, St., virgin martyr, daughter of Dinoth, King of Cornwall (martyred 383).

Wager, Sir Charles, admiral, West Looe, 1687.

Wheare, Degory, first Camden professor of history at Oxford, Jacobstow, 1573.

Wills, general, victor at Preston in 1715, Polgarran.

Miscellaneous Remarks.

Ludgvan was the residence and rectory of the antiquary Borlase for the last fifty-two years of his life, and he was buried there, 1772. —Lillo's "Penryn Tragedy," which title Colman changed to "Fatal Curiosity," was founded in truth, the scene of the horrible catas-

trophe being in the village of St. Gluvias, near Penryn.—Kilkhampton Church is the scene of Hervey's "Meditations among the Tombs."—The Well of St. Keyne is the subject of a lively little poem by Southey.

Alternon is the largest parish in this county; it contains 12,770 acres.

In East Anthony Church is the monument of Richard Carew, antiquary, 1620.

Calstock was the rectory of Lancelot Blackburne, afterwards Archbishop of York; in the church was buried Jemima, Countess of Sandwich (widow of the naval hero killed in action with De Ruyter in 1672); she died 1674.

In St. Columb Major College was educated Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor.

In Duloc were buried Sir John Anstis, historian of the Garter, who resided at West North in this parish, and died 1743; and his son, John Anstis, Esq., who succeeded him as garter king-at-arms, and died 1754.

In Kilkhampton is the monument of the "brave and loyal" Sir Bevil Granville, slain at Lansdowne, 1643.

At Landawidneck was buried, in 1683, its rector, Thomas Cole, aged above 120.

In Landelph Church is a monument of Theodore Palæologus, descended in a direct line from Constantine Palæologus VIII., the last Christian Emperor of Greece.

At Lanhydrock resided, and in 1685 was buried, the Parliamentarian general, John Lord Robarts, afterwards created Earl of Radnor, and president of the council to Charles II.

At Liskeard School was educated the learned Dean Prideaux.

St. Mabyn was the rectory of Charles Peters, dissertator on Job.

Manaccan is the vicarage of Richard Polwhele, poet, and historian of Cornwall and Devon.

In St. Martin's Church is the monument of Jonathan Troup, annotator on Suidas, and editor of "Longinus," rector here for thirty-four years, and died in 1785.

Menhenniot was the rectory of Dr. Kennicott, the Orientalist.

St. Michael's Chair, an old stone lantern on the top of the chapel, is supposed to have like virtues with the Well of St. Keyne, and, like it, has been a subject of Southey's muse.

In St. Michael Penkevil a monument of the brave Admiral Boscawen, 1761.

From Penzance, a weekly packet to the Scilly Isles.

Ruan Lanyhorne was for thirty years the rectory and residence of the learned antiquary John Whitaker; and here his "Sermons," "Mary of Scots," and many other of his works were composed. He died and was buried here, 1808.

St. Just was for forty years the vicarage, of the antiquary Borlase. In Talland parish at Kilmenawth resided Admiral Sir Charles Wager. Byro.

Ancient Crosses in Cornwall.

[1805, *Part II., p.* 1201.]

The annexed plate contains figures of several ancient crosses now in Cornwall.

Fig. 1. Stands by Bodmin Gaol; is in height from the ground about 5 feet 6 inches.

Fig. 2. About one mile from Bodmin, on the road-side, between that place and Launceston; height 3 feet.

Fig. 3. Called Re-Perry Cross, stands by the roadside between Lanhydroc and Lanhivet; height 3 feet 11 inches.

Fig. 4. Called Water-lake Cross, is near Resprin (otherwise called Le Prim) Bridge; height 4 feet 10 inches.

Fig. 5. Is near Trevorgy, in the lane leading from that place to Tredinnic, in the parish of St. Cleare; height 1 foot 6 inches.

Fig. 6. In Lanhydroc Churchyard; is in height 8 feet 5 inches.

Fig. 7. Is on Gunzion (otherwise called St. Neot's Down), by the ancient earthwork called Crow's Pound; height, 3 feet 11 inches.

Fig. 8. Called Kill-boy Cross, is on Bradoc Down, near the church. This cross is now broken down; height (before the accident) 4 feet 6 inches.

Fig. 9. Stands near St. Cleare's Well, in the parish of St. Cleare, near the borough of Liskeard; height 11 feet.

Fig. 10. On Carraton Down, near the pile of stones called the Wring Cheese;* height 9 feet.

Fig. 11. Stands in Landhivet Churchyard;† height 10 feet 10 inches.

Besides those above described there are many other crosses of the same kind both in Cornwall and Devonshire, among the principal of which are Four-hole Cross, on Temple Moor, mentioned in the maps; Bosent Cross, near St. Pinnoo; Lanlivery Cross, and Alphington Cross, near Exeter. When and for what purpose these (apparently ancient) monuments were erected is a matter of doubt; very little has been said of them by antiquaries. Borlase and Camden take but slight notice of them. They are made of a kind of granite or moorstone, which is found in great abundance in many parts of Cornwall.

* This remarkable pile has been represented by Borlase in his "Antiquities of Cornwall," and by Britton in the "Beauties of England," of a much greater magnitude than it really is; being about 18 feet high, by a measurement made last summer.

† In the same church yard is another cross of the same sort, very much worn away by age; it appears to have been much ornamented.

Some crosses are said to have been taken away to make gates and posts of. This practice, it is hoped, will be prevented in future by the lords of the manors and other holders of land; and should any of them happen to fall down, it is wished they would cause them to be re-erected as near their former place as possible.

Any information relating to them, or any other Cornish antiquities, will oblige yours, etc.,

VIATOR CORNUBIENSIS.

Fig. 12 is the Pulteneæa. See p. 1218.

Bodmin.

[1819, *Part II., p.* 557.]

November 26.—The beautiful mansion of G. J. Glynn, Esq., near Bodmin, in Cornwall, with the valuable furniture, choice library, wines, etc., were destroyed by fire early this morning.

[1787, *Part II., p.* 880.]

I send you the enclosed impression from an old brass seal (see Plate II.) found near Bodmin, in this county, that your antiquarian correspondents may give some information concerning the person whose name it bears. M. C.

Bossiney and Lancellos.

[1807, *Part I., p.* 105.]

Of the two rude but accurate sketches now sent, Fig. 4 is the font in the church at Bossiney, and Fig. 5 the font in the church at Lancellos, both in the county of Cornwall.

VIATOR CORNUBIENSIS.

Botus Fleming.

[1840, *Part II., pp.* 31-32.]

Perhaps the following account of the opening of a tomb in the church of Botus Fleming, a village near the corporate town of Saltash, in Cornwall, may not be considered unworthy of a place in one of your early numbers.

Built into the wall of the north aisle of this church is a tomb representing a warrior in complete armour, with a shield on the left arm, the right hand grasping the remains of what was once a sword, cross-legged, and a lion couchant at his feet, which are placed in the usual position towards the east. The covering of the tomb on which this effigy is represented is of granite, similar to that found on Dartmoor, and was parted at the knee of the figure. But this separation, evidently not intentionally made when it was first placed there, since it was rough and uneven, as if it had been effected by some violent shock, had caused no injury to the appearance of the figure, and,

indeed, was scarcely perceptible till we commenced the work of raising it up, which was easily accomplished by the aid of a few levers applied by the sturdy arms of some of the villagers. After having carefully removed the mould, at the depth of about 3 feet from the lid of the sepulchre there were discovered the skull-bone of the deceased, broken into several parts, some of the neck-bones, the jaw-bones with the teeth complete, those of the arms and of the spine, the thigh and leg bones, with several of the smaller ones of the feet. Of the ribs there was not a vestige left. It was evident also, from several nails which were found with the remains of wood adhering to them, that the body had originally been enclosed in a wooden coffin ; and near the foot of the grave was a thin plate of iron with nails piercing it, thickly encased with a substance which once was wood.

The villagers have given the name of the "Crusader's Tomb" to this monument, and imagine that its occupant was the founder of their church, or, at least. a great benefactor to it ; and in this idea they are probably not far wide of the truth, though the architecture of the present building, being of the Perpendicular order, does not warrant us in assigning its foundation to so remote a period. But as it is evident that this church, like so many others, has been very much altered from time to time, this will be no valid argument against such a supposition, particularly as the north wall, in which the tomb is built, has every appearance of being more ancient than the others, and has long ago so much swerved from the perpendicular as to require buttresses on the outside for its support.

There is now no trace left from which we might gather any information as to the name or family of this cross-legged knight.

Mr. Lethieullier, in the second volume of the "Archæologia," has given so accurate a description of these tombs, that if he had had the one in question before his eyes he could not have described it more correctly ; for, excepting that the greater part of the sword is now severed from the grasp of the right hand, his account perfectly tallies with it. "I would fix," says he, "all those effigies, either of wood or of stone, found in country churches, whether in niches in the wall or on table-tombs, in complete armour, with a shield on the left arm, and the right hand grasping the sword, cross-legged, and a lion, talbot, or some animal couchant at the feet, to have been set up between the 9th Henry III., 1224, and of the 7th Edward II., 1313. I cannot affirm that none were made in this form after . . . however, I believe many such instances will not be met with." And that this is not later than the date Mr. L. assigns to such effigies is highly probable from the circumstance of the armour being chain-armour and not plate, which last, as is generally allowed, did not come into use with us before the time of Edward III. As to whether the deceased was actually a crusader or a knight

templar, as the effigy would incline us to imagine, from the cross-legged position being their favourite method of being laid out, may be very doubtful, since Mr. Lethieullier proves that many who had visited the Holy Land, or been knights templars, are not thus represented on their tombs, and that others, again, who had not visited Palestine, or been connected with this order, are so represented.

The appearance of the wall above the tomb led to the supposition that it had been surmounted by some kind of canopy or other ornament, or perhaps once formed part of a chapel or chantry; for the opposite pillars have still parts projecting from them, as if they had been formerly united to the northern wall of the aisle. And this perhaps is the more probable, as we know that the bodies of benefactors to churches were not unusually deposited in such chantries or chapels, where masses were wont to be said for the repose of their souls.

This sepulchre is hewn out of the natural limestone rock which is so generally found in this part of the kingdom at a small depth from the surface of the soil, and measured in length 6½ feet, in breadth 1 foot 9 inches, and in depth 3 feet. From the perfect state of the teeth, it is more than likely that the warrior died before he had arrived at an advanced age, and the regular disposition of the bones when they were discovered affords strong proof that they had never been disturbed since they were deposited in this their last resting-place. And though several of the neighbouring gentry, whom curiosity had led to witness the exhumation, as well as myself, felt some little disappointment at not finding anything which might have enabled us to form a more decided opinion of the character of the tenant of this narrow cell, or of the age in which he lived, yet the highly satisfactory discovery of the bones, and the very careful examination made of them, as well as of the earth with which the interior of the sepulchre was filled, convinced us all that nothing either peculiarly characteristic of the cross-legged knight, or of any especial value, had been buried with him.

The bones which had been disinterred were carefully collected together again, and the same evening everything was restored to its former state.

Till within the last few years this tomb had been entirely neglected, and was rapidly falling into decay, when Mr. Arundel,* the incumbent of the neighbouring parish of Landulph, with a view to its preservation—for which he justly deserves the thanks of every lover of antiquity—caused the rubbish which had accumulated about it to

* Mr. Arundel is the same gentleman who in the eighth volume of the "Archæologia" has given so interesting an account of Theodore Palæologus, a descendant of the Greek emperors, who, such are the strange changes of this world, found his last resting-place within the walls of the retired village church of Landulph, in Cornwall.

be cleared away, and left it in the almost perfect state in which it is now seen. I have to return my acknowlegments to the Rev. W. Spry, the incumbent of Botus Fleming, for his obliging co-operation in the work of exhumation, as well as to William Bloxham, Esq., of Moditon Ham Court,* a manor-house in the same parish, for the ready assistance he afforded on the occasion.

Yours, etc., THOMAS QUARLES.

Camelford.

[1768, *p.* 546.]

Observing a remark in the Geographical Dictionary that "Camelford in Cornwall, a mayor town, which sends two members to Parliament, hath not, nor ever had, either church or chapel. One would be curious to know the meaning of it."

The tradition of the country runs, that two famous battles were formerly fought near that town. In the first, Arthur, the British hero, received his death wound; and the latter between the Saxons and Britons of Cornwall. Carew fixes the first in the year 525, and the latter from Hoveden in 812, and from Camden, out of Marianus Scotus, in 820 (see Carew's "Survey of Cornwall," folio 122).

In memory of the latter of which battles, a chantry chapel was erected at Camelford, to pray for the souls of the slain, and a stipend settled on the priest out of the manor of Bodulgat, which manor, on that account, is still exempt from small tithes, for a small payment to the Rector of Lanteglos, and had an aisle in the church for its tenants, the property of which they have now lost for want of repairing it. It is well known that all chauntries were suppressed in the time of Edward VI. But the ruined walls of Camelford chapel remained in the memory of people now living. The owner of the Bell Inn, which is opposite, having for several years kept his stacks of furze therein, and he falling into distress, was obliged to sell the inn to a neighbouring gentleman of large fortune, who seized on the chapel as an appurtenance to the inn, and leased out the spot for building an alehouse, to which it hath been almost ever since applied. However, the corporation secured the bell of the chapel, which bell still hangs in the cupola of the town-hall, and serves to open the market, and summon the inhabitants to their parish church of Lanteglos, distant about a mile and a half, or the annexed church of Advent, distant about two miles, on Sundays and prayer days.

The now opulent, and far larger, town of Plymouth Dock, and the king's barracks, consisting of six squares, has no chapel for the

* The present mansion is of modern date. Within the walls of a former one on the same site, shortly after the landing of William III., there was a meeting held of several noblemen and other commissioners for the arrangement of various important matters connected with the Revolution of 1688. (Lysons, "Mag. Brit.," Cornwall.)

inhabitants or soldiers; and the distant church is not now large enough for the parishioners, if none of the military were to attend it.

From this account of Camelford and its chapel, it is probable that Mr. Carte, who places Arthur's battle at Kirkby Lonsdale, and Dr. Smollet, who adopts it, are mistaken. Camelford lies on the Cam or Camel. Lan, another river, runs through the parish, and joins at Pendery near Wadebridge, where (in Edward III.'s charter to the Priory of Bodmin of the fishery) it assumes the name of Alan, as appeared on a trial. Camelford lies in the parish of Lanteglos juxta Camelford; the church is dedicated by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, to Thomas à Becket, whose supposed sanctity caused the more ancient Church of Advent (or, as it is usually termed, St. Tane, and in old deeds Taathen) to be consolidated, and both pass by the name of the Church of Lanteglos, though in all other respects distinct parishes. The patronage is in the Duchy of Cornwall, as appendant to the manor of Helleston, in Triggshire. The cester or capital of which (now termed St. Syth's Beacon) exhibits the ruins of a Roman camp, and two noble parks (now disparked), Hellesbury and Lanteglos, taken notice of in the statute book of 1 Henry IV., still belong to the Duchy. From St. Syth's Beacon is a delightful view of the island of Lundy, the Bristol Channel, and the north side of Cornwall. And the manor has a court of record; the tenants large privileges, rights of common, etc., and sundry other manors are held under it, as may be seen by the assession rolls (which are septennial) at the office of audience of the Duchy. . . .

Some of the old customs of the manor, which are still recognised, are very odd, but are now all arrented for certain payments; many of the Duchy customs and services, and some of this manor, are printed in Blount's "Ancient Tenures." A court is kept every summer in the midst of the moors of Goose Hill, in commemoration of the last Earl Edmund's success in a trial with the Bishop of Exeter, 6 Edward I., for which Winchelsey, Archbishop of Canterbury, sent the Bishop of Landaff into every church of Devon and Cornwall to excommunicate the earl, his tenants, the judges, jury, and all concerned in the trial, but at next Parliament was obliged to assoil them on his knees; and this gave the first rise to the statutes of provisors and premunire, but occasioned, soon after Earl Edmund's death, the expulsion of the Jews and Judaizing Cornish Christians (Quartodecimans) who wrought in the tin-mines, which occasioned Edward I. to pass the stannary charter to allure new adventurers.

Camelford (among other names) is by tradition said to have been formerly called Bad Leather. The dealers in that commodity are the most proper judges of the propriety of that term.

Yours, etc., W. B.

Charlestown.

[1808, *Part II., pp.* 637-639.]

Charlestown, Cornwall, is situated in lat. 50 deg. 11 miles, north longitude, 5 deg. 10 miles west of London. It is in the parish of St. Austell, and distant from it about two miles. This town was formerly called Polmear, deriving its name from the bay before it on the British Channel styled Great Pool; "pol," in the Cornish language, signifying pool, and "mear," great.* Polmear contained only two or three small dwellings until the present additions were made by the proprietor of the soil, Charles Rashleigh, Esq., of St. Austell's, brother of the member for Fowey; and in consequence of them, it has assumed the name Charlestown. These consist of several houses and buildings for different purposes, a commodious hotel, warehouses for depositing fish in, a thread manufactory, chapel for the sect of Methodists, etc. Continuing his improvements, Mr. R. has erected a pier at the bottom of the town, next the bay, and formed a dock at the back of it. These will admit vessels of from 5 to 700 tons burden. It is needless to say more of the one, than that it was built by an excellent architect under the directions of the late Mr. Smeaton, whose plans have been faithfully carried into execution; and the other, that it is well contrived, so as to be filled with water and emptied at pleasure. For the protection of these, as well as the town, he has also spiritedly added a battery on the cliff above, consisting of four eighteen-pounders: whence the Charlestown volunteers, to whose care it is committed, fired a shot at Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, when it entered the bay without hoisting the proper signals. This produced from Sir Edward not only an immediate and willing compliance with the usual forms, but a compliment to the garrison for keeping a good look-out. In consequence of the accommodations for vessels of the burdens above mentioned, many are here built for the coasting trade. These are constantly employed in the exportation of metals got from the neighbouring mines, blocks of granite, and a stone called china-stone (which consists of gypsum and calcareous spar) from the hills. The last is of great request in the Staffordshire potteries. The late Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., in contemplation of the advantages arising from this stone, endeavoured to establish pot-works in this town; but the expense of obtaining the vast quantity of coal necessary for this consumption caused him to desist. The increase of houses and inhabitants here (though hitherto so rapid, the whole having been within almost the last three years) might still have been much greater, had the proprietor of the soil admitted all the offers, for taking land to build upon, which were made by strangers accidentally coming;

* See Dr. Price's "Archæologia, Cornu-Britannica," art. Pol and Mear.

but confining the population of the place to towns in the neighbourhood, he has declined any overtures from distant quarters. Their principal inducements to settle at Charlestown were a cheap, easy, and expeditious mode of building, a plentiful supply of water, and a great facility of exporting and importing, together with the advantage of fishing. The method of building is not solely peculiar to the place, though principally practised in it, other parts of the country benefiting thereby. It consists in raising mud walls from two to three stories high. Clay is worked with straw. A foundation of stone, formed generally about 3 feet wide, but always in proportion to the intended height. On this is the mixture thrown, and applied by the builder with a three-pronged fork, who is so skilful in regulating it by his eye, that there is no need of a frame, or other guide, to assist him in finishing his work. These buildings are left a short time to settle, when they are covered in with slate, and remain not only most comfortably warm, but substantially durable. The apertures for windows and doors are either made as the walls rise, or excavated afterwards out of the solid mass; which latter is esteemed the better way. When the outsides are whitened, they look light and regular; when they are left in their natural clay colour, modest and neat. The expense is about one-third of brick-building. Water is not only good and in the greatest plenty, but, from its peculiar property of rising in the highest parts of the hills, is capable of obeying the most extensive applications, many of which have been already judiciously made for the supply of the town and the late camp. But it is suggested that what has hitherto escaped notice, or not been carried into effect, might be advantageously executed, viz. the watering of ships passing along the Channel from other ports. The depth of the water in the pier, and the great ease with which that above may be conducted in a level of any height into vessels below, together with the safety in which they would lie while taking in, make it an object for their turning out of their course into the bay for such an accommodation. If any objection could arise, it must be, that there is a chance of their being detained sometimes too long, the bay being so land-locked that it is not always a vessel can get out. The bay is not above three miles in extent between Charlestown and the Channel, and about the same breadth, very deep, and perfectly safe. The pilchard fishery is carried on with great success.

The camp was about a quarter of a mile above Charlestown, on a commanding height, late called Crinnes Common, but which, in consequence of its vicinity, has changed its name to that of Charlestown Down. The down seems well calculated for the purpose, as to health, from the fine air it enjoys; and as to its military situation, from having under its immediate view the Channel and Charlestown Bay outwards. But there is not room to exercise a large quantity of corps. Wet weather is disagreeable anywhere; and, though the rains

are violent so long as they last, yet the gales which follow drive away any noxious vapours which might contribute to dampness; and as it has been suddenly wet in the extreme, so does the weather become immediately dry. The inacessible cliffs which wall that side of the down next the sea secure it from any surprise of an enemy by night; signals demanded by the fort at Charlestown, and points at the extremity of the bay, by day. The country inwards has a plain aspect from the want of trees; in those parts, however, where they do grow, they become a consequential character. The land which is still unimproved, whereof the down comprises a considerable part, exhibits, of course, a barren appearance; but that which is cultivated, gay in its fertile attire, reproaches the waste for not being clothed in better garb, fit to keep company with its rich neighbour, holding itself out as a bright example of the certainty of profit from cultivating the surface of the earth, in preference to the more precarious one of searching for gain in its mines. The owners have now taken the hint, and begun to inclose in the most substantial manner. Manures are plenty; sea-sand impregnated with salt and pilchards are the chief, and always at hand; so that with the assistance of these we may hope that not only part, but the whole country, so lately brought into notice by the circumstance of the camp being formed on Charlestown Down, will in a short time be particularly marked for its fertility. The soil is capable of doing anything; it is friable in dry weather, of a soapy quality in wet, of a nut-brown colour, and on a stratum of white marble. From this description, it will be obvious to your agricultural correspondents that very little assistance is required to cultivate it.

Cotele (Calstock).

[1853, *Part II., pp.* 351-357.]

On the borders of the county of Cornwall, where it is separated from that of Devon by the river Tamar, stands, in the parish of Calstock, an ancient mansion, known by the name of Cotele. It is an object of interest with the antiquary and the lover of the picturesque, as an example of a fair baronial dwelling of the olden time; and the care which has been observed to prevent modern innovation from doing mischief, and to preserve the various decorations in tapestry, furniture, etc., reflects great credit on the good taste and feeling of the noble proprietors—the Earls of Mount Edgcumbe.

The house is built of stone, and though the walls by which the courtyard was once surrounded and the principal gateway are much decayed, yet the mansion itself is very nearly entire; so that on entering the quadrangle, or interior court, the eye is at once arrested by a striking combination of that strength and magnificence so characteristic of the habits and homes of our forefathers. Tradition avers that nine hundred years have elapsed since the building of

Cotele ; this, however, is not the fact, for, though there might have been some former dwelling of that date, the present is not older than the latter part of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century. Many portions are evidently not more ancient than the reign of Henry VII., the common date of most of the architectural remains in this neighbourhood. The fearful contests of the Red and White Roses having then ceased by the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, the nobility and gentry had leisure to employ their days of peace in the repairs or re-erection of their country residences ; and monasteries and churches also underwent renovation and improvement throughout the West.

It was during a summer of more than twenty years ago when I first visited Cotele, in company with some friends near and most dear to me, amongst whom was a beloved and now lamented brother, whose antiquarian knowledge rendered him a most desirable associate in such an excursion.* . . .

The bridge that gives its name to this spot [Newbridge] no longer merits its first appellation, since it is too venerable from antiquity to be with propriety any longer called new. It exhibits on its gray, aged, and well-turned arches a beautiful robe of ivy. Although the Tamar is here navigable, it ceases to be so at a very short distance above the bridge, towards the interior of the counties. But below it it flows on its stately course to the harbour of Plymouth, passing at the foot of Morwel Rocks in the most enchanting manner. These are here seen bare, abrupt, or jutting ; there partially hidden with copsewood and purple heath, the whole line of their towering heights diversified with the richest and most varied tints that colour can supply to give them life and beauty. The surrounding hills are also striking. Some rise from the banks of the river, and are clothed with wood, whilst the patches of scattered meadowland on their sides or in the valleys, studded with many a white cottage, like specks in the landscape, produce that pleasing effect which is always derived from a sense of inhabitation in every country.

Ascending the steep line of road beyond Newbridge, on the Cornish side, the view continues to enlarge and expand before the traveller with great magnificence, and is far superior to all the celebrated views of a somewhat similar character on the banks of the Loire. For now, looking down on the Tamar, the vast range of Morwel Rocks is seen in all its grandeur—wild, lofty, broken ; whilst beyond and far above these arise, from distance and the effects of the passing clouds, often of an aerial hue, tor above tor, the heights and abrupt acclivities of Dartmoor. . . .

Nor does our admiration cease here, for the Tamar winds its circuitous course through a country which nature and art have com-

* The late A. J. Kempe, F.S.A., and for many years a contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine.*

bined to render delightful, till it enlarges and spreads itself into the broad and deep waters of the Hamoaze; where, to use the poetical figure of Canning, are seen "sleeping on their shadows" those floating bulwarks of England's strength, her men-of-war, that have maintained her power and her glory throughout the wide empire of the seas. Beyond the Hamoaze appear the towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport. There, too, rising as it were from the midst of the waters, is seen the island-like domain of Mount Edgcumbe. . . .

Cotele is sequestered; but, although the ground on which it stands is considerably elevated above the river, it commands no view except that of some venerable trees, by which it is in part surrounded, and a peep at Calstock church-tower at no great distance. Passing through the quadrangle (or, as it is called in the West of England, the *cortelage*), the stranger enters a majestic hall, whose carved oak ceiling, though on a smaller scale, somewhat resembles that of the ancient palace of Eltham, in Kent. In the windows may still be seen some portions of stained glass, representing the arms and alliances of the family who for so many generations have been the lords of Cotele. On the walls hang various suits of armour of different eras; some that were in use before the introduction of fire-arms induced our ancestors gradually to lessen, and finally to cast aside, their iron casings of defence; others when about the time of Charles I. the morion, or steel cap, supplied the place of the bacinet, vizor, and helmet, and the matchlock usurped that of the more chivalrous lance.

These relics of distant times still give an appropriate character to the lofty hall of Cotele; and the sylvan sports of its once hardy masters are called to mind by many a noble pair of antlers (thickly set with tines, like thorns upon a branch) that hang above the coats of steel, as if to show that those who in periods of danger never shrunk from the warlike accoutrements and hardihood of their fathers, in days of peace sought their pastime in what has so truly been called "an image of war," in the high excitement and toils of the chase. . . . A little circumstance also here arrested our attention. We observed a small quatrefoil peephole pierced in the wall high above—indeed, not very much below the carved oak ceiling. We found that this aperture enabled any person standing in the closet (which was contiguous to one of the principal sleeping chambers) to look down into the hall, and both to see and hear what might there be going on without being himself seen. There could be no doubt that a peephole so conveniently placed had been for the service of the lord and lady of the mansion in feudal times. . . .

Having seen in my travels at home and abroad, in various ancient houses and collections, above twenty portraits so called of Mary Queen of Scots, I was grown much too sceptical about the identity

of most, if not all of them, to expect anything authentic from this at Cotele. But I may be mistaken, as it bore some resemblance to the effigy of Mary Queen of Scots on her tomb in Westminster Abbey. Yet, if this portrait be genuine, it depicts her at an earlier period of her life than she is represented in the effigy; in the last she is also stouter, more *embonpoint*, and far less delicate in beauty. This, however, she would naturally be from her age alone at the time of her death. The features of the marble figure form a noble contour of countenance, particularly in profile, and, as well as the portrait, fully justify the many eulogiums of that queen, of whom Robertson said, "No man could see her without loving her." . . .

In one of the sleeping-rooms of this ancient dwelling there is a scene represented in tapestry in which some dogs, the size of life, are introduced. These are so admirably executed that, when fresh in colour, they must have been little inferior to the most masterly efforts of the pencil; but every year now sadly fades and injures them. One chamber, likewise hung with tapestry, represents, if I remember correctly, some of the stories from the wars of Troy, and the tales of Hero and Leander, and Romulus and Remus. In this apartment are also placed a splendidly-carved ebony cabinet, chairs, and a settle corresponding, of the reign of Charles I., much of the furniture of the house being of that period. Here is likewise seen the chamber and bed in which that unhappy king slept for two or three nights during the anxious time of his sojourn in the West, after one of his most disastrous defeats. . . .

In a lower chamber are still carefully preserved the chairs of state in which were seated that beloved and venerated sovereign George III. and his truly exemplary Queen Charlotte, on the day they were entertained by Lord Mount Edgcumbe at Cotele. The apartment is hung with tapestry; and, passing through a door under the arras, we entered by a narrow way the ancient chapel. This is a very small but interesting building, in which (not long since) might be seen some curious remains of stained glass. One portion, representing St. Katharine and her wheel, was very rich and good. . . .

The hall, the chapel, and the apartments thus slightly noticed, are the most striking objects at Cotele. From the roof of a tower in the quadrangle may be seen the whole range of buildings, and a pleasing though somewhat confined view of the domain. Descending from this tower, and passing beneath its gateway, we proceeded to explore the deep intricacies of the woods, which are now, and have been for ages, famed for the beauty and grandeur of many of their trees. The inequalities of the ground on which they stand, its deep dells and abrupt declivities, afford that varied effect so peculiarly charming in forest scenery; bough crosses bough, tree rises above tree (with the river Tamar seen glittering through every little opening), sometimes forming a verdant arcade, at others showing the entrance to many a

labyrinth of nature's own construction, tempting one to explore their recesses. . . .

The silver-barked beech and the graceful ash here also flourish in great perfection; and a chestnut, of unknown date—the largest, perhaps, in these kingdoms (of which an engraving is inserted at the head of this article)—has attained the immense size of 27 feet in the girth of its trunk, forming one of the greatest curiosities in forest-trees now extant. From the main body spring three several branches, each being equal in bulk to a noble-sized tree of more than ordinary dimensions. . . . Near the house (though since sadly injured by a violent storm) there was, when we first saw it, the largest and finest yew-tree perhaps in England. The late Lord Mount Edgcumbe told me that he had never heard of any yew to be compared to it in size; and such was its remote antiquity, that no conjecture could be made as to its date. . . .

After proceeding some little distance amidst the woods, a path leads the stranger to a very small ancient building, erected so close to the verge of the rock which overhangs the Tamar as merely to afford sufficient space for one person at a time to walk round it, or, rather, to pass behind that part of the wall nearest to the river; on all its sides it is surrounded by woods. This chapel retains in the small east window some portions of stained glass. There are here also two curious paintings: one of them represents the Virgin Mary. A small carved image of her is likewise placed within a Gothic niche. Both these are of modern introduction, but they are pretty and appropriate. . . .

There is a story connected with this structure which will account for my taking more than common interest in it. The chapel was erected at the commencement of the reign of Henry VII. by a gallant spirit of the Edgcumbe family, in commemoration of an event (now the theme both of history and tradition) which called for an especial thanksgiving on his part—preservation from the most imminent danger on this spot. In the early part of the last century the circumstance, as connected with the truly pious motive which caused the foundation of the chapel, was recorded in gilt letters on a board suspended within the walls. The gilding of the letters has since been renewed, and the inscription still gives, though very briefly, a relation of the peculiar and interesting particulars of Sir Richard Edgcumbe's escape and preservation. It is of this gentleman I am now about to speak. His family were originally of Devon; but, says Prince, that most worthy author of "The Worthies of Devon," "in protract of time this family removed over the Tamar, where it settled at Cuttail, in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall." The same historian states that Sir Richard Edgcumbe, knight, was "probably born at Stonehouse, adjoining Plymouth," and near Mount Edgcumbe, but "before that noble house was builded." The

time of his birth is also uncertain ; but, as he took an active part in the wars of York and Lancaster, and more especially in those events which led to Henry Earl of Richmond gaining the crown of England in 1484, and was afterwards employed by him in many foreign embassies, we may conclude that his birth could not have been later than 1458 or 1460. As little is known of his early years as of the precise date of his birth, since the prominent actions of his life that connect his name with history, and the daring spirit which inspired them, were not called forth till those times of both public and private calamity that will be for ever memorable.

[1853, *Part II., pp.* 444-450.]

Amongst those knights devoted to the House of Lancaster who, since the success of Richard of York, thought proper to retire for awhile from public life to the limits of their own domains, was Sir Richard Edgcumbe. Of a noble person and a high spirit, gifted by nature with many good and generous qualities, he could ill brook the inaction and obscurity into which he was forced by the head of the adverse Yorkists having achieved the crown. . . .

Sir Richard Edgcumbe was too well known, and too highly estimated, to be overlooked by the friends to the Lancastrian line. He was sought out in his obscurity ; and most gladly did he become once more not merely a partisan, but a leader in their cause. For a while all went on prosperously ; but at length King Richard, who had well-paid spies and informers in every part of the nation, received some intimation of what was going on, and no time was lost in taking steps for the arrest of Sir Richard Edgcumbe. Yet so cautiously was the matter both arranged and conducted, that the unfortunate Edgcumbe had not even the slightest suspicion of his danger, till the persons entrusted with the management of his arrest, and the men-at-arms of the king, were actually arrived at Cotele to secure their prisoner. But to tell what followed, other than in the phrase of Prince, would be to injure the most interesting circumstance in the story of this brave knight ; I give it, therefore, in his own quaint words :

" In King Richard III.'s days, Edgcumbe being suspected of favouring the Earl of Richmond against that king, was driven to hide himself in those thick woods which overlook the river Tamar, and belonging to his house at Cuttail. Being hotly pursued, and narrowly searched for, extremity taught him a suddain policy, to put a stone in his cap and tumble the same into the water, while these rangers were at his heels ; who, looking down after the noise, and seeing his cap swimming thereon, supposed he had desperately drowned himself. Hence they gave over their farther pursuit, and left him the liberty to shift over into Britany, and there to join himself to the Earl of Richmond."

The dangers thus incurred in the service of his friend were not forgotten when, as Henry VII., he mounted the throne of England. Sir Richard Edgcumbe was speedily appointed Comptroller of the Royal Household, a member of the Privy Council, and in 1488 Ambassador to France. Nor were marks of favour even more substantial than these wanting, for on the attainder of John, Lord Zouch, for his adherence to the discomfited tyrant, Henry gave to Sir Richard Edgcumbe that nobleman's forfeited lands and castle of Totness, "an ancient honour unto which were attached no less than 36 knights' fees." Sir Richard took to himself a wife from one of the old families of Devon, a daughter of Thomas Tremayne, of Collacoms, Esq., by whom he became the father of a son, who in process of time inherited both his loyalty and his estates.

"Nor was Sir Richard Edgcumbe unmindful," says the good old chronicler, "of his duty towards God for His signal providence to him, for at his return in peace, in thankful remembrance of his deliverance, he builded a fair chappel in that his lurking place (in his thick woods of Cuttail), to celebrate his great name." Amongst other honours conferred upon him was that of being chosen sheriff for his native county in the second year of Henry's reign. And such was the estimation in which he was held for his wisdom and his policy and manly bearing when treating with foreign powers, that besides being sent an ambassador to the court of France, he was employed on many other embassies to foreign princes; whilst engaged in one of these, to the Duke of Britany, he died.

The grandson of this worthy, also named Richard, was no less eminent than himself, though he lived in less stormy times; and as the record of his merits is not a little curious, from the scattered information which may be gleaned from it respecting the domestic manners and customs of his day, I trust it will not be altogether uninteresting to the reader to add a sketch of his story.

Carew, the author of the learned work on Cornwall, was his descendant in the female line, and has been his chief chronicler. He says, touching his religion, "Though the days wherein he mostly lived savoured of Romish rust, yet this Richard's upright dealings bore witness that he had the fruits of a good conscience. . . . And for his learning in the arts he attained it by his study in the University of Oxford, where he spent some parts of his youth, not idly, nor only whilst he baited his horse, but both orderly and profitably." We should not readily conjecture what Carew, in this instance, considered "profitably," had he not told us, when he appends to this eulogy that Sir Richard "could tell by certain rules of astrology what any man's errand was that came unto him.* Richard Edgcumbe had

* In Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," there is a curious chapter on astrology, which shows how universal was the belief and the practice of it in his time. Yet he seems somewhat to doubt its powers himself, when he writes: "If thou shalt

also a very good grace in making English verses, such as in those days passed current, which, flowing easily from his pen, did much delight his readers."

After highly commending Edgcumbe's rare wisdom, Carew adds, in illustration of it:

"What occasion soever Sir Richard had of expenses, he used to keep always a good hundred pounds in his chest untouched; and yet he would never be indebted unto any man, neither break promise of payment; wherein he surely dealt far more discreetly than those who, having fair revenues, are notwithstanding so beggarly that when any cost is to be bestowed for their own profit, the benefit of the prince, or behoof of their country, they are forced to take it up at such hands, as turneth to their great loss, or to leave themselves utterly discredited, their country unhelped, and their prince unserved. . . . He was also very careful to have provision made beforehand for all things belonging to a household for two years at least; and would very willingly bestow his money that way whensoever any good pennyworth was to be had, though he did not presently need it. Besides, he was so careful of his posterity, as at his death he left £400 of old gold in his chest for the suing of his son's livery.* It was, moreover, noted in him that whatsoever he did he would be always girt with a sword, or at least with a hanger; which that he did not do of curiosity, as if he would be like Julius Cæsar; his reason, therefore, was, as I have heard, that some parts of his oath of knighthood did bind him thereunto. . . . Another point of his wisdom was that he constantly maintained one at London to be a solicitor of his causes, and to send him advertisement, with the soonest, of all occurrences from the court and elsewhere; and if his presence might be needed to serve his prince or his country he was prepared with the foremost to return answer. Lastly, he was of speech very spare, and in counsel very secret; and yet was not his secretness towards his friends so close but that he would lovingly impart unto them whatsoever was convenient, nor his silence so great but that he would entertain every one with courteous words, acccording to their calling,

ask me what I think, I must answer, *nam et doctis hisce erroribus versatus sum* (for I am conversant with these learned errors), they do incline, but not compel; no necessity at all; and so gently incline that a wise man may resist them; they rule us, but God rules them. . . . Wilt thou know how far the stars work upon us; I say they do but incline, and that so gently, that if we will be ruled by reason, *they have no power over us;* but if we follow our own nature, and be led by sense, they do as much in us as in brute beasts, and we are no better. So that, I hope, I may justly conclude with Cajetæn, *Cœlum est vihiculum divinæ vertutis*, etc., that the heaven is God's instrument, by mediation of which He governs and disposeth these elementary bodies; or a great book, whose letters are the stars (as one calls it) wherein are written many strange things for such as can read; or an excellent harp, made by an eminent workman, on which he that can but play will make admirable music."

* Paying a fine for permission to succeed to the heritage or copyhold.

using to his betters reverence, to his equals kindness, and to the meanest sort affability."

It appears that Sir Richard Edgcumbe was no less remarkable for a forgiving than for a generous temper, as the following instance, illustrative also of the spirit of the time, will attest. There was a certain knight of the ancient family of Trevannion in Cornwall, with whom in the days of King Edward VI. Sir Richard had so many quarrels, that at last their differences ended in a settled dislike, bordering on hatred, between them. On the death of Edward, when a new order of things took place both in Church and State, and Bishop Gardiner and the rest of Queen Mary's inquisitors were active in all parts of the kingdom, Trevannion, partly for political reasons and partly on account of his religion, was arrested and thrown into prison. "The matters discovered against him (his religious opinions) were deemed heinous, and, his enemies at that time bearing great sway, very grievous. Yet he obtained so much favour as to be tried by certificate from the gentlemen of the chiefest authority of his county for his behaviour therein;" and, according to their report, it was determined that he should either be "more straightly dealt with, or at once set free."

On learning this, Trevannion entertained the strongest hope of deliverance from the many friends he had in the West; but that hope was speedily quenched when he found that his most vehement and constant enemy, Sir Richard Edgcumbe, was to be one among "the chiefest gentlemen" to report upon his character and conduct. He doubted not that in the hand of so passionate an adversary a pen would become "as the sword of revenge" for his destruction; but little did he know the heart of the generous when he judged thus hardly of Sir Richard Edgcumbe. The very circumstance of having it in his power to wreak his vengeance on an unhappy enemy, so completely within his grasp, deprived him of the wish to do so, softened his angry mood, and changed altogether his feelings into those of kindness and pity. Soon after the receipt of the letters, those who, in the name of the queen, held Trevannion in durance set him at liberty. Curious to know who were his true friends, by some means or other he contrived to procure copies of all the papers, "by which," says Carew, "he found that such as bore him the fairest countenance wrote the most against him; that Sir Richard Edgcumbe's certificate made the most for him;" and that in all probability he was indebted to him for the preservation of his life and restoration to liberty.

Trevannion for awhile kept his own counsel, and "pretended as though he wist not of this courtesy; to the outward show he continued his wonted enmity until the next Christmas after." At that cheerful period, when mirth and hospitality abounded in all the "stately homes of England," when, as the old verse goes:

"'Twas merry in hall
When beards wag all,"

one evening, whilst Sir Richard Edgcumbe was at Mount Edgcumbe (that goodly mansion which he had erected), entertaining at the gladsome season his kinsfolk, his neighbours, and his friends with hearty and true hospitality, after the fashion of the West, he was interrupted by a most singular occurrence. The yule-logs were blazing on the hearth, the flagons and cups filled with sparkling mead, spiced wines, and that potent ale popularly known ever since the days of the Saxon by the style and title of "Old English Huff Cap," were in flowing measure circling round the board, when the master of misrule for the nonce, with his wand of office in his hand, made his obeisance to the lord of the feast, and invoked silence by intimating that he came to announce tidings of grave concernment.

The harper stopped in the midst of a lively song that he was carolling to the twang of a crazy old harp, nearly worn out with the service of half a century; the fool left unfinished one of his standing Christmas jests; Sir Richard Edgcumbe suspended the pledge of good-fellowship he was about to give, and put down the cup untasted upon the board; whilst all present turned their heads, as if moved by one great pivot, towards the master of misrule, and opened both their mouths and their ears to receive the news.

It was, however, with something more than a feeling of mere curiosity Sir Richard and his guests learned that a company of armed men were landed from Plymouth, and were marching up to the house. Heaven alone could tell with what intent. Sir Richard, it so chanced, had previously heard that Trevannion was in that good town, and he now apprehended his ancient enemy had watched what he deemed to be the most favourable opportunity to set upon him unawares, and was coming to his house with some most dire and hostile intent: resolved to show neither want of courtesy to strangers (if such they were) from motives of fear, nor yet to lie open to an enemy unprepared, should he design serious injury, Sir Richard ordered his gates to be set wide open, but took the precaution to place his servants and followers, armed with sword and buckler, on either side of the hall, so as to form a lane through which whoever came must pass on entering.

But soon all these doubts and fears "were turned into pastime," for the strangers appeared to be no other than a set of Christmas maskers. "Their armour and weapons were only painted paper; and, instead of trying their force with blows in fighting with men, they fell to make proof of the ladies' skill in dancing."* How much does this arrival of a set of revelling maskers (to go about in such companies seems to have been a Christmas license) remind one of

* Prince's "Worthies of Devon."

that scene in Shakspeare where Henry VIII. comes with a masked company to the banquet of Cardinal Wolsey! . . .

After the maskers had danced a round with the fair ladies, Sir Richard Edgcumbe (even as did Wolsey with the king and his company) showed the way to the feast. "These pastimes at last being ended," says Carew, "they were led into another room to be banqueted, where this knight, taking off his vizard and disclosing himself to Sir Richard, said that, having known the great courtesy shown to him in his trouble, besides his looking, and contrary to his deserving, he was come thither to yield him his most due thanks for the same, assuring him that he would from thenceforth rest as his faithful friend, as ever before he had shown himself a professed enemy; in witness of which his true meaning, and to strengthen the friendship newly begun in good will with a fast knot of alliance, he there presented him a young gentleman, his nephew, a ward, and the heir of his house (who, being of fair possessions, came amongst the other company masked in a nymph's attire) to match with one of his daughters; which marriage afterwards came to pass. And here I should also run out into commendation of this rare thankfulness, save that this kinght's many other shows of his right noble mind are so well known that they need not, and so great that they cannot, be praised enough."

It is not a little curious that Trevannion should choose "a nymph's attire" for the young gentleman he brought to woo so fair a lady as a daughter of the house of Edgcumbe. Did Shakespeare call to mind this device some few years later, when he made Master Slender run away with "a great lubberly boy in woman's apparel," in mistake for "sweet Ann Page"? Had some of our immortal bard's learned commentators been aware of the circumstance narrated by Carew, they would have given the poet an example for one of his most comic stratagems in one of his most delightful and amusing comedies. Though we are told that the marriage was happily brought about, we are not told the Christian name of the bride nor any particulars of the wedding. To return to Sir Richard Edgcumbe. He was of a mild and gentle nature, and none excelled him in the liberality, as well as the prudence, of his house-keeping. "He maintained a large household, and had a sufficient company of servants to attend him at his table, the most part gentlemen by birth, and all of them both trained in service and courteous to such strangers as haunted the house, who, when they came, found themselves so well entertained that the good knight was seldom without company."* And so great was his

* It appears that it was at this time a custom in England to commit to the care of some of the principal families, young ladies and gentlemen of birth, in order that they might be well trained and educated. The Courtenays, of Powderham, and the Grenvilles, of Stow, had several such young persons under their care; "whence (says Polwhele) they acquired a lively sense of honour, of personal

hospitality to foreigners, that at one time he entertained at his house three admirals, one being of England, another of Spain, and the third of Flanders.

Sir Richard Edgcumbe was a man of an enlarged charity and of a most bountiful spirit, and greatly was it exercised. The destruction of the monasteries had proved fatal to many of the old, the sick, and the helpless, who received their daily support from the monks; and it was long before relief could be organized and formed into anything like a system in the reign of Elizabeth, when England became blessed with so truly Christian an institution as that of the poor law. In Sir Richard's time beggars were almost innumerable throughout the land; and whilst many were rogues and cheats, not a few were objects of real charity. Sir Richard made it a point of duty to relieve all he met, and consequently he never stirred out but he met beggars of all ages, kinds, descriptions, and degrees.

On one occasion he gave one of these "a gold piece of ten instead of a tester, and the poor man, seeing the error, came crouching to him, offering to return it, whereupon Sir Richard, loath to have his alms known, would not so much as hear the poor fellow, but huffed him with, 'Away, knave! if I catch you here again,'" etc. On this circumstance his good old biographer remarks: "This beggar, for his truth, in my judgment, deserved to possess the hoarded treasures of many a covetous gruff; and the knight, for his liberality, was worthy to find the heavenly treasure."

This truly estimable Sir Richard Edgcumbe was married to Joan, daughter and heiress of Stephen Dernford, of East Stonehouse. Neither the year of his death nor the place of his burial are on record; but the memory of his virtues has no mean monument in the curious and quaint memoirs penned by that painstaking antiquary Richard Carew, "the famous author of the 'Surveigh of Cornwall'" (as Prince calls him), from whose rare production a few choice scraps have been gleaned for this sketch.

---

dignity, and family distinction; hence that fondness for adventure, which threw a romantic colour over the transactions both of public and private life." The learned and worthy historian of Cornwall gives a curious instance of the training and education of these young persons in the following story: "Tradition tells us that Sir William Courtenay, in the time of Elizabeth, had the superintendence of several young people of the West, at Powderham Castle; and it is said that those gentlemen having robbed, in a wanton frolic, some people upon the road as they were going to market, were tried at the assizes for the robbery, when Sir William Courtenay was upon the Bench, to intercede for them with the Judge. In the course of the trial Sir William, incensed at some expression of the Judge, stood up and threatened, as he grasped his sword, that he would make the Judge's shirt as red as his scarlet gown. Sir William, however, considering what he had done, took horse and rode post to London, and fell on his knees before his royal mistress Elizabeth. 'Courtenay,' said the Queen, 'what have you been guilty of now?' On his reciting the transaction, the Queen refused to pardon him, resenting so flagrant an affront to the representative of her gracious person; but the image of a once favoured Courtenay soon recurred to her memory, and her severity was softened into forgiveness."

Another circumstance, far more extraordinary than any yet related in connection with Cotele, is so well authenticated that not even a doubt rests about its truth, and with the relation of it this paper shall be brought to a close. It refers to the mother of that Sir Richard Edgcumbe, knight, who, in 1748, was created Baron of Mount Edgcumbe.

The family were residing at Cotele (I do not know the date of the year), when Lady Edgcumbe became much indisposed, and to all appearance died. How long after is not stated, but her body was deposited in the family vault of the parish church. The interment had not long taken place before the sexton (who must have heard from the nurse or the servants that she was buried with something of value upon her) went down into the vault at midnight and contrived to force open the coffin. A gold ring was on her ladyship's finger, which in a hurried way he attempted to draw off, but not readily succeeding, he pressed with great violence the finger. Upon this the body moved in the coffin; and such was the terror of the man, that he ran away as fast as he could, leaving his lantern behind him. Lady Edgcumbe arose, astonished at finding herself dressed in grave-clothes, and numbered with the tenants of the vault. She took up the lantern, and proceeded at once to the mansion of Cotele. The terror, followed by the rejoicing of her family and household, which such a resurrection from the tomb occasioned may well be conceived. Exactly five years after this circumstance she became the mother of that Sir Richard Edgcumbe who was created baron.

Polwhele, in his "History of Cornwall," says: "Of the authenticity of this event there can be no reasonable doubt. A few years ago a gentleman of my acquaintance heard all the particulars of the transaction from the late Lord Graves, of Thancks, which is in the neighbourhood of Cotele. But I need not appeal to Lord Graves' authority, as I recollect the narrative as coming from the lips of my grandmother, Polwhele, who used to render the story extremely interesting from a variety of minute circumstances, and who, from her connection and intimacy of her own with the Edgcumbe family, was unquestionably well informed on the subject."

It may seem strange that when Lady Edgcumbe was thus committed to the grave she was not buried in lead; but at the period of her supposed death it was very unusual to bury persons, even of high rank and station, in a leaden coffin if they died and were buried in the country. The nearest town to Cotele of any note was Plymouth, a sea-port, to which there was then no regular road from the far-distant old mansion; and I question if at that period Plymouth could have furnished such an unusual thing as a leaden coffin. Lady Edgcumbe was probably buried in oak, secured by nails or screws, which without much difficulty could be forced open by the sexton in his meditated robbery of the body. [Portions of this article have been omitted.]

ANNA ELIZA BRAY.

[1833, *Part II., pp.* 19-21.]

Cotele house is quadrangular, with a courtyard in the centre, and, like the generality of the mansions of antiquity, has the appendages of a hall and chapel. It is built of moorstone generally, in irregular courses, though some of the blocks are exceedingly large.

The west front is not imposing, from the want of height, which detracts much from its general appearance.*

The entrance is not in the centre, and is only wide enough for foot-passengers. It consists of an obtuse pointed arch, slightly moulded with foliage in the spandrils; it is enclosed within another of larger dimensions, with a weather cornice, and in the space between the two arches is a blank shield, accompanied by two bold leaves. The windows are situated high in the wall; they are of small dimensions, being, in fact, little more than enlarged loopholes. The chimneys are square, having caps formed with coping stones. Above the entrance rises a tower of a cubical form, with an embattled parapet, which differs from many erections of the same kind in not taking its rise from the ground, the front of the tower being a continuation of the face of the wall of the main building.

On entering the court through the gateway the hall is seen in the front, and near it, on the west side of the quadrangle, the eastern window of the chapel.

The interior of the hall is very interesting. The roof is timber and arched; and on the walls hang various pieces of armour and weapons of considerable antiquity, with a complete suit of armour, which, however, is probably not older than the civil wars. In the end walls are apertures in the shape of a quatrefoil, which admit a view of the hall from adjacent apartments, and would allow the motions of persons assembled in it to be watched. . . . There are some specimens of ancient furniture preserved in the hall—in particular a chair, bearing the date 1627, which marks perhaps the age of the chief part of the furniture in the mansion.

The following arms are represented in stained glass in the windows: 1. Gules, a bend lozengy argent, a label of three points azure; impaling, gules, on a bend ermines, coticed or, three boars' heads couped argent, Edgcumbe. 2. Baron. Argent, on a fesse azure between two chevrons gules, three escallops or, femme as No. 1. 3. Or, a chevron between three escallops azure;† impaling, or, three lions passant in pale sable. 4. Or, three torteaux, a label of three points azure, each point charged with three plates in pale, Courtenay. 5. Azure, an eagle displayed or, a chief argent; impaling, argent, a chevron azure between three buckles or. 6. England and

* The buildings probably underwent some alteration about the year 1627, as that date appears carved in stone above the gateway.—"Beauties of England and Cornwall."

† This is probably a modification of the last coat.

France quarterly. 7. Edgecumbe; impaling, azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant argent. 8. Baron as in No. 2; impaling baron in No. 2. 9. Baron as in No. 2; impaling, sable, a ram's head cabossed argent, attired or. 10. The femme in the last shield, impaling, or, a bend nebulé sable.

The chapel projects from the western side of the mansion; it is small and neat. I enclose a sketch of the exterior.

The doorway to the right leads into the great court. It will be seen by the engraving that the chapel consists of a small nave, with a southern entrance, and has a small bell-tower. The square window in the west end is unglazed, the aperture being secured by iron bars, but allowing any person who may be standing on the outside to see the altar, so that the elevation of the host might distinctly be seen even by those persons who, from want of space or other causes, might not be admitted into the body of the chapel. At a distance of a few feet from the door lies an ancient font, 19 inches square by 14 inches deep; it is formed of one block of moorstone, and panelled, not ornamentally, at the sides. From the circumstance of the font it is evident that parochial duty was at some period performed in the chapel, and it is not improbable that the mansion and its grounds anciently either was or claimed to be an extra parochial district. I am not aware whether it be so at present.

The interior of the chapel is approached from the mansion by the hall, to which it communicates by means of a small room. The roof is of timber, ribbed and panelled, and coved in the form of an obtuse arch. The altar is oak, with upright panels having quatrefoil heads. An ancient altar-cloth belonging to this chapel is preserved in the house. It is formed of red velvet, powdered with fleurs-de-lis; the part which would be shown when it was laid upon the altar had a crucifix in the centre, accompanied by the twelve Apostles, in rich embroidery, and the following arms: Edgcumbe impaling the ram's head, as No. 9 in the hall.

The crucifix on the altar is modern, the ancient one having, in all probability, fallen a sacrifice to the same spirit of fanaticism which caused the font to be thrust out of the chapel.

In the south window, which is shown in the engraving, are representations in painted glass of St. Anne and St. Katherine. The east window is pointed; it is divided by mullions into three lights, with upright divisions on the head of the arch. In the chapel are the following arms; Azure, an arrow erect sable. Sir T. Cotehele, 1589.

This date, I should think, applies to most of the interior fittings of the chapel, as well as the house itself; and as it was subsequent to the Reformation, it will account for the altar-table being constructed of wood, although so much of the veneration of ancient custom had been observed as to preserve the altar form in the con-

struction of it. At the west end is an ancient clock, which, I apprehend, has long ceased to work. . . .

In the drawing-room the screen to the doorway appears to be of the date of the building; on the door itself are roses in lozenges. The bedroom called King Charles's has a fine ancient state bed, with a profusion of carved work about it; at the head are three arches with terminal columns, and at the feet pelicans. In this room is a steel mirror. The rooms retain the dog-irons in the fireplaces, some of which are probably as old as the mansion.

In the grounds is another chapel, which derives an interest from the circumstance of its having been erected by Sir Richard Edgcumbe in commemoration of a miraculous escape from his pursuers, by precipitating himself from the rock on which it stands into the water. It is much injured by modern alterations, and externally retains little of its original features. It is stated to have been repaired in 1767; at which period, in all probability, the present appearance was given to the structure.

In the interior are several ancient paintings, which probably formed the decorations of an ancient altar-piece; when entire it represented the Annunciation. On one portion the Virgin is represented on the compartment with a book and lily; beneath, on a pedestal, are the following arms: Sable, on a chief indented or, a crosier erect, and a mitre impaling, argent, a bezant between three swords in pale sable. The angel is on another portion, and is attired in a red robe, with a border ornamented with frets, in his hands a label inscribed Ave Maria plena gratia. On the pedestal below the figure are these arms: Gules, two keys in saltire, the bows downward, and in chief the Pope's tiara or, impaling azure, a cross flory between five martlets, 2, 2 and 1, or.—St. Edward the Confessor. In the east window is a painting on glass of a female saint with a sword, St. George, a crucifix, and the following arms, viz.: 1. Edgcumbe, impaling argent, on a chief azure, an eagle displayed or. 2. Edgcumbe, impaling or, a chevron between three escallops azure. 3. Quarterly, 1st and 4th Edgcumbe; 2nd and 3rd azure, semee of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant, in a bordure engrailed argent.*

Besides these interesting subjects there is an ancient painting of the monument of the founder of the chapel, who was buried in the conventual church of Morlaix in Bretagne in September, 1489, which is well deserving of an engraving, and an ancient carving in wood of St. Thomas à Becket. . . . E. I. C.

* This coat is probably a family alteration of the arms of the femme in No. 7 in the hall.

Illogan.

[1838, *Part II., p.* 182.]

Some workmen employed in repairing the interior of Illogan Church, Cornwall, have discovered a piece of sculpture supposed to represent an abbot, abbess, and nuns habited in the vestments of their orders. They are kneeling before an altar covered with drapery, and on which a book lies open. Three of the figures are on one slab of Bath stone, about 4 feet in length and about 3 feet wide; the other is on a slab of the same stone, of about 18 inches long and of a corresponding width with the above. The figures are elegantly formed, and their vestments, with the drapery of the altar and the book, sculptured in a chaste and elegant manner. There can be no doubt but that they have occupied their present position ever since the church was built. For a long time they have been covered by a large marble slab, dedicated to the memory of Dr. John Collins, who had been for several years the incumbent of the rectory. This slab will now be removed and the figures left exposed to view.

Landewednack.

[1806, *Part II., p.* 1017.]

I send you a sketch (Fig. 5) of a granite font in Landewednack Church, which is situated on the Lizard Point, the southernmost extremity of Great Britain.

For a most learned dissertation on our ancient saints and religious edifices, particularly on St. Rumon or Ruan, who probably converted the heathen inhabitants of this promontory to Christianity, and baptized them out of this very font, I need only to refer you to Mr. Whitaker's "Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall historically surveyed;" but, as this specimen of ancient taste seems to have escaped his notice, I request the favour of one of your learned readers to decipher and explain the inscription Fig. 6. C. H. I.

Lerryn.

[1807, *Part I., p.* 313.]

Herewith I send you a figure of an ancient stone basin (Fig. 6), about 14 inches in diameter, found at Lerryn, near Boconnock, Cornwall, where it had for a long time past been used to contain food for chicken. I think most probably it has been an ancient holy-water pot.

Lostwithiel.

I also send you a figure of the poor's box (Fig. 5) in Lostwithiel Church, which is made of wood, about 3 feet 6 inches in height, and appears to be very old. VIATOR CORNUBIENSIS.

Ludgvan.

[1802, *Part I., p.* 394.]

The inclosed are sketches of two stones discovered about twenty years ago within the inner circle of Castle Andinas. They are both of fine granite: Fig. 7 weighs 17 lb. 8 oz.; Fig. 8, 3 lb. 1 oz. If they were weights, perhaps they might have been used for distributing corn amongst the garrison.

For a description of Castle Andinas I refer you to Borlase's "Antiquities of Cornwall," p. 315; 2nd edit., p. 346; 1st edit., 1769. J. R.

It is on the highest hill in the hundred of Penrith, in Ludgvan. It consisted of three stone walls, now ruined, the outer one never finished. The whole diameter 400 feet from east to west, and the principal ditch 60 feet wide. There were a number of little walled circles about 7 yards diameter, and the stone walls 2 and 3 feet high. In the centre of the whole was a well almost choked, and at a little distance a narrow pit, its sides walled probably for water also.

Dr. Borlase, in Plate XXVIII., pp. 4, 5, engraved two weights similar to these, but does not say whether found in his own parish or where. The largest weighed 14 lb. 10 oz. 11 dwt., the other 4 lb. 1 oz. 7 dwt., both of the dove-coloured Cornish granite.

Morwenstow.

[1867, *Part I., pp.* 269-284.]

There cannot be a scene more graphic in itself, or more illustrative in its history, of the gradual growth and striking development of the Church in Keltic and Western England than the parish of St. Morwenna. It occupies the upper and northern nook of the county of Cornwall; shut in and bounded, on the one hand, by the Severn sea, and on the other by the offspring of its own bosom, the Tamar River, which gushes, with its sister stream the Torridge, from a rushy knoll on the eastern wilds of Morwenstow. Once, and in the first period of our history, it was one wide wild stretch of rocky moorland, broken with masses of dunstone and the sullen curve of the warrior's barrow, and flashing here and there with a bright rill of water or a solitary well. Neither landmarks nor fences nor walls bounded or severed the bold, free, untravelled Cornish domain. Wheeltracks in old Cornwall there were none; but strange and narrow paths gleamed across the moorlands, which the forefathers said, in their simplicity, were first traced by angels' feet. These, in truth, were trodden and worn by religious men—by the pilgrim as he paced his way toward his chosen and votive bourn, or by the palmer, whose listless footsteps had neither a fixed kebla nor a future abode. Dimly visible by the darker hue of the crushed grass, these straight and narrow roads led the traveller along from chapelry to cell, or to some distant

and solitary cave. On the one hand, in this scenery of the past, they would guide us to the "Chapel-piece of St. Morwenna," a grassy glade along the gorse-clad cliff, where, to this very day, neither will bramble cling nor heather grow; and, on the other, to the walls and roof and the grooved stone for the waterflow, which still survive, halfway down a headlong precipice, as the relics of St. Morwenna's Well. But what was the wanderer's guidance along the bleak, unpeopled surface of these Cornish moors? The wayside cross. Such were the crosses of St. James and St. John, which even yet give name to their ancient sites in Morwenstow, and proclaim to the traveller that, or ever a church was reared or an altar hallowed here, the trophy of old Syria stood in solemn stone, a beacon to the wayfaring man that the soldiers of God's army had won their honours among the unbaptized and barbarous people.

Here, then, let us stand and survey the earliest scenery of pagan Morwenstow. Before us lies a breadth of wild and rocky land; it is bounded by the billowy Atlantic, with its arm of waters, and by the slow lapse of that gliding stream of which the Keltic proverb said, before King Arthur's day:

> "Let Uter Pendragon do what he can,
> The Tamar water will run as it ran."

Barrows curve above the dead: a stony cross stands by a mossed and lichened well. . . .

Then arrived, to people this bleak and lonely boundary with the thoughts and doctrines of the Cross, the piety and the legend of St. Morwenna. This was the origin of her name and place. There dwelt in Wales in the ninth century a Keltic king, Breachan by name: it was from him that the words "brecon" and "brecknock" received origin; and Gladwys was his wife and queen. They had, according to the record of Leland, the scribe, children twenty-and-four. Now, either these were their own daughters and sons, or they were, according to the usage of those days, the offspring of the nobles of their land, placed for loyal and learned nurture in the palace of the king, and so called the children of his house.

Of these Morwenna was one. She grew up wise, learned, and holy above her generation; and it was evermore the strong desire of her soul to bring the barbarous and pagan people among whom she dwelt to the Christian font. Now, so it was that when Morwenna was grown up to saintly womanhood there was a king of Saxon England, and Ethelwolf was his noble name. This was he who laid the endowment of his realm of England on the altar of the Apostles at Rome, the first and eldest Church-king of the islands who occupied the English throne. He, Ethelwolf, had likewise many children; and while he entrusted to the famous St. Swithun the guidance of his sons, he besought King Breachan to send to his court Morwenna, that she might become the teacher of the Princess Edith and the

other daughters of his royal house. She came. She sojourned in his palace long and patiently; and she so gladdened King Ethelwolf by her goodness and her grace that at last he was fain to give her whatsoever she sought.

Now, the piece of ground, or the acre of God, which in those old days was wont to be set apart or hallowed for the site of a future shrine and church, was called the "station," or in native speech the "stowe," of the martyr or saint whose name was given to the altar-stone. So, on a certain day thus came and so said Morwenna to the king: "Largess, my lord the king, largess, for God's sake!" "Largess, my daughter?" answered Ethelwolf the king; "largess! be it whatsoever it may." Then said Morwenna: "Sir, there is a stern and stately headland in thy appanage of the Tamar-land; it is a boundary rugged and tall, and it looks along the Severn sea; they call it in that Keltic region Hennacliff, that is to say, the Raven's Crag, because it hath ever been for long ages the haunt and the home of the birds of Elias. Very often, from my abode in wild Wales, have I watched across the waves until the westering sun fell red upon that Cornish rock, and I have said in my maiden vows, 'Alas! and would to God that a font might be hewn and an altar built among the stones by yonder barbarous hill.' Give me, then, as I beseech thee, my lord the king, a station for a messenger and a priest in that scenery of my early prayer, that so and through me the saying of Esaias the seer may come to pass, 'In the place of dragons, where each lay, there may be grass with reeds and rushes.'"

Her voice was heard: her entreaty was fulfilled. They came at the cost and impulse of Morwenna; they brought and they set up yonder font, with the carved cable coiled around it in stone, in memory of the vessel of the fishermen of the East anchored in the Galilæan sea. They built there altar and arch, aisle and device in stone. They linked their earliest structure with Morwenna's name, the tender and the true; and so it is that, notwithstanding the lapse of ten whole centuries of English time, at this very day the bourn of many a pilgrim to the West is the Station of Morwenna, or, in simple and Saxon phrase, Morwenstow. So runs and ran the quaint and simple legend of our Tamar-side; and so ascend into the undated era of the ninth or tenth age the early Norman arches, font, porch, and piscina of Morwenstow Church.

The endowment, in abbreviated Latin, still exists in the registry of the diocese. It records that the monks of St. John, at Bridgewater, in whom the total tithes and glebe-lands of this parish were then vested, had agreed, at the request of Walter Brentingham, the Bishop of Exeter, to endow an altar-priest with certain lands, bounded on the one hand by the sea, and on the other by the Well of St. John of the Wilderness, near the church. They surrendered, also, for this endowment the garbæ of two bartons or vills, Tidna-

combe and Stanbury, the altarage, and the small tithes of the parish. But the striking point in this ancient document is that, whereas the date of the endowment is A.D. 1296, the church is therein referred to by name as an old and well-known structure. To such a remote era, therefore, we must assign the Norman relics of antiquity which still survive, and which, although enclosed within the walls and outline of an edifice enlarged and extended at two subsequent periods, have to this day undergone no material change.

We proceed to enumerate and describe these features of the first foundation of St. Morwenna, and to which I am not disposed to assign a later origin than from A.D. 875 to A.D. 1000.

First among these is a fine Norman doorway at the southern entrance of the present church. The arch-head is semicircular, and it is sustained on either side by half-piers built in stone, with capitals adorned with different devices; and the curve is adorned with the zigzag and chevron mouldings. This moulding is surmounted by a range of grotesque faces—the mermaid and the dolphin, the whale, and other fellow-creatures of the deep; for the earliest imagery of the primæval hewers of stone was taken from the sea, in unison with the great sources of the Gospel, the sea of Galilee, the fishing-men who were to haul the net, and the "catchers of men." The crown of the arch is adorned with a richly-carved, and even eloquent, device: two dragons are crouching in the presence of a lamb, and underneath his conquering feet lies their passive chain.

But it is time for us to unclose the door and enter in. There stands the font in all its emphatic simplicity. A moulded cable girds it on to the mother church; and the uncouth lip of its circular rim attests its origin in times of a rude taste and unadorned symbolism. For well-nigh ten centuries the Gospel of the Trinity has sounded over this silent cell of stone, and from the Well of St. John the stream has glided in, and the water gushed withal, while another son or daughter has been added to the Christian family. Before us stand the three oldest arches of the Church in ancient Cornwall. They curve upon piers built in channelled masonry, a feature of Norman days which presents a strong contrast with the grooved pillars of solid or of a single stone in succeeding styles of architecture. The western arch is a simple semicircle of dunstone from the shore, so utterly unadorned, and so severe in its design, that it might be deemed of Saxon origin, were it not for its alliance with the elaborate Norman decoration of the other two. These embrace again and embody the ripple of the sea and the monsters that take their pastime in the deep waters. But there is one very graphic "sermon in stone" twice repeated on the curve and on the shoulder of the arch. Our forefathers called it (and our people inherit their phraseology) "The Grin of Arius." The origin of the name is this: It is said that the final development of every strong and baleful passion in the human coun-

tenance is a fierce and angry laugh. In a picture of the council of Nicæa, which is said still to exist, the baffled Arius is shown among the doctors with his features convulsed into a strong and demoniac spasm of malignant mirth. Hence it became one of the usages among the graphic imagery of interior decoration to depict the heretic as mocking the mysteries with that glare of derision and gesture of disdain which admonish and instruct by the very name of "The Grin of Arius." Thence were derived the lolling tongue and the mocking mouth which are still preserved on the two corbels of stone in this early Norman work. To this period we must allot the piscina, which was discovered and rescued from desecration by the present vicar.

The chancel wall one day sounded hollow when struck; the mortar was removed, and underneath there appeared an arched aperture, which had been filled up with jumbled carved work and a crushed drain. It was cleared out, and so rebuilt as to occupy the exact site of its former existence. It is of the very earliest type of Christian architecture, and, for aught we know, it may be the oldest piscina in all the land. At all events, it can scarcely have seen less than a thousand years. It perpetuates the original form of this appanage of the chancel; for the horn of the Hebrew altar, as is well known to architectural students, was in shape and in usage the primary type of the Christian piscina. These horns were four, one at each corner, and in outline like the crest of a dwarf pillar, with a cup-shaped mouth and a grooved throat, to receive and to carry down the superfluous blood and water of the sacrifices into a cistern or channel underneath. Hence was derived the ecclesiastical custom that whenever the chalice or other vessel had been rinsed, the water was reverently poured into the piscina, which was usually built into a carved niche of the southward chancel wall. Such is the remarkable relic of former times, which still exists in Morwenstow Church, verifying, by the unique and remote antiquity of its pillared form, its own primæval origin.

But among the features of this sanctuary none exceed in singular and eloquent symbolism the bosses of the chancel roof. Every one of these is a doctrine or a discipline engraven in the wood by some Bezaleel or Aholiab of early Christian days. Among these the Norman rose and the fleur-de-lis have frequent pre-eminence. The one from the rose of Sharon downward is the pictured type of our Lord; the other, whether as the lotus of the Nile or the lily of the vale, is the type of His virgin mother; and both of these floral decorations were employed as ecclesiastical emblems centuries before they were assumed into the shields of Normandy or England. Another is the double-necked eagle, the bird of the Holy Ghost in the patriarchal and mosaic periods of revelation, just as the dove afterwards became in the days of the Gospel; and fanciful writers

having asserted that when Elisha sought and obtained from his master "a double portion of Elijah's spirit," this miracle was portrayed and perpetuated in architectural symbolism by the two necks of the eagle of Elisha. Four faces cluster on another boss; three with masculine features, and one with the softer impress of a female countenance, a typical assemblage of the Trinity and the Mother of God. Again we mark the tracery of that "piety of the birds," as devout writers have named the fabled usage of the pelican. She is shown baring and rending her own veins to nourish with her blood her thirsty offspring—a group which so graphically interprets itself to the eye and mind of a Christian man that it needs no interpretation.

But very remarkable in the mid-roof is the boss of the pentacle of Solomon. This was that five-angled figure which was engraven on an emerald, and wherewith he ruled the demons; for they were the vassals of his mighty seal, the five angles in their original mythicism, embracing as they did the unutterable name, meant, it may be, the fingers of Omnipotence, as the symbolic Hand subsequently came forth in shadows on Belshazzar's wall. Be this as it may, it was the concurrent belief of the eastern nations that the sigil of the wise king was the source and instrument of his supernatural power. . . .

Hence it is that we find this mythic figure, in decorated delineation, as the signal of the boundless might of Him whose Church bends over all, the pentacle of Omnipotence! Akin to this graphic imagery is the shield of David, the theme of another of our chancel-bosses. Here the outline is six-angled: Solomon's device with one angle more, which, I would submit, was added on in order to suggest another doctrine—the manhood taken into God, and so to become a typical prophecy of the Incarnation. The framework of these bosses is a cornice of vines. The root of the vines on each wall grows from the altar-side; the stem travels outward across the screen towards the nave. There tendrils cling and clusters bend, while angels sustain the entire tree. . . .

A screen divides the deep and narrow chancel from the nave. A scroll of rich device runs across it, wherein deer and oxen browse on the leaves of a budding vine. Both of these animals are the well-known emblems of the baptised, and the sacramental tree is the type of the Church grafted into God.

A strange and striking acoustic result is accomplished by this and by similar chancel-screens: they act as the tympanum of the structure, and increase and reverberate the volume of sound. The voice uttered at the altar-side smites the hollow work of the screen, and is carried onward, as by some echoing instrument, into the nave and aisles; so that the lattice-work of the chancel, which at first thought might appear to impede the transit of the voice, does in reality grasp and deliver into stronger echo the ministry of tone.

Just outside the screen, and at the step of the nave is the grave of a priest. It is identified by the reversed position of the carved cross on the stone, which also indicates the selfsame attitude in the corpse. The head is laid down towards the east, while in all secular interment the head is turned to the west. Until the era of the Reformation, or possibly to a later date, the head of the priest upon the bier for burial, and afterwards in the grave, was always placed "versus altare;" and, according to all ecclesiastical usage, the discipline was doctrinal also. . . .

The eastern window of the chancel, as its legend records, is the pious and dutiful oblation of Rudolph, Baron Clinton, and Georgiana Elizabeth, his wife. The central figure embodies the legend of St. Morwenna, who stands in the attitude of the teacher of the Princess Edith, daughter of Ethelwolf, the Founder-King; on the one side is shown St. Peter, and on the other St. Paul. The upper spandrils are filled with a Syrian lamb, a pelican with her brood, and the three first letters of the Saviour's name. The window itself is the recent offering of two noble minds; and while on this theme we may be pardoned for the natural boast that the patrons of this chancel have called by the name of Morwenna one of the fair and graceful daughters of their house. "Nomen, omen" was the Roman saying, "Nomen, numen" be our proverb now! But before we proceed to descend the three steps of the chancel-floor, so obviously typical of Faith, Hope, and Charity, let us look westward through the tower-arch; and as we look we discover that the builders, either by chance or by design, have turned aside or set out of proportional place the western window of the tower. Is this really so, or does the wall of the chancel swerve? The deviation was intended, nor without an error could we render the crooked straight. And the reason is said to be this: when our Redeemer died, at the utterance of the word τετέλεσται, ("It is done!") His head declined towards His rights houlder, and in that attitude He chose to die. Now it was to commemorate this drooping Saviour's head, to record in stone this eloquent gesture of our Lord, that the "wise in heart," who traced this church in the actual outline of a cross, departed from the precise rules of architect and carpenter.

The southern aisle, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, with its granite and dunstone pillars, is of the later Decorated order, and is remarkable for its singular variety of material in stone. Granite pillars are surmounted by arches of dunstone; and, *vice versâ*, dunstone arches by pillared granite. This is again a striking example of doctrine proclaimed in structure, and is symbolic of the fact that the Spiritual Church gathered into one body every hue and kind of belief; whereas "Jew and Greek, Barbarian and Scythian, bond and free," were to be all one in Christ Jesus: so the material building personified, in its various and visible embrace, one Church to grasp,

and a single roof to bend over all. This, the last addition to the ancient sanctuary of St. Morwenna, bears on the capital of a pillar the date A.D. 1475, and thus the total structure stands a graphic monument of the growth and stature of a scene of ancient worship, which had been embodied and completed before the invention of printing and other modern arts had worked their revolution upon Western Europe.

The worshipper must descend three steps of stone as he enters into this aisle of St. John; and this gradation is intended to recall the time and the place where the multitude went down into the river of Dan "at Bethabara, beyond Jordan, where John was baptising."

The churchyard of Morwenstow is the scene of other features of a remote antiquity. The roof of the total church, chancel, nave, northern and southern aisle, is of wood. Shingles of rended oak occupy the place of the usual, but far more recent, tiles which cover other churches; and it is not a little illustrative of the antique usages of this remote and lonely sanctuary, that no change has been wrought, in the long lapse of ages, in this unique and costly, but fit and durable roofing. It supplies a singular illustration of the Syriac version of the 90th Psalm, wherein, with prophetic reference to these commemorations of the death-bed of the Messias, it is written, "Lord, Thou hast been our roof from generation to generation."

The northern side of the churchyard is, according to ancient usage, devoid of graves. This is the common result of an unconscious sense among the people of the doctrine of regions—a thought coeval with the inspiration of the Christian era. This is their division. The east was held to be the realm of the oracles, the especial gate of the throne of God; the west was the domain of the people—the Galilee of all nations was there; the south, the land of the midday, was sacred to things heavenly and divine; but the north was the devoted region of Satan and his hosts, the lair of the demon and his haunt. In some of our ancient churches, and in the church of Wellcombe, a hamlet bordering on Morwenstow, over against the font, and in the northern wall, there is an entrance named the Devil's Door. It was thrown open at every baptism, at the Renunciation, for the escape of the fiend, while at every other time it was carefully closed. Hence, and because of the doctrinal suggestion of the ill-omened scenery of the northern grave-ground, came the old dislike to sepulture on the north side, so strikingly visible around this church. The events of the last twenty years have added fresh interest to God's acre, for such is the exact measure of the grave-ground of St. Morwenna. Along and beneath the southern trees, side by side, are the graves of between thirty and forty seamen, hurled by the sea, in shipwreck, on the neighbouring rocks, and gathered up and buried there by the present vicar and his people. The crews of three lost vessels, cast away upon the

rocks of the glebe and elsewhere, are laid at rest in this safe and silent ground. A legend for one recording-stone thus commemorates a singular scene. The figure-head of the brig *Caledonia*, of Arbroath, in Scotland, stands at the graves of her crew in the churchyard of Morwenstow. . . .

Half-way down the principal pathway of the churchyard is a granite altar-tomb. It was raised, in all likelihood, for the old "month's mind," or "year's mind," of the dead; and it records a sad parochial history of the former time. It was about the middle of the sixteenth century that John Manning, a large landowner of Morwenstow, wooed and won Christiana Kempthorne, the vicar's daughter. Her father was also a wealthy landlord of the parish in that day. Their marriage united in their own hands a broad estate, and in the midst of it the bridegroom built for his bride the manor-house of Stanbury, and labelled the door-heads and the hearths with the blended initials of the married pair. It was a great and a joyous day when they were wed, and the bride was led home amid all the solemn and festal observances of the time. There were liturgical benedictions of the mansion-house, the hearth, and the marriage-bed; for a large estate and a high place for their future lineage had been blended in the twain. Five months afterwards, on his homeward way from the hunting-field, John Manning was assailed by a mad bull, and gored to death not far from his home. His bride, maddened at the sight of her husband's corpse, became prematurely a mother and died! They were laid, side by side, with their buried joys and blighted hopes, underneath this altar-tomb, whereon the simple legend records that there lie "John Manning and Christiana his wife, who died A.D. 1546, without issue."

When the vicar of the parish arrived, in the year 1836, he brought with him, among other carved oak furniture, a bedstead of Spanish chestnut, inlaid and adorned with ancient veneer, and it was set up, unwittingly, in a room of the vicarage which looked out upon the tombs. In the right-hand panel of the framework, at the head, was grooved in the name of John Manning; and in the place of the wife, the left hand, Christiana Manning, with their marriage-date between. Nor was it discovered until afterwards that this was the very couch of wedded benediction, a relic of the great Stanbury marriage, which had been brought back and set up within sight of the unconscious grave, and thus that the sole surviving records of the bridegroom and the bride stood side by side, the bedstead and the tomb, the first and the last scene of their early hope and their final rest.

Another and a lowlier grave bears on its recording-stone a broken snatch of antique rhythm interwoven with modern verse. A young man of this rural people, when he lay a-dying, found solace in his intervals of pain in the remembered echo of, it may be, some long-

forgotten dirge; and he desired that the words which so haunted his memory might somehow or other be engraved on his stone. He died, and his parish priest fulfilled his desire by causing the death-verse to be set up where he lies.

R. S. HAWKER.

Padstow.

[1825, *Part I., pp.* 320-321.]

The town of Padstow, in Cornwall, possesses a high claim to antiquity, but it has frequently involved the Cornish topographers in contradictory statements. The following remarks are the result of some research, and are calculated to give a clear view of the estimation in which this town was held in the earlier periods of its history. . . .

Lodenek, or Padstow, was well-known as the only port of communication between Ireland and Cornwall; and about the year 432 St. Patrick is said to have landed here, and exercised his ministerial functions, when on his visit to St. Germanus the Confessor.

The existence of Laffenack, as the first religious house in the county, has by many been dated from this period; it is certain that it had been founded several years previous to the arrival of St. Petrock from Ireland, in 518. The tradition of his navigating the channel on an altar preserved in the monastery, clearly evinces the superstitious character of the times.

Petrock was the son of the King of Cambria, but resigned his right to the succession. Having become a monk, he went to Ireland to improve himself in the cultivation of letters, and in the study of the Scriptures. Mr. Whitaker's intimation of the removal of St. Petrock to Bodmin, is totally unsupported; that he visited, nay, retired *at times* to the solitude of St. Guron's cell, is not improbable, but the monastery of Laffenack, at Lodenek, was the place which witnessed his Christian labours. Here he was settled for thirty years previous to his death in 564. Here, too, the inhabitants, impressed with the holy austerity of his manners, consecrated his memory by universal consent, and gave to the town of Lodenek, with its monastery, the appellation of Petrock-stowe. In consequence of the ravages of Danish pirates, the remains of St. Petrock are said to have been conveyed from hence, and deposited within the holy recesses of St. Guron, at Bodmin. . . .

After having reduced to subjection the Kings of Northumbria, Cambria, and Wales, Athelstan bent his victorious course towards the Damnonian Britons, A.D. 927, and having defeated Howel, their king, he conferred on him a tributary authority, reducing his territories from the Ex to the Tamar. Anxious to evince his attachment to the Christian faith, he visited with feelings of veneration the scene of St. Petrock's labours, and having endowed and enlarged the monastery, and conferred several privileges on the town, he called it

by his own name, Adelstowe. After a lapse of some years, however, by the saint superseding the sovereign, Adelstowe gave way to the more favourite appellation of Petrock Stowe. At this time Bodmin had no existence as a town, none even as a village, but was merely a hermitage; and Athelstan having visited this solitary cell, was pleased to confer on it, together with St. Burien and St. German's, distinguished proofs of his royal munificence. . . .

The chapels of St. Saviour and St. Sampson, of Lelizick, St. Cadoc, and Trethilick, with one near the parish workhouse, sufficiently evince the ecclesiastical privileges which Padstow and its neighbourhood once enjoyed. The church was rebuilt in the fifteenth century; its font and piscina are much admired, the former surrounded by the twelve Apostles, the latter surmounted by a carved representation of its patron saint. They are both engraved in Lysons's "Cornwall." The Rev. William Rawlings is the present incumbent. . . .

The monastery of Padstow was erected on the site of that "beautiful house in the neighbourhood like a castle," as Camden says, for the first time in 1607, "which N. Prideaux, a gentleman of an ancient name and family, lately built in these western parts." The site is colloquially denominated Place, but more formally in the writings concerning it, Place Noun, or the Palace of Monks. The only surviving branch of the male Prideaux settled originally at Prideaux Castle, near St. Austell, temp. Henry VI. appropriated the lordship of the town, and the patronage of the church of Padstow to a younger son, while the elder possessed the great tithes of the same parish, with the great tithes and patronage of Bodmin Church. The learned Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, was born in 1648, at this venerable mansion, which is now the residence of the Rev. C. Prideaux Brune, the representative of the family.

On a rising eminence at the south of the town stood Saunders Hill, a handsome edifice of Portland stone, late the seat of Thomas Rawlings, Esq., deceased, High Sheriff for the county, in 1803. At the death of that gentleman, in 1820, the Rawlings estates * were disposed of by sale, and this mansion was a short time since taken down. It was erected in the pure style of Ionic architecture, and the plantations, which still flourish with great luxuriance around the site, are a great ornament to the neighbourhood of Padstow.

R. G. A.

* These estates were very extensive; among them were the several manors of St. Columb, from the Arundels of Wardour; of Ide in Little Petherick and St. Issey, of Gluvian Flamank in Mawgam, of Towan Blistra in St. Columb Minor, of Bogee in St. Ervam, of Domelliock and Enniscavern in St. Denis, of Donathan and Tremain in St. Minver, of Penlees in St. Breock, and of Kempthorne near Holdsworthy.

[1825, *Part II.*, *pp.* 410-41-3.]

A fresh ebullition of British spirit called Athelstan to Cornwall nearly nine years after his victory on the borders; and in 981, only thirty-six years after his visit to Padstow, the Danish pirates committed their ravages on the then flourishing monastery. The re-erection of the church may be traced to the fourteenth century, and some parts even to a much earlier period. We find a memorial in it to Lawrence Merther, vicar, A.D. 1421, in a high state of preservation, from the remarkable tenacity of the brass. A building with stone steps and arches near the north quay, which has been appropriated as a dwelling-house, may be added to the chapels enumerated by "R. G. A.," and also Cradus, a nunnery near Padstow, which was a cell to the monastery of St. Bennet's, at Lanivet.

The port of Padstow must originally have been one of the finest floating harbours in England, but it was irrecoverably injured by the rapid accumulation of sand in the north-west coast of Cornwall, about the year 1520 (11 Henry VIII.). In its present state, however, vessels of from 500 to 600 tons burthen can shelter themselves in its pier, and with proper caution several sail may be moored in perfect safety within the entrance of the harbour. The sand, which is of a bright yellow colour, is found on examination to be composed of the shelly substances of the ocean reduced to powder by their collision between the waves and rocks, and tradition reports that the driving began in a deluge of sands so violent as in the course of two nights to cover many houses. This is partly confirmed by experience, for the remains of some habitations, with furniture in them, have been discovered. The Cornish historians thus speak of this calamitous event, and although immediately referring to some neighbouring places, yet their remarks equally apply to the low lands in the parishes of St. Minever and St. Merrin. Leland says in 1540 (Itin. III. 21): "Most parte of the howses in the peninsula," on which St. Ives stands, "be sore oppressid or overcoverid with sandes, that the stormie windes and rages casteth up thar; this calamite hath continuid ther little above twenty yeres." And Carew in 1602 (fol. 144): "The light sand carried up by the wind from the seashore daily continueth his covering, and marring the land adjoynant, so as the distresse of this deluge drave the inhabitants to remove their church as well as their houses." Norden also, of Lelant, in 1584 (p. 42): "That of late the sande hath buried much of the landes and howses, and many devises they use to prevent the obsorpation of their churche"; and of Perran (p. 68): "The parish is almost drowned with the sea sande, in such sorte as the inhabitantes have been once alredy forced to remove their churche." On the Padstow side, however, the height of the cliff has hitherto protected the land from that invasion, but the accumulation in the opposite direction is immense. Some parts of the Welsh coast also suffered by these

ravages; for, in the reign of Philip and Mary, commissioners, appointed by royal authority, attempted, without effect, to withstand their progress in the county of Glamorgan; the statute generally sets forth that "much good ground lying on the sea coasts in sundry places of this realm is covered with sand rising out of the sea, to the great loss of the queen's highness and her loving subjects."

The pre-eminent prosperity of Padstow in the Saxon era is undisputed; Harrison tells us "it evidently had in times past sundry charters of privilege from Athelstan." With the appearance of the Norman line, however, it began gradually to decline, and when, in the reign of the third Edward it furnished and manned two ships for the siege of Calais, pursuant to the Naval Parliament in 1344, it was, although still a place of importance, much diminished in consequence. Even after the appearance of its sandy barrier it carried on a flourishing trade with Ireland, and was said by Leland in 1640 to be engaged in considerable exportations of fish and corn; and by Carew, sixty years after, to have purchased a corporation. Other authorities speak of its being under the control of a portreeve, assisted by a certain number of the respectable inhabitants; and although no traditional information can be found in confirmation of these testimonies, yet they leave fair room for conjecture respecting the government of this ancient town.

The writer would remark, in addition to your correspondent's short notice of the Prideaux family, that although the Prideaux of Thuborough and Soldon possessed property at Padstow on lease from the Priory of Bodmin, to whom the manor belonged as early as the reign of Henry VIII., it does not appear that they resided there until the erection of Place, about the year 1600, by Nicholas Prideaux, of Soldon, afterwards Sir Nicholas Prideaux, Kt.* The younger brother of this gentleman was created a baronet of Netherton, in Devonshire, in 1628. Of Sir Nicholas's descendants in the second degree, the elder branch possessed Soldon, and ended in an heiress who married into the Netherton family; the younger branch was represented by Edmund Prideaux, of Padstow, the father of the dean, and ancestor in the third degree of Humphrey Prideaux, Esq., the father of the present proprietor of the Prideaux estate. Bacon's "Liber Regis" enumerates the following presentations to the vicarage:

Jo. Prideaux, 1685.
Edm. Prideaux, 1720.
Hump. Prideaux, 1771.

To the latter-mentioned gentleman the celebrated Opie was indebted for early patronage, and the rooms at Place lay claim to an

* Lysons erroneously calls the Dean a grandson instead of a great grandson of this gentleman; the same authority also applies the name of Gwarthandrea to Place only; it appears, however, by old title deeds, that the greater part of the land in the immediate vicinity also bears that appellation.

ample share of his youthful productions. After previously exercising his talent in the respective families of Mr. Rawlings and the Rev. Mr. Biddulph,* at that time Vicar of Padstow, the aspiring artist was introduced to Mr. Prideaux, and there is an anecdote related in the short memoir prefixed to his "Lectures on Painting," which has reference to this excursion: "One of these expeditions was to Padstow, whither he had set forward, dressed as usual in a boy's plain short jacket, and carrying with him all proper apparatus for portrait painting. Here, amongst others, he painted the whole household, even to the dogs and cats, of the ancient and respectable family of Prideaux. He remained so long absent from home that some uneasiness began to arise on his account; but it was dissipated by his returning dressed in a handsome coat, with very long skirts, laced ruffles, and silk stockings. On seeing his mother he ran to her, and taking out of his pocket twenty guineas, which he had earned by his pencil, he desired her to keep them, adding that in future he should maintain himself."

These paintings have the advantage of his country experience, being executed about the year 1780, a short time previous to his departure for London; and, although perhaps void of that grace which can only be acquired by an intimate knowledge of the art, they are remarkable for their boldness of effect, simplicity of composition, and inflexible regard to the truth of nature; and the writer thinks he may venture to affirm that his Padstow productions would not disgrace the high name which he afterwards attained.

The town of Padstow is situated in a fertile valley, the eminences around which are clothed with flourishing plantations. The harbour is thus noticed by the Rev. Mr. Warner in his "Tour through Cornwall" in the autumn of 1808: "The beauty of the harbour, on the western side of which Padstow stands, powerfully arrested our attention. The tide was at flood, and filled the whole of a vast and deep recess, the mouth of which being concealed by the juttings of the land, the expanse assumed the appearance of a noble lake. Had not Nature denied it the general accompaniment of wood, Padstow Harbour would be one of the most majestic objects in Britain. The chief curiosity in the immediate neighbourhood are its rocks, honeycombed into romantic caverns, and resorted to in fine and warm weather for the purposes of pleasure and enjoyment. But woe betide the wretched mariners who are involuntarily driven towards them by the blast of the storm! Escape is hopeless: their black perpendicular heads frown inevitable destruction on every vessel that approaches them, and seldom does one of the unhappy crew survive to tell the horrors of the shipwreck." . . .

Mr. Warner, a gentleman unbiased by local predilections, in whose well-cultivated mind good temper and genuine feeling richly abound, thus expresses himself: "An agreeable transition of scenery occurred

* The father of the Rev. T. T. Biddulph of Bristol.

shortly after we quitted the Kistvaen. The wild unbroken views that had so perpetually recurred, were now changed for close sequestered glens, which the most romantic parts of Devonshire could not have rivalled in beauty. The character of the perfect picturesque may be justly claimed by the village of Little Petherick, where a rude arch thrown over the road, an old mill, an ivied church, and several cottages, sprinkled on a very irregular spot of ground, produced a most striking and lovely effect. The magic of this combination is completed by an exuberance of foliage which breaks the form of the objects and only partially admits the light."

The charm of Little Petherick,* however, has been broken by the extension of a bridge across the stream, erected a few years since by gratuitous contribution; and although the busy traveller may offer a passing tribute of gratitude to the liberality of the neighbouring gentlemen, and to the praiseworthy exertions of the rector, yet the writer has sighed in vain for the bubbling brook and the rugged bridge; for the romantic mill, and the venerable ivy-mantled arch.

Yours, etc., Δ.

[1826, *Part II., pp.* 305-309.]

The incorporation of Padstow has of late years been always doubted, and frequently rejected by the county historians. The following document, however, establishes the fact beyond dispute. The instrument was separated from the deeds of the Prideaux family about the middle of the last century, and is now in the possession of a private gentleman—Mr. Rose, of Padstow. It has only just been deciphered, and as the subject is perfectly original, and serves to establish a contested point, the writer has transcribed the whole for your magazine.

"Counterpart of Lease for 21 years of Waste Ground, etc., in Padstow, from Nicholas Prideaux, Esq., to the Mayor there, in 1590.

"This Indenture, made the nynthe daye of Aprill, in the xxxij yeere of the Raigne of our Souvraigne, Ladye Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, Fraunce, and Irelande Queene, Defendress of the Faithe, etc., betweene Nicholas Prydeaux of Hollesworthie in the countye of Devon, Esquire, on the one parte, and Richard Lawrence, nowe Mayor of the Towne and Burrowgh of

* The village of Little Petherick is situated in the fertile manor of Ide, the royalties of which extend over several estates in the parishes of St. Jessey, St. Breock, St. Eval, St. Ervan, and Padstow. It was formerly part of the lands of the late Thomas Rawlings, Esq., but is now the property of John Paynter, Esq., of Blackheath, Kent, who married a daughter of that gentleman. The pinnacles of the church, and probably some other parts of the edifice, were brought from the old chapel of St. Cadoc near Padstow, where there was formerly a considerable village.

Paddestowe in the countye of Cornwall, and the Burgesses of the same, on the other parte: Witnesseth, that the saide Nicholas Prideaux, for diverse good causses and considerations him movenge, hath geven, graunted, and demyesed, and by these presentes doth geve, graunte, and demyese unto the aforesaide Mayor and Burgesses, and to theire successors (except herein excepted) all that Waste and Waste grownde his whatsoever, sett, lyeinge, and beinge within the libertyes, presinctes, and lymytes of the said Towne and Borrowgh of Paddestowe, with all anchorage, burglage, and culage, togeather with all such other lawfull profittes, advantages, and commodityes, and emolumentes whatsoever, which by any waye or means shall or maye arisse, come, growe, or happen by reason of any shipp, barque, boate, crayer, or other vessell whatsoever, that shall arryve, anchor, and harboure within the haven, river, and porte of Paddestowe, on the libertye of the saide Nicholas aforesaide (excepte and allwayes excepted, to the saide Nicholas, his heires and assignes, oute of this presente graunte and demysse, one guillet and parcel of lande some tyme used heretofore for a market place for the saide towne, and wherein the pyllerye nowe or late useth to stande, and also excepte all and singular the free fyshinge and layenge of backynge nettes or other engines for takynge of fyshe in the ryver of Paddestowe aforesaide, belonginge to the saide Nicholas, his heires and assignes, and also excepte wreckes and profittes of the sea hereafter happenynge, by any manner of wayes or meanes to the saide Nicholas, his heires and assignes, whatsoever): To have and to holde the aforesaide premisses, with theire appurtenances, excepte before excepted, unto the aforesaide Mayor and Burgesses, and theire successors, for, dewringe, and contynewinge the full and complete number of One and Twentye yeares, from the feaste daye of St. Mychaell the Archangell laste paste, before the date hereof, from thenceforthe fullye to be compleated and ended, yieldinge and payenge therefore yeerlye dewringe the terme aforesaide, unto the saide Nicholas, his heires and assignes, the full and whole somme of fortye shillinges of good and lawfull monye of Englande, yeerlye, at, in, and uppon the feaste daye of St. Michael the Archangell.

"And if it happen the saide yeerelye rente of fortye shillynges to be behinde and unpayde, in parte or in all, by the space of twentye dayes next after the feaste aforesaid, in which it owght to be paide, or if the aforesaide Mayor and his successor or successors for the tyme beinge, yeerelye and from yeere to yeere dewringe the aforesaide leasse and demysse, doe not or shall not in his naturall and particular capacitye become obliged and bownden unto the aforesaide Nicholas Prydeaux, his heires and assignes, at a sufficiente and reasonable obligation of fower pounds, upon requeste by the saide Nicholas Prydeaux, his heires and assignes, unto the Mayor theere for the tyme beinge, with condition indorsed for the true

paymente of the aforesaide rente of fortye shillinges, expressed unto the saide Nicholas, his heires, and assignes, unto the saide Mayor, his successor, or successors for the tyme beinge, that then and from thenceforthe this presente lease and demysse shall utterlye cease and be voyde and of no effecte, any thinge before mentioned, or herein contaigned to the contrarye notwithstandinge.

"In witness whereof to the one parte of this presente Indenture, the saide Nicholas Prydeaux, Esquire, hath putte his hande and seale, geaven the daye and yeere fyrste above written, and to the other parte of this presente the saide Mayor and Burgesses have caussed the common seale of theire Incorporation to be hereunto affixed, and also the saide Mayor hath hereunto subscribed his name.

"Signed RICHARDE R I LAURENCE."

The impression of the Corporation seal represents a large ship with an anchor at the bow, and is somewhat similar to that used by the borough of Truro, of which Lysons has given an engraving.

In accounting for the lapse, or, rather, the desuetude of the charter (for no record exists of its having been surrendered), it may be proper to refer to the dawning of the Reformation in the time of Henry VIII. At that period the town of Padstow, being under the patronage of Bodmin Priory,* experienced, in common with other places, the exaction and rapacity of the Roman clergy.† When, however, the property became vested in the Crown, a new impulse was given to the industry of the inhabitants, and we find the fluctuating fortunes of Padstow again assuming a favourable aspect. So great was the progressive improvement a few years after the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, that the inhabitants were enabled to purchase a Charter of Incorporation, which also, as in the case of Marazion, empowered them to return members when they were able to support the charge. To this point of prosperity, however, by some fatality, they never arrived. The manor of Padstow passed from John Pope, a trustee and favourite of royalty, to Nicholas Prideaux, of Soldon, at the latter end of the sixteenth century, and the immediate connection of the Prideaux with the town and borough of Padstow may be dated from this period. The latter gentleman having granted to the Corporation of Padstow the privileges specified in the lease before transcribed, afterwards erected a house near the town, on the site of the ancient monastery, and

* It appears that the tithe of fish, with the oblations and emoluments of the Chapels of St. Sampson and St. Cadock, were leased, in the year 1537, by the Priory of Bodmin, to H. Prideaux of Thuborough in Devon.

† First impressions would lead us to conceive that the popular feeling against the monastic orders at the dissolution, is evinced in the remains of some old pews in the Church at Padstow, on which are carved, among other grotesque figures, more than one representation of a fox preaching to geese.

near the chapel of St. Sampson. The exercise of the authority of a corporate body in the town of Padstow was doubtless a subject of uneasiness to the Prideaux family, and there is every reason to surmise that through their influence the burgesses were induced to relinquish a charter, of which the existence has of late years been disputed. A large house, with a commodious porch and staircase, near the market-place, known in the old writings by the name of the Great House, was evidently the town hall; and we must not judge too harshly of the respectability of the burgesses from the rough appearance which the initials of the Mayor present in the counterpart. The circumstance forms a striking contrast with the benefits of education now enjoyed by the poorest inhabitant. . . .

Having thus disposed of the Charter of Padstow and its history, the writer will enter on some particulars connected with the town, which have hitherto escaped the notice of topographers. The prominent figures which surmount the buttresses on the most ancient part of the parish church, are involved in considerable obscurity. On the centre buttress stands a figure in flowing robes, supporting a shield parted per pale, 1. Three lions passant. 2. A chevron between three wings displayed. On that to the right a lion couchant, and on that to the left a unicorn gorged with an antique crown with chain affixed thereto; the heads of the two supporters are gone, as well as the lower part of the centre figure, and part of the dexter side of the shield. The hand of time has given to the whole an undoubted impress of high antiquity. Perhaps some of your correspondents can explain the singularity of impaling the arms of England with those of a private family. The arms of Nanfan of Tregerryn, in Padstow, and of Trethewell, in St. Evah, were: Sable, a chevron Erm. between three wings displayed arg. Nanfan was also written Nanfon and Nanson; the founder of the family, John Nanfan, rose, according to Hals, in the wars of Henry V. from a domestic of one of the Eriseys, to a captain, in which capacity his successful valour and conduct highly recommended him to the king, who bestowed on him considerable estates in England and France; he purchased the barton of Trethewell, in St. Evah, and the manor of Tregerryn,* in Padstow, where he seated himself. The property of this family continued to accumulate, and we find serving the office of sheriff, Joan. Nanfan, in the 7th and 18th of Henry VI.; Joan. Nanfan, probably his son, in the 29th and 35th of the same reign. Ric. Nanfan in the 20th of Edward IV.; and Nich. Nanfan in the 4th of Henry VII. In the last reign the family became extinct, the heiress having married Trenowth.

The oldest register of Padstow commences in 1599. The averages for four years, from 1613, are: Baptisms, 31; marriages, 11; deaths,

* Tregerryn was at that time an extensive manor; the estate has passed from the Molesworth to the Rawlings family.

17. The following appears to be the succession of vicars from the sixteenth century: Thomas Potter, 1599; Ralph Michell, 1621; Thomas Bowden, 1670; Humphry Bishop, 1681; Charles Guy, 1720; Thomas Biddulph, 1771; William Rawlings, 1790. In 1640, £210 18s. 10d., the amount of donations given to the poor of Padstow, was laid out in the purchase of lands from John Cole, Esq., which were vested by enfeoffment in the following persons: John Arthur, John Warne, John Peter, Richard Rouncival, Justus Marsh, John Tom, Robert Billing, Pollider Juell, Nicholas Jolly, and Henry Stribley. Although the name of Prideaux was not originally connected with the trust, yet through the influence of that family the management appears to have passed into their hands. In the return made to Parliament in 1786, the then existing vacancies appear to have been supplied; but we find Peter the only name remaining of the original feoffees, and five of the Prideaux family are introduced. At the present time the Rev. Prideaux Brune is the only surviving trustee.

The oldest church rate-book bears the date of 1638, John Arthur and Titus Reed, churchwardens. The following items are worthy of notice:

1638. Bearynge the Parish Armes, i*s.*

1640. A Roape for the Organ's Bellowes, viij*d.*

1642. Paide for carryinge the Parish Armes to Noman's Lande, i*s.* iiij*d.*

1645. To the Ringers at the Prince's comminge, i*s.* viij*d.*

—— To the Prince's Highnesse servauntes, v*l.* x*s.*

—— Paide Nicholas Hutchings, for orderinge the Prince's seale, viij*d.*

1665. Paide for fixing the Parish Armes, ij*s.*

—— Two servitors for bearinge them xv days, i*l.* x*s.*

1666. Paide two men for carrying the Parish Armes to the muster, i*s.*

In 1651 and 1655, among the stores of the church, are the organ-pipes, 136 small and large, in the latter year. From some of the above items is established the fact of the Prince's (afterwards Charles II.) residence at Padstow, where he was entertained by the Prideaux family. The first charge for arms occurs at the commencement of the contest between Charles and his Parliament; the other two were probably caused by the apprehended descent of the Dutch, which was afterwards attempted without success, at Cawland and Fowey, in 1667.

The writer, in concluding this paper, would allude to the richly sculptured font, and the finely-carved oaken pulpit of the church at Padstow. They are both unfortunately painted, and the latter seems to emulate the colours of the rainbow! . . . .

Yours, etc., R. G. A.

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARY 207

[1831, *Part II., pp.* 588-590.]

The following is an abstract of the Charter of Padstow, now lapsed by desuetude, extracted from the originals in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer, 25 Eliz. (1583), part 3, Roll 59, viz. :

1. Incorporation under the name of the Mayor and Burgesses of the " Burrowe of Padstowe."

2. Burgesses to elect at Michaelmas a Mayor, Steward, five Aldermen, and two Sergeants of Mace.

3. Burgesses discharged from attendance on Juries, Assizes, etc., etc., except within said Borough.

4. Pleas to be held every Monday in the Guildhall before the Mayor and Steward or their Deputies.

5. Weekly Market on Friday ; Mayor to be clerk of said market.

6. Two fairs annually : one on the Friday fortnight before Easter, and one on the 6th August.

7. Burgesses discharged from toll at bridge, wallage, pannage, payage, carriage, stallage, passage, anchorage, culage, kayage, wayvage, planceage, and lastage.

8. Mayor and Burgesses empowered to levy toll, pontage, lastage, anchorage, and culage within the borough, port, and haven of Padstow, and the creeks thereto appertaining.

9. Full reservation in favour of the rights of the Lord of the said Borough and his heirs.

The weekly market is now held on Saturday, and April 18 and September 21 are the days fixed for the nominal fairs.

In the Royal letters patent to John Pope, in the Remembrancer's Office, 36 Hen. VIII. (1545), parts 1, 8, Rolls 71, 23, the rights of the lord of the manor, alluded to and confirmed in the above charter, are specified. Among several manors and lands in different parts of England conveyed to that gentleman, we find the manor of Padstow, situate in Padstow, St. Cadock, Lenlissick, Rewne and Tretharope, the advowson of the vicarage, the oblations and emoluments of the chapels of St. Cadock and St. Sampson's, the fishery in the water of Gyll within the said manor, and the island of Gulland Rock, together with sundry other manorial rights in as full and ample a manner as the late prior of Bodmin or his predecessors held, or ought to have held, and enjoyed. These rights evidently annul some of the privileges apparently conferred by the charter. The copy of a lease from the manorial proprietor to the Corporation, was inserted in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1826, ii., 305.

The Pope family possessed considerable influence with the crown, and filled many distinguished offices. Bishop Tanner remarks, with great truth, that several of the old persuasion were active promoters of the dissolution of religious houses, and succeeded in obtaining

grants of the church lands on terms far below their real value. This was the case with the Roman Catholic family of Pope. John Pope, first of London, afterwards of Wroxton, county Oxon, was the only brother, and eventually succeeded to the greater part of the estate of Sir Thomas Pope, Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, guardian of the princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Trinity College, Oxford. Warton published an interesting life of this gentleman in 1760, with a pedigree, tracing the descent from his brother (John Pope) to the noble families of Downe and Guilford.

By purchase from the last-mentioned gentleman, the manor of Padstow became the property of the Prideaux family. The following notice of their descent connects itself with the explanatory remarks which appeared on the same subject in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1827, ii., p. 18: Paganus de Prideaux, A.D. 1069 (temp. Will. Conq.), was the first of the family who resided at Prideaux Castle, in Luxilion, for fourteen descents, when the elder branch having ended in coheiresses, the property was carried by marriage about the year 1400 into the Arvas family, from whence it was similarly transferred to the Hearles of Northumberland. A younger son in the third descent from Paganus settled at Orcharton, near Modbury, in Devonshire, having married an heiress of that name, and this branch gave birth to Roger and John Prideaux, both knights of the shire for Devon (temp. Edw. III.). On the extinction of the elder, the descent was continued in a younger branch, which had married the heiress of Adeston at Holbeton, in the same county. In the third descent from John before mentioned, William of Adeston married the heiress of Giffard of Thuborough, in the parish of Sutcombe, which then became the residence of his family, the elder branch of which, after marrying the heiresses of Edgecombe, Yeo, Arundell, Bevill and Carminow, ultimately became extinct in the male line. By the last-mentioned heiress this branch was possessed of Resprin, in St. Winnow, where Sir Richard Prideaux, knight, then sheriff of Cornwall, was seated in the civil contests of 1746. Some generations previously to this period, Roger, the third son of Humphrey Prideaux, of Thuborough, the founder of his own fortune, purchased Seldon, in the parish of Holdsworthy, and made it the residence of his family. He became sheriff of Devon in 1580. His eldest son, Sir Nicholas, purchased the manor of Padstow, and died in 1627, at an advanced age, having erected the mansion house at Place about the year 1600.* Accord-

* The writer has seen a document purporting to be the copy of a conveyance of the manor of Padstow and its dependencies, from John Pope, gent., to Nicholas Prideaux, esq., dated 36 Hen. VIII. (1545) appointing Roger Prideaux and William Tyler his attorneys, first to take seizin on his behalf as proprietor, and then to deliver up possession to the purchaser. But the said Nicholas Prideaux was not born until 1552; what therefore becomes of the authenticity of the document? In all probability the latter gentleman purchased the estate from Pope in the reign of Elizabeth.

ing to Lysons, the tithe fish and the oblations and emoluments of St. Cadock and St. Sampson's were held on lease by his grandfather Humphrey in 1537, under the priory of Bodmin. Mr. Prideaux Brune, the present representative, obtained his Majesty's sign manual in 1797, for taking that name on succeeding to the estate of the ancient family of Brune of Plummer, in Dorsetshire. The members of the Prideaux family have been so numerous and have spread so extensively in the county of Devon as to justify the probability that many families there, now bearing the same name, are descended from the younger branches of the house.

Within the nave of the cathedral at Norwich, between the north pillars, is the following inscription to Dr. Prideaux, which may be added to the memorials of the Padstow Prideaux which have appeared in your magazine :

"M. S. Sub hoc marmore depositæ sunt mortales exuviæ Humphridi Prideaux, S.T.P. Nascebatur Padstoviæ in agro Cornubiensi 3° die Maii, A.D. 1648°, Edmundi Prideaux de Padstoviâ, armigeri, filius natu tertius, bonis literis a piis parentibus dicatus, in scholâ regiâ Westmonasterii studiosum tyrocinium posuit, quæ postea in æde Christi Oxoniæ ulteriùs provexit, unde in hac ecclesiâ promotus, primò in prebendarium 15° die Augusti, A.D. 1681° ; secundò in Archidiaconum Archidiaconatûs Suffolciæ 21° die Decembris, A.D. 1688°, et tertiò demùm in Decanum 8° die Junii, A.D. 1702°, installatus fuit. Obiit intra septum hujus ecclesiæ 1° die Novembris, A.D. 1724."

It does not appear that the commercial interests of Padstow were benefited by the charter ; indeed, it is evident that, unless supported and countenanced by the manorial proprietor, its provisions would with difficulty be carried into effect. The exercise, therefore, of these privileges probably ceased soon after the residence of the Prideaux family. About the middle of the last century the trade of the port rapidly increased, and the spirit of commercial enterprise very much conduced to the prosperity of the town. There are now 74 vessels belonging to the port, chiefly under 100 tons burthen. This harbour is the only secure shelter for vessels between the Land's End and Hartland Point, a distance of 24 leagues ; but the access is difficult, and sometimes dangerous. The character of the whole coast is marked by inaccessible cliffs, broken at intervals by sandy beaches, which are rendered equally fatal by the heavy ground sea from the Atlantic Ocean. One hundred and seventy-five vessels have been wrecked or stranded, and upwards of 200 lives lost in the last 33 years within the limits of the port. These melancholy facts have given rise to an excellent institution for the preservation of life and property from shipwreck established at this place in 1829, and liberally supported by Lloyds', the Trinity House, and gentlemen of influence connected with the county. The property of the association is vested in John Paynter, Esq., the manorial proprietor of Ide, and the Rev. William Rawlings, Vicar of Padstow, as trustees. The erections and excavations at the entrance of the harbour are very

extensive, and the apparatus, to which a lifeboat is attached, having been brought into operation in the winter of 1830-1, succeeded in rescuing six vessels from total wreck, and in all probability their crews from destruction. Yours, etc., Δ.

[*Part II., pp.* 17-20.]

The Decorated English style is principally exemplified in the Church of Padstow. One of the northern entrances is formed of hollow mouldings deeply recessed, with dripstone supported by corbels of four-leaved flowers. The buttresses are of three stages, with plain moulded set-offs. The side windows of the north aisle of the chancel are of four lights, the mullions feathered with cinquefoiled arches, and rich flowing tracery above, interspersed with cusps, trefoils, and quatrefoils. The interior consists of a lofty nave, chancel, and side aisles, separated by piers composed of four shafts of slender proportions, about two-fifths engaged, with a fillet or bold hollow nearly as large between each, and the whole supporting light pointed drop arches. The capitals are profusely ornamented with roses, quatrefoils, and a great variety of spreading foliage. The area forms a parallelogram of 96 feet by 54 feet. A rood-loft supporting an organ, formerly extended across the church, the approach to which by stone steps in the wall of the north aisle still remains. Two fine piers supporting an arch formerly separated the south aisle of the chancel from the church, which was probably appropriated as a chapel, and perhaps erected by the Naufan family, whose arms are found on the exterior. The arch, however, was removed some years since with the same blind recklessness which introduced modern windows, dismantled the battlements, and otherwise disfigured detached parts of the building. The catacluse font, the piscina, and the pulpit have been noticed in former articles. It is submitted that the two former should be classed among Early English architecture, and not, as some authorities have stated, to a former period; for it is manifestly erroneous to refer to early Norman times the elaborate style in which the font is finished. A portion of the walls, and some of the piers in the northern aisle, judging from the decomposition of the stone, appear to claim even greater antiquity than the south aisle of the chancel. The writer conceives that the eastern window of this part with cinquefoiled arches to the lights and quatrefoiled tracery, together with those along the northern side of the church, are all in the Decorated style, although he is aware that they have been denominated early Perpendicular. The windows of the chancel and northern aisle to the east are evidently of the latter kind. The arches are covered in the interior with rich and elegantly sculptured stone-work, bordered with a profusion of roses and quatrefoils, displaying on one side three salmon (the arms of Bodmin Priory) and on the other a shield, charged with a sword paleways. This bearing does not cor-

respond with the arms either of Prior Vivian or of his Megarean bishopric, as has been incorrectly stated. There are few remains left of the stained glass which filled the tracery of the windows.

Many inscriptions of considerable antiquity have, through culpable neglect, been applied to the repairs of the church. The oldest, in a complete state of preservation, is the following on a brass tablet:

Hic jacet Magist' Laurenci' Merther quond'm Vicari' isti' Eccl'ie qui obiit xix° Mense Junii Anno D'ni M°. CCCC°xxi°. cui' a'i'e p'piciet, d's. Ame'.

The monuments to the Prideaux are comparatively modern. The baronetages give the descent of the family at Netherton to the exclusion of the elder branch. The statements of both Lysons and Gilbert on this subject are incorrect; the following short notice, however, supplies the deficiency. Roger Prideaux of Soldon had issue two sons, Nicholas, who purchased the manor of Padstow and erected Place, and Edmond, the fifth baronet of Netherton (1622). Humphrey, son of the said Nicholas, left issue Nicholas, Edmund, and two other sons who died unmarried. Nicholas, the eldest, succeeded to the Devonshire property, and possessed Soldon; and, according to Lysons, his branch ended in an heiress who married into the Netherton family.* Edmund, the younger son, succeeded to the manor of Padstow, and was the first of his family who fixed his permanent residence at Place. His sons were, John, his heir, Edmund, a Smyrna merchant, and Humphrey, Dean of Norwich. John died in 1704, leaving issue Edmund, who died in 1728 unmarried, bequeathing the family estate to Edmund, his cousin german (the only son of the Dean of Norwich), whose son Humphrey was father of the Rev. C. Prideaux Brune, the present representative of the family. This descent is more fully particularized in the subjoined inscriptions.

An elevated monument in the Ionic order was brought from the church at Holdsworthy, in which parish Soldon is situated. It occupies the end of the south chancel, and bears the prominent figures of the old knight and his third wife, with four of their posterity, all in a kneeling posture, and in full proportions. The whole is curiously sculptured and charged with an abundant display of armorial bearings. Arms: argent, a chevron sable, in chief a file, with three lambeaux gules. Crest: a Saracen's head in profile, wearing a cap of dignity. The arms of Bigbury, Treverbyn, Clifford, Mortimer, Montacute, Adeston, Giffard, Fowell, and York are severally quartered; and there are also escutcheons impaling Henscott, Viol, and Castel with the arms of Prideaux. On different parts of the monument are inscribed:

* This circumstance, perhaps, gave rise to a claim to the patronage of the living of Padstow, made in former years by the Netherton family.

"Sir Nicholas Prideaux of Soldon in y^e^ c. of Devon, and of Padstow in the c. of Cornwall, kt. eldest son of Roger Prideaux of Soldon, married, 1st. Thomasine, the heiress of John Henscott, of Henscott, in the county of Devon, by whom he had issue Humphrey Prideaux; 2dly, Cheston, the coheiress of William Viol of Treverder in St. Breock, in the c. of Cornwall, by whom he had issue John Prideaux; 3dly, Mary, the dau. of John Castel of Scobchester, and widow of Evan Morice, Dr. of Law, and Chancellor of Exeter, by whom he had no issue; he died at Cheston in West Putford, in y^e^ c. of Devon, 25 Jan. A.D. 1627.

"Humphrey Prideaux of Soldon, eld. son of Sir Nic. Prideaux, married Honour, the dau. of Edm. Fortescue of Fallapit, in y^e^ c. of Devon; he had issue Nicholas, married to Anne, y^e^ dau. of Will. Coryton; John Prideaux, died unmarried; Edmund Prideaux of Padstow, married Bridgett Moyle; Humphrey Prideaux of Hankford; Thomasine, married John Fortescue of Buckland Filly in Devon; and Eliz. to Sir Wm. Morice of Werrington, Secretary of State to King Charles II. He died of the small pox about the 36 year of his age. John Prideaux of Padstow, 2d son of Sir Nicholas Prideaux, married Anne, y^e^ daughter of Rob. Moyle of Bake in y^e^ c. of Cornwall, and died without issue.

"Sir Wm. Morice of Werrington, in y^e^ c. of Devon, knt. eldest son of Dr. Morice, married Eliz. y^e^ dau. of Humphrey Prideaux of Soldon, by whom he had issue Sir Wm. Morice, bart.; John, Humphrey, Nicholas, Gartrude, Thomasine, Anne, Elizabeth. He was by King Charles II. knighted, on his landing at Dover, and soon after constituted Secretary of State and a Privy Counsellor, in consideration of his great services in bringing about the Restoration, in which he was principally concerned, by reason of the great influence and interest he had with General Monk. He executed the trust reposed in him with great integrity and honour for eight years, when he retired from Court, and died at Werrington in the c. of Devon, 1676, æt. 75. Laurence, 2d son of Dr. Morice, died unmarried."

The next monument is constructed of well-wrought marble, and judiciously finished in the Roman Ionic. The Prideaux arms impale Moyle, and are charged with a mullet for distinction. The inscription follows:

"Hic infra jacet depositum mortale Edmundi Prideaux de Padstow, armigeri, viri, qui ob pietatem Deo charus, ob prudentiam reipublicæ utilis, ob gravitatem morum omnibus venerabilis, maximum vixit hujus comitatûs ornamentum, et maximum est ejusdem jam defunctum desiderium. Nascebatur 15° Septembris, a° 1606, filius tertius Humfridi Prideaux de Souldon arm^ri^; indolem, quam a naturâ accepit optimam, artibus et scientiis Cantabrigiæ et Oxoniæ excoluit, juris municipalis studiis Londini, sapientiâ et prudentiâ in exteris nationibus, quibus ad maxima quæque formato ingenio, in omnibus quæ deinde gessit se maximis negotiis parem indicavit. Prudentiam primò exercuerunt res domesticæ, quas non parum labefactatus acceperat, et deinde pessima ea in quæ incidit tempora easq: difficultates satis graves, utrasq; feliciter superavit. Post regis reditum justitiarius pacis et locum tenens deputatus constitutus, in restaurandis hujus comitatûs rebus et in iisdem deinceps moderandis usque ad obitum suum primas partes egit; a° 1664 vicecomes comitatûs fuit, et per plures annos quamdiu per ætatem licuit sessionibus pacis singulis plerumq; terminis præsidebat; tandem maturus annis, maturus henemeritis, vitæ optimæ actæ præmia recepturus, hinc ad cœlites decessit 25° Octobris, a° D'ni 1683, ætatis suæ 78, supremisque tabulis unum inclausum vocatum St. Michael's Parke vicariis hujus ecclesiæ in perpetuum donavit. Uxorem duxit Brigettam filiam Johannis Moyle de Bake armigeri, ex quâ superstites habuit tres filios, Johannem primogenitum et heredem, Edmundum mercatorem Smyrnensem, et Humfridum S. T. P. ecclesiæ Nordovicencis canonicum; et quatuor filias, Ad^m^ Guil° Pendarves in Cornubiâ, Annam Richardo Coffin de Portledge, Brigettam Arscotto Bickford de Dunsland in Devoniâ, armigeris, nuptas, et Stonorem adhuc innuptam; tres alii filii, Nicholaus, scholarus Collegii Corporis

Christi, Oxoniæ, in adolescentiâ, Rogerus et Gualterus in infantiâ, prius occubuêre. Posuit hoc illi mœstissima conjux."

The last is engraved on a plain stone near the altar, with the Prideaux arms, but, although more modern, the inscription has been broken, and rendered illegible in several places; these deficiencies, however, may be easily supplied:

"H. S. E. Edmundus Prideaux armiger..... redi doctrinæ et scriptorum fam. .....clesiæ Norvicensis Decani fi..... in agro Norfolcienci natus Anno D.... n omnium bonarum artium et jurisprudenti . . culturâ studium posuit. Uxorem duxit Hannam fœminam e... . Benjamini Wrench, præclari admodu... et equitis aurati filiam, ex eâ quinque omnino filios et duas filias susce. ... uxore fato prærepta .....c tandem in fortunas majorum consanguin..... morte commigrav..... omnibus bonis multum di..... diem obiit, Anno D'ni 1745. ...res filios et filiam unam superstit...orum pietas in patris memoria... testamento ponendum cu....."

In the south aisle of the chancel are several tablets to members of the Rawlings family. Arms: Sable, three swords per pale. Crest: an armed arm embowed, elbow resting on wreath, holding in the gauntlet a falchion. Motto: "Cognosce teipsum, et disce pati."

A monument to Stephen Pendarves, of London, merchant, 1674, youngest son of John Pendarves, of Crowan, was taken down from the north aisle some years since, and has not been replaced. The Rev. Thomas Biddulph, 1790, nineteen years vicar, and his two wives, are commemorated in neat tablets. Arms: Biddulph charged with a mullet for distinction, impaling Townsend, and bearing Tregenna on an escutcheon of pretence. An inscription to the Rev. Charles Grey, who died in 1771, nearly fifty years vicar, is placed in front of the communion-table. There are also some memorials to female members of the Elford family, of Longstone, and to some of the Swimmer, Read, and Torn families, which, from the progress of decay, are rendered almost illegible.

On the left of the church porch is the following just tribute to the memory of Mr. Conon, who has been frequently noticed in your pages.* It breathes the sterling piety and laconic soundness of intellect which characterized that venerable man, with a degree of chastened simplicity for which we may in vain search the generality of monumental inscriptions. The memorial was engraved on a plain stone under the direction of the Rev. George Burnett, of Elland:

"In spe beatæ resurrectionis hic jacet sepultus Georgius Conon, A. M. nuper apud Truroenses, novissimè vero in hoc vico humanarum literarum præceptor, præ multis eruditus, diligens, et felix. Vir priscæ virtutis et Christianæ pietatis, fidei, modestiæ, et charitatis in homines exemplar et idem propugnator eximius. Vitâ jam Christo patriæque impensâ, piam animam efflavit, placidè licet subito, VI Cal. Junii, anno Christi 1775, ætatis suæ 74. Beati qui moriuntur in Domino. Rev. xiv. 12."

Among the vicars enumerated in a former communication, the Rev. Ralph Mitchel, A.M., has been thus noticed in Walker's "Attempt":

* *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1825, ii., 584.

CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

"He was one of the first that was sequestered in this county, and suffered, saith my informant, as much as possible. He lived to be restored, and died in 1670. He was an innocent, good man, and much esteemed."

Penryn.

[1790, *Part II., p.* 712.]

To prove that this town was formerly situated in an oak wood, or some other wood, Hals calls for evidence a Cornish manuscript play of the "Creation of the World," now in the Bodleian library. The words are spoken by Solomon, who is rewarding the builders of the universe:

CORNISH.

Banneth an tas wor why;
Why syth vea gwyr gobery.
Whyr gober eredye,
Warbarth gans ol gwed Bohellan,
Hag goad Pensin entien,
An Ennis, hag Arwinick,
Tregimber, hag Regillack.
Anthotho gursy the why chauter.

ENGLISH.

Blessing of the Father on you;
You shall have your reward.
Your wages are prepared,
Together with all the fields of Bohellan,
And the wood of Pensin entirely,
The Island and Arwinick,
Tregimber and Regillack.
Of them make you a deed or charter.

Bohellan is a small barton in the parish of Gluvias, on which formerly stood a house, in which the tragical events, so pathetically described by Lillo in his "Fatal Curiosity," are said to have been transacted. Ennis may, as Hals has translated it, mean the island, which he supposes to be the Black Rock at the entrance of Falmouth Harbour, but which, as it is covered at high water, would have been but a poor remuneration for their services. Or it may mean Ennis, or Enys, a barton in the same parish of Gluvias, from which place was denominated an old British family of gentlemen, now in possession thereof.

Arwinick, or Arwenack, which was formerly in the parish of Budock, but now, by Act of Parliament, 15 Car. II., in that of Falmouth, was the principal mansion of the Killigrew family, and some fine remains of an old house are yet standing, said to have been built in the sixteenth century by Sir John Killigrew, Knt. To this manor the castle of Pendenis pays a rent of £13 6s. 8d. One of this family was jester, or master of the revels, to Charles II., who was said to have been the wittiest man in England. He was introduced

at Versailles to Louis XIV., who, amongst other trials of his humour, led him into a picture gallery, where he showed him the picture of our Saviour on the cross, and asked Killigrew if he knew what it was; to which he was answered: "No." "Then," saith King Louis, "Monsieur Killigrew, I will tell you what they are. The picture in the centre is the draught of our Saviour on the cross; that on the right hand of Him is the Pope's picture, and that on the left is my own." To which Killigrew replied: "I humbly thank your Majesty for the information you have given me; for though I have often heard that our Saviour was crucified between two thieves, yet I never knew who they were till now."

Tregimber and Regillack are both in the parish of Budock.

SYNE.

Perranzabulo.

[1835, *Part II., p.* 539-540.]

The north-western coast of Cornwall has been overwhelmed, to a considerable extent and depth, with sand deposited on the shore from marine currents, and then drifted inland by the winds. In the parish of Perranzabulo in that county, the influx of the sand has been very extensive, and has overwhelmed, amongst other buildings, the ancient parish church; an event which appears, from tradition, to have occurred about five or six centuries ago. A small portion of its walls, however, has long been visible above the sand, and the interior of the edifice was lately restored to light by Mr. William Michell, of Perranporth, who published the following description of it in a provincial newspaper. It "wants nothing to render it as complete as when first erected, except its roof and doors. The length of the church, within the walls, is 25 feet; without, 30; the breadth within, 12½ feet; and the height of the walls the same. At the eastern end is a neat altar of stone, covered with lime, 4 feet long, by 2½ wide, and 3 feet high. Eight inches above the centre of the altar is a recess in the wall, in which, probably, stood a crucifix, and, on the north side of the altar, is a small doorway. The chancel was exactly 6 feet, leaving 19 feet for the congregation, who were accommodated with stone seats, 12 inches wide and 14 inches high, attached to the west, north, and south walls of the nave. In the centre of the nave, in the south wall, is a round-arched doorway, highly ornamented, 7 feet 4 inches high, by 2 feet 4 inches wide. The keystone of the arch projects 8 inches, on which is rudely sculptured a tiger's head. The floor was composed of sand and lime, under which bodies were unquestionably buried—the skeletons of two having been discovered. It is remarkable that no vestige of a window can be found, unless a small aperture on the south wall of the chancel, and 10 feet above the floor, be considered one. It must therefore be presumed that the services were performed by the light of tapers." The floor is already again deeply covered with the

sand; among which, around the ruin, human bones are profusely scattered.

Roche.

[1787, *Part I., p.* 222.]

I send you a drawing (Plate II., Fig. 1) of a picturesque rock, which forms a striking object to travellers on the great turnpike road from Exeter to Truro and Falmouth. It stands between Bodmyn and Michell, in the county of Cornwall, and is the more singular as it rises in the midst of a very extensive plain. I should suppose the middle of the rock to be about thirty feet high; but, as I have not measured it, I am by no means certain. I can find no account of it either in Camden or Borlase; but it seems likely that the parish (Roche) has taken its name from it. . . .

St. Clere.

[1807, *Part II., pp.* 1022-1023.]

Near Redgate, in this parish, is an upright ancient monument, known by the name of "The other half stone," the upper part of which appears to have been divided, whether accidentally or purposely may be doubtful. On the eastern face of it are a number of small hollows or pits; on the other side, when perfect, there was, most probably, some inscription, as on other stones now standing in this county: one near the Toll-gate at St. Blazey, and another not far from Fowey, in the road to Lostwithiel, etc. The height (taken in 1805), 7 feet 5 inches; breadth, near the upper part, 1 foot 7 inches; thickness, near the bottom, 1 foot 5 inches; ditto, where divided, 10 inches. On the upper part is a squared hole, perhaps cut for the insertion of another piece of this monument.*

Near this pillar is a stone lying in a hollow place in the same field, which has the appearance of the lower part of another monument, evidently not of the above. On this is an inscription, now much obliterated, which, according to Borlase, was formerly to be read, "Doniert rogavit pro anima." On one side there are small pits, like those above-mentioned; also at the top a squared cavity. Height 5 feet 9 inches; breadth, towards lower part, 2 feet 8 inches; thickness, at upper part, 1 foot 9 inches. This stone is called by some writers "The other half stone," and to which this name applies most properly is not easy to determine.†

* Borlase's "Antiquities of Cornwall," p. 396, pl. 36, fig. 1. Gough's "Camden," vol. i., pp. 5, 17, pl, 1, fig. 9. "Works of Walter Moyle," vol. i., p. 180. Carew's "Survey of Cornwall," fol. 128.

† Borlase, p. 397, pl. 3, fig. 2. Gough, pp. 5, 17, pl. 1, fig. 10. N.B.—At p. 5 it is called "*The other half stone,*" and a wooden cut is there given. Norden's "Description of Cornwall," p. 85, called "*The other half stone,*" and a figure of it. Ray's "Remains" (by George Scott), p. 289, called "*Other half stone.*" Moyle's "Works," vol. i., pp. 185, 187. Carew, fol. 128, with a cut of the inscription, p. 129, and called "*The other half stone.*"

On Carraton Downs is a stone cross which is considerably higher than most of the ancient crosses met with in this county. The head is circular, on which is a figure of a cross in relief; below the head are two projecting shoulders, not very commonly seen on crosses. Height, 9 feet; breadth of pillar varies from 2 feet 3 inches to 1 foot 10 inches; thickness, 9 inches; diameter of head or disc, 1 foot 1 inch.*

The Hurlers, a set of stones erected on these Downs, are not far distant from this cross. Borlase says it is imagined they formerly consisted of three circles of stones.†

In a road some little distance from the church is a holy well, supplied with water; part of the building still remains. What the original form of it was does not exactly appear from these ruins, though probably it was a considerable building—more so than those adjoining some other holy wells.

An ancient cross stands very near this well; it is one of the handsomest of these antiquities. It is properly a cross in form; on the front and back of it is a cross carved in relief. Height, 6 feet; breadth of pillar 1 foot 1 inch; thickness, 7 inches; breadth across the arms, 1 foot 5 inches.‡

On the north side of the church is a Saxon doorway, now stopped up, the arch considerably ornamented. . . .

St. Columb.

[1825, *Part II., pp.* 202-205.]

Alluding to the existence of Pagan superstition, Mr. Whitaker directs our attention to Tresadern, a residence near the town, as probably representing the temple of Saturn, and we find, according to the same authority, a Cornish sovereign resident at Trekyninge § at the commencement of the fourth century, and not far from thence the burial-place of some distinguished Briton known by the name of the Coyt. This monument is composed of five massy stones, one covering, three supporting, and one buttressing. Its surly magnificence has, however, been long since appropriated as a receptacle for pigs.

* Gough, vol. i., p. 18, called "*Long Stone.*" Britton's "Architect. Antiquit.," Part iv., p. 11, pl. A, fig. 3. Ray's "Remains," p. 290. *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxiii., p. 113, pl. 2. Ditto, vol. lxxv., p. 1201, fig. 10, on plate of crosses.

† Borlase, p. 191, pl. 17, fig. 6. Gough, p. 5. Norden, p. 94, with a cut. Ray's "Remains," p. 89. Carew, fol. 129.

‡ *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxv., p. 1201, fig. 9, plate of crosses: the ornaments not correctly given.

§ Higher Trekyninge is the station alluded to. It was in the reign of Edward III. the property of the Arundels and the Hamelys, and at a later period for some generations in the family of Jenkyn. The greater part of the ancient mansion, which was a building of considerable extent, was pulled down in the reign of James I.

In proceeding to notice the eminently pious individual to whom St. Columb is indebted for its name, it may be proper to refer to Camden, who tells us, from the information of Nicholas Roscarrock, a gentleman highly prized by Carew for his industrious delight in matters of history and antiquity, that St. Columba was a holy virgin and martyr. Her life existed at that time in the Cornish language, and was in the possession of Mr. Roscarrock, who had translated it into English; but the decay of the ancient vernacular tongue, and the Gothic spirit of Protestant indifference, equally contributed to the neglect and final disappearance of this biographical memoir. Mr. Whitaker, in his "Cathedral of Cornwall" (vol. ii., pp. 82, 90), is quite animated on the subject of the virgin martyr. . . .

Castle-au-Dinas, which rears its barren summit a short distance south of St. Columb, is one of the most considerable earth works in the county, and was formerly known by the appellation of King Arthur's Castle. The uncultivated tract of land which widely extends itself around it is called the Gos Moor, and was noticed as the scene of the hunting excursions of the British prince, to commemorate which a stone was heretofore shown bearing the impress of his horse's foot. Hals mentions a tradition of the ground having been once covered with trees, from whence the church of St. Columb was supplied with the wood necessary for its erection; in Leland's time, however, the adjacent country presented a prospect as wild and destitute of foliage as at present. Hals also speaks of the castle as "a famous ancient British treble intrenchment"; but the other antiquarian authorities appear more favourable to a Roman origin.

Independently, however, of these interesting associations connected with the British era, St. Columb lays claim to peculiar attention as having been for so many centuries under the lordship and patronage of the "Great Arundels of Lanherne," who for many descents lie there interred; "and greatest stroke for love, living and respect, in the country hertofore they bare" (Carew, A.D. 1602, fol. 144). It is needless to enter into a detail of the eminent men who have descended from that illustrious stock: they were indeed true in counsel, and trusty in peril, and have achieved for themselves and for their name a goodly niche among the patriots of other days. The Baron Arundels of Trerice originally sprung from the same family, although there seems to be considerable difference of opinion with regard to dates; some connecting the branches in Devonshire, others in Cornwall, through the house at Tolcarn. They both bear the same arms: Sable, six swallows in pile argent, from the French hirondella, in reference to their names. This bearing has been alluded to by an early English poet in commendation of their valour, A.D. 1170. . . .

Leland, indeed, says that the Trerice branch did not bear the same arms. This must have been either a mistake, or at that time they

might have borne those of Lansladron only: Sable, three chevronels argent, which they afterwards always quartered with those of Arundel. In support of this suggestion Carew says, "Divers Cornish gentlemen born younger brothers, and advanced by match, have left their own coats, and honoured those of their wives with the first quarter on their shields, so that the arms of one stock are greatly diversified in the younger branches." There were frequent collateral matches between the families at subsequent periods.

The lordship of St. Columb was originally part of the lands belonging to the Priory of Bodmin. In the thirteenth century it became the property of the Arundels, in which family it continued until the death of Sir John Arundel of Lanherne, in 1701, the last of his house in Cornwall who bore that name. Richard Arundel Bealinge, Esq., the son of his only daughter, who married Sir Richard Bealinge, Knight, succeeded to the family estates. This gentleman left two daughters. Frances, the eldest, married Sir John Gifford of Burstall, county Lincoln, Bart., and died without issue. Mary, the youngest, therefore became the sole representative of the Lanherne Arundels, and by marriage with Henry, seventh Baron Arundel of Wardour in 1739, united two branches of the family after a separation of upwards of two hundred years. His monumental inscription in Tisbury Church, Wilts, thus elegantly commemorates this event:

"Qui Mariam Arundel, Lanhernia in Cornubiâ stirpis, nobilissimam hæredem, accepit conjugem; inde filio ex eâ suscepto, clarissima hæc prosapia, quæ ultra duo sæcula fuerat divulsa, jam feliciter unita floret, floreatque semper, favente Deo."

This extensive manor having been thus vested in the Wardour family, was transferred by purchase about the commencement of the present century from James Everard, ninth Lord Arundel, to the late Thomas Rawlings, Esq.,* of Saunders Hill, near Padstow, to whom a view of the town is inscribed by Mr. Polwhele in his "History of Cornwall."

The rectory of St. Columb is one of the most valuable in Cornwall, it is estimated in the king's books at £53 6s. 8d. The patronage was for several years the property of the Trefusis family, and the present incumbent is the Rev. John Trefusis, brother of the late Lord Clinton. The parsonage house is situated in a steep but fertile valley at the south of the church; it is surrounded by a spacious lawn, and the declivities of the hill, which rises towards the town, have been judiciously planted. A stream runs through the valley, which contributes to the freshness and beauty as well as to the calm and undisturbed retirement of the scene.

* Mr. Rawlings was for a long series of years actively and honourably engaged as a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for the county of Cornwall. The commanding talents and extended liberality of this gentleman were highly estimated by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He died at his seat in 1820, in the sixty-third year of his age.

The house was built in the fifteenth century by John Arundel, Bishop of Exeter, a younger son of Renfrey Arundel, Sheriff of Cornwall, in 3 Edward IV., who removed the parsonage from its original site, on the north side of the church, to its present situation in the valley. The dilapidated remains of the old college or rectory, where Bishop Arundel received his early education previously to his removal to Exon College, Oxford, and which Hals erroneously calls a college of Black Monks, were totally consumed by an accidental fire in 1701.

The rectory houses of our island were originally the only schools for education, and the inmates generally consisted of the rector and six subordinates, the deacon, sub-deacon and acolyth, the exorcist, lector, and ostiary, the rector and deacon in holy orders, the remainder called clerks, from whence is derived the name of the present assistants in our churches. The domestic arrangements of these repositories of learning is strikingly illustrated by the present parsonage house at St. Columb. This ancient building is quadrangular, and surrounded by a moat; it is therefore necessary to cross a bridge in order to reach the porch.* Mr. Whitaker thus enumerates the several apartments :

"The rector's parlour and school-room, on the left of the entrance, now form a parlour, kitchen, and pantry ; the three dormitories for the rector, deacon, and pupils, which are approached by a stone staircase to the chamber over the porch, have become servants' bedrooms ; the hall on the right is now a parlour and lobby ; the State bedroom for the reception of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the spacious and undoubted chapel of the whole, are both approached by the grand staircase ; the former has been altered into two stories, the latter is become a drawing-room."

St. Columb is the most considerable town in the Hundred of Pyder ; the parish is a large one, and contains several villages. A market and fair were granted in 6 Edward III. (1333) to Sir John Arundel of Lanherne. The windows of the church were elaborately adorned with painted glass, bearing a representation of St. Columba with a dove in her hands, in allusion to her name ; but they were all destroyed in 1760 by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder kept in the rood loft, an accident attributed to the carelessness of schoolboys, three of whom unfortunately perished. Renfrey Arundel, who died in 1310, made considerable additions to the church, and his successor, Sir John, founded and endowed a chantry of five priests, 25 Edward III. (1351). In 1681 the lofty steeple was destroyed by lightning, and has not since been replaced. There were five chapels in the neighbour-

* Bishop Arundel moated the house round with rivers and fish-ponds (Hals, 63), and emulating the castellated style of building adopted by the neighbouring gentlemen, he erected an arched gateway and drawbridge, the former of which "remained a few years since all mantled with ivy."—Whitaker, 1804.

hood situated at Tregoos, Tresythney, Lauhinzy, Ruthos, and Bospolvan.

In the time of Norden's survey (1584) there were twelve seats of the Arundels in Cornwall. At present, however, the name of this celebrated house is extinct in this county. . . . T. H.

St. Erme's.

[1808, *Part II., pp.* 585-588.]

I send you (Plate II.) an east view of St. Erme Church, Cornwall. The tower is a handsome structure built of cut granite, or, as it is here commonly called, moorstone, and contains five tuneable bells which were cast by the Peningtons in the year 1766, out of three larger ones, of which one or two had been cracked.

The church itself has little to recommend it either in its outward form or internal ornaments. It is about 68 feet long and 35 wide on the inside. It consists of a nave and chancel of equal height, a north aisle of nearly the same dimensions divided by seven pillars, and a small transverse aisle or transept on the south, called the Tregassow aisle, from a tradition that it was built by one of the Coke family, who possessed the barton of Tregassow for about 150 years.

From the spreading and consequent irregular pressure of the roof the north and south walls are forced out of their perpendicular so much as to threaten, at no very distant period, the fall of the building.

In the north aisle is a mural monument with the following inscription :

"Here lyeth ye body of Rob. Trencreeke, of Trencreeke in Crede, in the county of Cornwall, esq. Counseller at Lawe 30 yeares, justice of the peace and coram, a lover of his coũtrye, friendlye to his neighbours, liberal to ye poore, his paynful travil in the one, his reddye advice for ye other, and boũtifull hospitalitye to all, did manifest a man of a constant resolution in ye carriage of his life ; who made his peace in Christ with God and man, dyed ye 24 of Decemb. A.D'NI. 1594.

"Also here lyeth buried ye bodye of Anis his wife, daughter and coheretrix unto William Vivian, Gt. and to —— Kingdõ, of Treonsie, Esq. She lived with ye foresaid Rob. Trencreeke, a modest, lovinge, and obediẽt wife, ye space of 40 years ; mad her peace in Christ with God and man, and dyed Jũ. 20, 1596. Theise left behind y'em, 4 daughters : 1, Julian, married unto John Carminowe of Respryne, Esq. 2. Jane, married to Ric. Pẽwarne, of Penwarne in Mawnan, Esq. 3. Katharine, married to Digorye Polwhele of Polwhele, Esq. 4. Honor, married to William Mohonne, from Bochõake descended, Esq. Ther armes quartered on ther husbands' scuchions, with ther coulors, as you se."

The coats of arms on the monuments are five, viz. :

First, quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, a chevron sable, surmounted by a cross pattée of the second for Trencreeke; 2 and 3, argent, a chevron gules between three dolphins embowed . . . for Kendall. Impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, azure, three fishes naiant in pale . . . for Vivian; 2 and 3, argent, a chevron sable, between three jackdaws, for Kingdon.

The second coat contains the arms of Carminow impaled with Trencreeke, viz., azure, a bend or, surmounted by a label of three points gules, for Carminow; impaling argent, a chevron sable, surmounted by a cross pattée of the same, for Trencreeke.

The third, Penwarne, azure, a chevron argent, between three fleurs-de-lis, impaling Trencreeke as above.

The fourth, Polwhele, sable, a saltire engrailed ermine, impaling Trencreeke.

The fifth, Mohun, or, a cross engrailed sable, impaling Trencreeke.

In the Tregassow aisle are the following monuments:

On a stone fitted to the sill of one of the windows is this inscription:

"Johanna filia Gedionis Haydon de Cadhay, armigeri, uxor Johannis filii Johannis Coke de Tregassowe, armigeri, obiit 30 die Decembris, Anno D'mi 1630; corpus hic deponitur. Filiam, uxorem, nurum qualem quis optaret, mulierem denique probatissimam, presentis seculi testimonio posteritas credat."

Over the above are the arms of Coke: ermine, on a bend cottised sable, three cats passant guardant or, with a label and a crescent for difference, for Coke; impaling argent, three bars gemels azure, on a chief gules a barulet dancette or, for Haydon.

On another stone affixed to the east wall are the arms of Jago: Vaire, a bordure surmounted by 12 cross crosslets, and, under, this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of John Jago of Truthen, Esq. who departed this life, in the feare of God, the sixth day of October, in the yeare of our Lord 1652.

These are all the monuments in the church. In the churchyard are none worthy of notice except an altar-tomb in memory of Edward Trebilcock, who, having been born of a low family in the parish, by his frugality and general good conduct, from a waiter in Lloyd's Coffee-house, London, at last became one of the masters of it, and who died of a consumption at Truro, February 9, 1799, aged 50.

The church, in Bacon's "Liber Regis," is said to be dedicated to St. Ermett, but Hals, in his history, says that the name of the titular saint is Hermes, of whom, and of the parish, he gives the following account: [omitted].

The parish feast used to be held on the last Sunday in August, which is the Sunday nearest to the day on which the titular Saint Hermes was martyred, according to the preceding account of him; but about twenty years since, the farmers of the parish, without consulting the incumbent, who happened to be non-resident, took the liberty to change this custom, and to hold their feast on the last Sunday in October instead of the last Sunday in August. The reason assigned for this was that the former day often interfered with the harvest, and as the festivities are continued for several days following, thus prevented their commodiously indulging in that hospitality and

those games and sports which usually attend the celebration of parish feasts in this county.

The patronage of this rectory is in the Rev. Dr. Luttrell Wynne, of Queen Anne Street West, as lord of the manor of Polsew.

The incumbents, as far back as can now be traced, are as follows:

John Carthew, buried December 19, 1696. Francis Carthew, buried July 18, 1731. Dr. Baker held the living a very short time. William Stackhouse, afterwards D.D., succeeded him, and died August 6, 1771. Luttrell Wynne, LL.D., inducted February, 1772, and in 1803 resigned the living to Cornelius Cardew, D.D., the present rector, who had been his curate above thirty-two years.

The registers have not been well preserved; the oldest now extant begins in 1671. The parish contains 4,155 acres, but it is by no means populous, the whole number of inhabitants not exceeding 350. The average of baptisms for the last ten years is eight, of burials seven, of marriages three.

The parish is rated to the land tax at £120. The soil in general is not so fertile as that of some of the adjoining parishes, and is better calculated for grain than for dairy or for pasture.

There are no vestiges of antiquity, except some tumuli or barrows, which are frequently to be seen on the more eminent parts of this county. As the church is built on a lofty situation, about midway between the boroughs of Truro and Michell, or Modishul, and three miles and a half from each, it is probable that there once was one of these barrows very near it though now totally obliterated, for a few months since a sepulchral urn was found accidentally on the glebe a little below the surface by some labourers who were working in an orchard, and who broke it into a number of pieces, either through carelessness or through their eagerness in hopes of finding a treasure concealed in it. They declared, however, that nothing was found in it but ashes, some fragments of another urn, and some small stones that showed marks of having passed through the fire. The diameter of the top was 16 inches, and it might contain about three gallons. The upper part was ornamented in the same manner as some of those of which Dr. Borlase has given a representation in his "Antiquities of Cornwall."

Φιλαρχαιος.

St. Hilary.

[1853, *Part II., pp.* 136-139.]

On the night of Good Friday last, a fire, occasioned, it is believed, by some casual neglect of a stove, broke out in the ancient parish church of St. Hilary, about two and a half miles from Marazion. It raged with such fury as to be quite beyond the reach of any human means for extinguishing it, and only stopped short of the destruction of the tower and steeple.

"We have lost," says the present vicar, the Rev. Thomas Pascoe, "many beautiful remains of a past age. The carvings, which the axe of the Reformers and Puritans had only partially mutilated, are, alas! totally destroyed; not a vestige being left of the open seatings of the reign of the seventh Henry, enriched, as many of them were, with heraldic and other devices, as well as with the roses of the rival houses of York and Lancaster. The whole humiliation, passion, and crucifixion of our Blessed Lord was told in a series of carvings, beginning with those of the basin, ewer, and towel (the washing of the feet); the paten, chalice, etc. (Last Supper); and other relics dear to memory." . . .

The church (as described by Mr. W. White, architect, 39, Great Marlborough Street, London) was about 90 feet long and 50 feet wide. The height of the side walls was 12 feet. It consisted of a nave and aisles, with a chancel and chancel-aisle, all contained under three long ridges; and a south porch. The steeple stands at the west end, and is an interesting specimen of early fourteenth-century architecture. So far Mr. White. Mr. Pascoe continues: "The body of the church now destroyed was the second, at least, since the building of the tower and steeple, the height of which, from foundation to apex, is about 80 feet. The windows in the south front, or rather their stone mullions, had been taken out, and wooden circular-headed frames substituted in bygone years. The windows in other parts were of different dates, but had not undergone the like barbarous mutilation.

"The oldest furniture on the walls were the sentences of Scripture put up, I conjecture, at the Reformation, when images and legends were displaced. There was also a copy of King Charles's letter, dated from Sudley Castle, to the 'Inhabitants of Faithful Cornwall,' the loss of which I very much regret. This, like the Scripture pieces, painted on wood, perished in the flames. The font was a very small and mean one. Our bells are three in number, one unserviceable; of communion plate the oldest piece is a chalice, bearing date 1580 on the cover of it."

The oldest sepulchral inscription was one upon slate; which bore the date 1589, and commemorated a William Godolphin, who married one of the co-heiresses of Walter Gaveregan, of the barton of Treveneage in this parish. It displayed their arms—a double-headed eagle for Godolphin, and a goat for Gaveregan, with the crest of a dolphin. The following lines were allusive to this heraldic combination: [omitted].

There was also a monument to the memory of Katharine, wife of Francis Godolphin, of Treveneage, and daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, of Clowance. She died in 1662.

The earliest entry in the parish register bears date no further back than 1677.

Whitaker concludes that the district given by Edward the Confessor to St. Michael's priory, and called "Vennefire," was the large wide-spread parish of St. Hilary. Hals, in his "History of Cornwall," says that "In Domesday Book this parish or district (of St Hilary) was taxed under the jurisdiction of Lammigall, that is, Michael's church or temple, now St. Michael's mount, etc."* Again he says: "In Wolsey's 'Inquisition et Valor Beneficiorum,' St. Hilary vicarage is valued at £11 6s.; the patronage, formerly in the abbot or prior of St. Michael's Mount, who endowed it." With these records we are at a loss to reconcile the mention of the monastery of St. Salvator at the close of the following extracts from the episcopal registers:

"Extracted out of the principal registry of the Lord Bishop of Exeter in the year 1804, after which two presentations took place, viz., my own, T. Pascoe, in June, 1814, and that of the Rev. Thomas Roberson, patron, Duke of Leeds, in 1811.

"1775, Nov. 6.—Malachi Hitchins,† on the death of John Penneck. Presented by Bishop Keppel, by lapse.

"1746, April 24.—John Penneck, M.A., on the death of William Hambly. Francis, Earl of Godolphin, patron.

"1724, Oct. 21.—William Hambly, LL.B., on the death of John Penneck. Mary Erisey Shenston and Frances Hambly, widow, true patrons.

"1699.—John Penneck, M.A.,‡ on the death of Jonathan Phillibrown. James Buller, esq., of Shillingham, true patron for this time.

"1691, Jan 9.—Jonathan Phillibrowne, M.A., on the death of William Orchard. Christopher Toker, by power of attorney from Charles, Earl of Radnor, true patron.

"1662, Jan. 11.—William Orchard, LL.B., by deprivation of Joseph Sherford. Sir Francis Godolphin, of Godolphin, Knight, patron.

"Joseph Sherford's institution not to be found.§

* Hals, edited by Davies Gilbert, vol. ii., p. 169.

† Mr. Hitchins was a man of science, and the author of papers in the Philosophical Transactions and the Archæologia; and an interesting memoir of him is given by Mr. Davies Gilbert, in his "History of Cornwall," vol. ii., p. 222: see also Nichols's "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century," vol. vi., p. 44. He was the father of Fortescue Hitchins, a solicitor of Penzance, whose name, in conjunction with that of Mr. Samuel Drew, of St. Austell, was placed on the title-page of a "History of Cornwall," in two volumes 4to, published ten years after his death, in 1824.

‡ This Mr. Penneck was Chancellor of Exeter, and would probably, says Mr. Davies Gilbert, have been advanced much higher in the Church if the Marlborough and Godolphin administration had remained longer in possession of power. The family had been raised by the stewardship and patronage of the Godolphins; and their history is traced by Mr. Gilbert.

§ Joseph Sherford, or Sherwood, having been deprived by the Bartholomew Act of 1662, continued to preach in defiance (*misprinted by Lysons* defence) of that

"1615, Sept. 25.—William Currick, by resignation of George Reede. Alexander Beed, patron for that time by assignment of Elizabeth Arundell, widow of Alexander Arundell, original patron.

"1583, Aug. 25.—George Reede, on the death of John Newton, *alias* Toker. Richard Leigh, of Storford, true patron for that time.

"1566.—April 12.—John Newton, *alias* Toker, on the death of Martin James. William Mydleton,* its true patron.

"The preceding presentation was by the Monastery of St. Salvator.

"WM. DEVEY, Deputy-Registrar."

The inhabitants of St. Michael's Mount, though extra-parochial of St. Hilary, have long depended on the vicars of that church for marriages, baptisms, and burials. Within the last three or four years, however, the trustees of the St. Aubyn family have allowed the curate of Marazion £25 for a weekly service in a licensed room at the foot of St. Michael's Mount—the same clergyman discharging the other offices mentioned—but the inhabitants, only about two hundred in number, are all registered at St. Hilary.

To the above account may be added that the tower of this church was long a landmark at sea, being on very high ground, and it is attested that the port of St. Ive's made it a yearly allowance of whitewash in virtue of this. An eccentric old gentleman, however, of the name of Knill, a private secretary, some fifty or sixty years ago, to the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, becoming afterwards collector of the port of St. Ive's, built a three-sided pyramid of granite on the top of a high hill, nearer the town than St. Hilary, which is about eight miles distant. The pyramid is represented as a pocket-edition of an Egyptian one, and in it this gentleman caused a chamber to be built with a stone coffin, giving out his intention to be buried there, and leaving a small estate to the corporation of St. Ive's for the maintainance aud repair, etc., of the pyramid. He, however, died in London, and by his latest will, so far from perpetuating the ostentatious idea, desired that his body should be given up to the surgeons for dissection. . . .

St. Michael's Mount.

[1801, *Part II.*, *p.* 978.]

I send you a sketch of an ancient capital (Fig. 2) now lying amongst a heap of ruins at St. Michael's Mount, in this county. It

act, and, in consequence, was committed by the magistrates to Launceston jail. It is related in Palmer's "Nonconformists' Memorial," that on this occasion he prophesied the speedy death of Mr. Robinson, of Treveneage, one of the bench, which shortly after happened by the goring of his own bull. Mr. Davies Gilbert, in his "History of Cornwall" (iv., 221), in relating this anecdote, has inadvertently substituted the name of Palmer for Sherwood.

* Qu. Melliton or Millington? See Davies Gilbert, ii., 212.

appears to have been an irregular hexagon, though now much mutilated; some of your antiquarian correspondents may probably be able to throw some light on the figures, the dress, and the time of its erection.

Sharrow's Grot.

[1815, *Part II.*, *p.* 404.]

A short distance from Milbrook, on the coast of Whitsand Bay, amidst a pile of rocks which obscure every feature of beauty or sublimity, and to which a rough-hewn flight of steps leads from a sloping plain, stands the Grot, which is a cavern sufficiently large to contain several persons. The roof and sides are covered with rhymes, not very remarkable for poetic genius; a table occupies the centre, and round it is a stone seat. The cavern is elevated more than 100 feet above the level of the sea; and immediately in front of the rock, which is a schistus of slate, forms a platform, surrounded by a natural parapet, which enables the spectator to view without apprehension the magnificent expanse, which comprehends a line of ocean from Eddystone to the Dead Man's Point. The land prospect is formed by the plain, which being entirely barren of wood and excluding from the sight every human habitation, completes the savage grandeur of the scene. A gentleman in company pointed out the site of the Giant's Castle, now completely insulated. If any of your correspondents can give any traditions respecting the life or actions of the giant, I shall deem myself obliged. DESULTORIUS.

Tywardreath.

[1822, *Part II.*, *p.* 602.]

The ancient Priory of Tywardreath, Cornwall, has long been so entirely levelled with the ground that it is not very easy even to ascertain its site. Some time ago the present Vicar of Tywardreath obtained leave to dig the ground on its supposed site, in search of stones for erecting a vicarage house. The place where he made an excavation for this purpose appears to have been the east end of the Priory Chapel; and as some measurements were taken at the time, and I have since, with the permission of the landlord, opened the ground in several places, partly with the hopes of ascertaining the form of the chapel, and partly of throwing some light on its architecture, perhaps the following particulars, scanty as they are, may not be unacceptable to your readers.

Tywardreath Benedictine Priory, according to Lysons, was probably founded by Ricardus Dapifer, steward of the household, who held the manor of Tywardreath and twenty-eight others when Domesday survey was made. This priory was a cell to the monastery of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus in Normandy. It was suppressed as an alien priory by the Parliament at Leicester in 1414, but appears to

have been restored, and continued till the general dissolution of the smaller convents. The chapel appears, as far as could be ascertained by measurement, to have been 80 feet long by 57 feet within, with a semicircular end towards the east, strengthened by four buttresses of wrought Pentewan stone, 2 feet wide, and ornamented by four pilasters within. The shafts are a single half column 14 inches in diameter. At each angle was a handsome piece of architecture, as it was described to me, of which pilasters resembling those already described formed a part, but with the base 5 inches wider, and the mouldings in proportion.

In the vicarage garden, adjoining the west end of the chapel, a fragment of a stone arch was found, with a fleur-de-lis elegantly carved in deep relief. The same device appears on the church stile, and in a coat-of-arms in one of the windows of the church, and appears from Tanner to have been part of the arms of the priory. The wall of the chapel is the south wall of the churchyard.

The chapel was paved with beach pebbles, and was built partly of common clay slate, raised on the spot; the wrought stones were of compact hard porphyry from Pentewan quarry, in the parish of St. Austell, and hornblende from the cliff between Duporth and Charlestown, in the same parish.

All the carved work is executed with much skill and taste.

J. R.

Wythiel.

[1826, *Part I., pp.* 124-126.]

The parish of Withiel, in the deanery of Pydar, in the county of Cornwall, is situate five miles to the west of Bodmin, in a very delightful vale, on the northern side of the great western road; contains 2,517 acres of land, 63 houses, and about 300 inhabitants. It is one of those favoured spots frequently found in Cornwall between its hills, fertile and abounding in wood and brooks; the latter affording the most delightful trout and peal, and form a retreat to salmon to shed their spawn, which in proper season seek the ocean, and there attain maturity.

The tower is built of Cornish granite, and stands prominent in the scene, and is a very fine structure, 100 feet high, turretted with four pinnacles of 18 feet, each bearing on the top a crown, surmounted by the cross; there is a ring of five bells in it, hung upon a large cross-beam of oak, bearing the date of 1518, which denotes the time of its erection. The church, which is comparatively low, and appears diminutive by it, is entered by a descending flight of steps, and consists of two aisles, to which a pent-house aisle is attached on the north, running half the length of the nave down the chancel; formerly railed off, and formed, as I conceive, the confessional. This being a style of church architecture very ancient and unique in this county. The church itself has lately undergone complete repair,

under the superintendance of the present rector, who found it a ruin, but will leave it an edifice neat and commodious. There are only two monuments in this church, which are placed on each side of the altar, the one in memory of a rector of the name of Truven, the other of the infant daughter of the present incumbent. The south aisle, which has been evidently more recently built than the north aisle, has a window in the eastern end, producing a fine light: in the middle of its arch are the arms of Prior Vyvyan, the last prior of Bodmin but one; in the present church of that place his tomb, inclosing his bones, stands on the north side of the altar. The shield of his arms is orle purpure, inclosing or three lions naissant, chevron with three annulets, and three hirundines in chief, and a splendid mitre for a crest, beautifully painted on glass.

He was a mitred prior, and on his death gave this rectory, with a very fine manor of land of the same name, to the ancient family of Vyvyans of Trelowarren in this county, of which family he was a branch. The jurisdiction of this priory had extensive powers, those of returning the representatives of the borough of Bodmin to Parliament, of putting offenders into the pillory, and of life and death. It was richly endowed, and enabled its possessors to live in great dignity and splendour. Exclusive of the Withiel parsonage, which was private property, Prior Vyvyan had the handsome seat of Rialton, the property of the priory, with an annexed manor of the same name, which at the dissolution of the house fell to the crown. There is much reason to presume that the prior spent much of his time at both residences, to enjoy the country air, to dismiss care and the incumbent duties of his cloister. A room in the old parsonage at Withiel was always denominated the prior's room; it was ornamented with fluted wainscoat; each window of the apartment bore his arms, which on the pulling down the old parsonage to erect a new one (which was built five years ago by the late Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Bart., a gentleman of singular worth, honour, and probity, whose son, the present Sir R. R. Vyvyan, has lately been elected, on the death of Sir William Lemon, Bart., to be one of the representatives of Cornwall), were put into the windows of the elegant chapel at Trelowarren, which has likewise been repaired, but received a high finish from the same liberal hand.

The land immediately in the vicinity of the parsonage is very hilly, and evidently exhibits signs of the force of the subsidence of the waters at the flood, which formed several deep ravines at right angles to the main vale, which carried the water to the sea. In several stages of its fall it deposited large masses of red and black bastard porphyry, some three or four tons in a mass, which were dropped in some of the angles of the current, and there left, polished as stones of hard texture exposed to a heavy current of water in our rivers. They are so excessively hard that the best tempered mason's tools

will scarcely work them; they receive, nevertheless a fine polish, and make very handsome chimney-jambs. Stream tin abounds in this parish, and there is great probability the Phœnicians or Jews streamed many of our vales in pursuit of this metal. What renders this highly probable is, the places where they smelted these ores are still discoverable, being near woods, for the convenience of charcoal; where were constructed rude kilns, something, it is probable, resembling the blast furnaces for fusing iron ore now used in Wales. Being destitute of machinery, or anything at all resembling stamping mills in modern use, tinners in those days were reduced to use a mortar, which was no other than a post of red bastard porphyry of the above description, of 3 feet long, in its rude state, with three conical perforations, which will hold about a quart or two of water each; the trituration was performed with a pebble, it is likely of the same hard material, which reduced it to a proper consistence for burning; in this state it was roasted, to rid it of its mineral combinations, and afterwards it was smelted.

There exists the remains of a Jew's house, to use its popular designation, formerly used in this process, on a farm in this parish, called Landjew, or the Land of the Jew, such designations being by no means arbitrary; names of mines at the present day arising from such circumstances. We have one called Bullen Garden, Bullen, in Cornish, signifying plum, where the same mine stands on a spot, where there was once a plum garden. Another called Cook's kitchen, from the circumstances of a man of the name of Cook living on the spot where this mine commenced. Nay, the great mart of our trade in Cornwall in those days received its designation from being the place where we disposed of our tin to the Phœnicians, or Jews, being called Marazion, the Market of Zion, or its more popular designation of the Market Jew, or Jew's Market, etc.

The soil of this parish is very rich, producing fine corn and excellent pasturage and good cider. The manners of the people are very primitive and simple, their habits industrious. The man of the greatest consequence is the clergyman; in the next degree are substantial yeomen; the remainder being labourers who are too wise to be idle, and where there is no idleness there is no poverty nor crime, and consequently little or no poor's-rate, which constitutes the main happiness of this little parish.

The register of this parish is well kept; it is dated as far back as 1567. I subjoin the entry of the baptism of the eldest son of our Cornish patriot, Sir Beville Granville:

"Richardus, Beville Granvile armigeri primogenitus, apud Tremeer in parœcia de Lanteglos juxta Foye [Fowey] natus 19no Martii, anno Dom. 1620, p^{r} marum Nicholaum Hares*, tunc ibi Vicarium, 25to Martii sequente ann. 1621 stilo veteri

* Or Hatch. The sirname is difficult to be read, being in part obliterated.

incipiente baptizatus fuit, anno regni regis Jacobi Ang. Franciæ et Hiber. 18^vo.—Hoc testatur avus Bernandus Grenvile, Eques Auratus." *

The annexed is supposed to be a correct list of the rectors from the year 1615 :

John Glanville, 1615; John Edgecombe, A.M., 1632; Will. Wishart, A.M., 1639. The Rector of Withiel was superseded during the Commonwealth, and Thomas Williams appointed registrar for this parish for marriages, births, and burials, according to the Act of Parliament of August 4, 1652, by Richard Carter, one of the Justices at St. Columb, which sequestration continued till the year 1660, when it is supposed Henry Fronock was rector in 1667. Will. Wood, 1712, rector; John Truren, 1723; Will. Robinson, 1742; Chas. Vyvyan, 1761; Henry Vyvyan, 1765; Will. Robinson, 1795; the present incumbent, 1818. Yours, etc., W.

* Bernard Grenvile lived, it is supposed, at Brina in Withiel at that time, as the above estate belonged then to that family.

[The following papers are omitted :

1774, p. 170. Inscription at Caerhaes.
1798, part ii., p. 848. Epitaph at Menkeniock.
1810, part ii., p. 103. MS. History of Launceston.
1815, part i., pp. 310-311. Manor of Boconnoc.
1830, part ii., p. 304. Penzance Chapel.
1833, part ii., pp. 18-19, Cotehele.
1844, part i., pp. 483-485. "Cornish Antiquities," extracts from local papers
1864, part i., pp. 30-41, 307-315, 441-449. Two days in Cornwall with the Cambrian Archæological Association, by J. T. Blight.
1866, part i., pp. 481-490. A chapter on the Stanneries by John Wilkins, B.C.L.
1866, part i., pp. 690-691. Dolly Pentreath.

References to other volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library :*

Prehistoric Remains : Barrows in Cornwall; beehive huts at Bosphrenis; tolmen at Constantine; barrow at Pelynt; barrow at Penzance.—*Archæology*, part i., pp. 90-94, 268, 309-310. Inauguration chairs, holed stones, stone circles, tin works; circle at Boscawen, at Bottallack, at Boskednan; Mên Skyrfa stone; Mên-an-tol; stones at St. Cleer, at St. Just, at Sancreed, at Trevethy; barrow on Trewavas Head; circle at Zennor.—*Archæology*, part ii., pp. 4, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 47-49, 57, 58-59, 114-115, 165, 318.

Roman Remains : Tregilgas, St. Hilary—*Romano-British Remains*, part ii., pp. 384, 595.

Dialect : Local expressions—*Dialect and Wordlore*, pp. 24, 25, 26, 119, 120.

Folklore : Christmas play of St. George; fires on Midsummer Day; holed stones used for sick persons to pass through; tradition of King Arthur; holy wells — *Popular Superstitions*, pp. 62, 79-83, 147, 186, 209. Curfew bell at Bodmin; Helston furry day—*Manners and Customs*, pp. 193, 194, 216-218. St. Keyne's Well—*English Traditions*, 119-121.]

Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND.

[1816, *Part II., pp.* 599-601 ; 1819, *Part I., pp.* 402-405 ; 505-508.]

Ancient State and Remains.

British Inhabitants.—Brigantes. Cumbri, a tribe of the Brigantes. *Roman Province.*—Valentia. *Stations.*—Amboglana, Burdoswald ; Petriana, Castlesteads; Aballaba, Watch Cross; Congavata, Stanwix ; Axelodunum, Burgh on the Sands ; Gabrocentum, Drumburgh ; and Tunnocelum, near Boulness, on the Wall, Derventio, Papcastle ; Virosidum, Ellenborough ; Olenacum, Old Carlisle ; Voreda, Old Penrith ; Arbeia, Moresby or Irby ; Bremetenracum, Whitbarrow or Brampton ; Apiatorium, Bewcastle ; Castra exploratorum, Netherby-on-the-Esk ; Luguballium, Carlisle.

Saxon Heptarchy.—Northumbria.

Antiquities.—The Roman Wall ; " Long Meg and her Daughters "; Druidical Circle, 350 feet diameter ; " Giant's Grave "; Pillars in Penrith Churchyard ; Bewcastle Obelisk ; Carlisle Cathedral ; Kirklinton, Aspatria, Torpehow, and St. Bees' Churches ; Fortified Towers of Newton-Arlosh, Burgh on the Sands, and Great Salkeld Churches ; Holme-Cultram and Calder Abbeys ; Lanercost and Wetheral Priories ; Seton Nunnery ; Irton Cross ; Bridekirk Font ; Bewcastle, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Dacre, Egremont, High Head, Kirk Oswald, Naworth, Penrith, Rose, and Scaleby Castles.

Carlisle was the only episcopal chapter in England of the order of St. Austin ; the others were all of St. Benedict.

British : Druidical circles on Grey Yawd, or King Harry fell, Sunken Kirk, and near Keswick.—Roman : Of miscellaneous antiquities the principal collections are at Netherby, Sir James Graham's ; Nether Hall, Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. ; Walton House, W. P. Johnson, Esq. ; and Wigton, the Rev. Richard Matthews. The antiquarian brothers Lysons have given a description of 142 altars and inscribed stones found in this county. Aspatria, Cross-

Canonby, and Dearham fonts; Dearham and Gosforth churchyard crosses; two pillars at St. Bride's; Carlisle Deanery; Askerton, Greystock, Irthington, and Millom Castles; towers and mansion houses of Dalston, Drumburgh Castle, Harby Brow, Hardrigg, Hewthwaite, Irton, Kirk-Andrews-upon-Eske, Lamplugh, Muncaster, Netherby, and Nether Hall; excavations in the rock over the river Eden, called Wetheral Safeguard, or Constanstine's Cells; glass vessel, called "The Luck of Eden Hall," noticed in the Duke of Wharton's ballad:

> "God prosper long from being broke
> The luck of Eden-hall."

And another called "The Luck of Muncaster." On the preservation of these two vessels, according to popular superstition, the prosperity of their respective houses depends. Of the Edenhall cup there is an engraving in Lysons's "Cumberland." The Muncaster basin is said to have been presented to Sir John Pennington by Henry VI., who was secreted at Muncaster for some time.

Among the monuments of its bishops in Carlisle Cathedral, the most curious are those of William Barrow, 1429, and Richard Bull (engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments"), 1596.

St. Bees derives its name from Bega, an Irish saint, who founded a monastery here about 650. Calder Abbey was erected by Ranulph de Meschines in 1134.

Holme Cultram Abbey was founded in 1150, by Henry, son of David, King of Scots. In it was buried Robert Bruce, father of the Scottish King of that name. The abbot, though not mitred, was occasionally summoned to Parliament.

Lanercost Priory, founded by Robert de Vaux or de Vallibus, Lord of Gilsland, in 1169, was often visited by Edward I., with his Queens Eleanor and Margaret. At his last visit with Queen Margaret he was detained by illness from October 8, 1306, to February 28, 1306-7.

Present State and Appearance.

Rivers.—Aine, Bleng, Bruscath, Calder, Caldew, Cambeck, Cocker, Croglin, Duddon, Eamont, Eden, Ellen, Enn, two Esks, Gelt, Greeta, Irt, Irthing, Kershope, Kingwater, Line, the black and the white, Liddel, Liza, Lowther, Mite, Nent, Nyte, Petterell, Pultrop, Sark, Tees, Tyne, Vent, Wampool, Waver, Wiza, or Wiz.

Inland Navigation.—Derwent and Eden Rivers; Whitehaven Brook.

Lakes.—Bassenthwaite, Crumock, Derwent, Devock, Ennerdale, Lowes, Over, Ulls, and Wast Waters; Butter and Thirl Meres; Barnmoor, Bray, Martin, Sallafield, Talkin, Tindale, and Wadling Tarns; Anthorn Lough; the Stark; Llough, near Rowcliffe.

Eminences and Views.—Scafell, 3,166 ; Helvellyn, 3,055; Skiddaw, 3,022 ; Bowfell, 2,911 ; Crossfell, 2,901 ; Pillar, 2,893 ; Saddleback, 2,787 ; Grasmere fell, 2,756 ; High Pike, 2,101 ; Black Comb, 1919 ; Dent Hill, 1,115 feet above the level of the sea ; Hardknot, Wrynose, Penrith Beacon, Christenbury Craggs, Carrock, Scaw, and Souter fells; Bootle Beacon, Brampton Mote, Carlisle Castle, Castle Cragg Hill, Cumrew fell, Dale Raughton, High Style, Honiston Cragg, King Harry fell, Lingy Close Head, Moothay, Muncaster fell, Naddle fell, Red Pike, St. Bee's Head, Sandala Top, Scarrow Hill, the Screes, Spade Adam Top, Workington Hill.

Natural Curiosities.—Gilsland and Melmerby Medicinal Waters ; Airey Force, in Gowbarrow Park, Scale Force, Lowdore and the Howk Cascades ; the Bowder Stone, 31 yards long and 8 high ; Borrowdale Pass ; Biglands, sulphureous ; Drig, Gilcrux, and Stanger, saline ; Sebugham, petrifying ; Bewcastle, Great Salkeld, Brampton, and Iron Gill chalybeate springs ; scenery of Newland and Wanthwaite vales. Of the extraordinary eruption of Solway Moss, November 15, 1771, not a trace is now to be seen, the ground having been gradually cleared at a great expense, and brought again into cultivation by Dr. Graham, who was landlord of the whole inundated tract. This county is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. In Lysons's "Cumberland" is a list of 144 persons of not less than 100 years of age buried between the years 1663 and 1814. The most remarkable instances recorded, are Robert Brown, aged 110, buried at Arthuret, 1666 ; Richard Green, 114, Dacre, 1680 ; Thomas Fearon, 112, Bride Kirk, 1701 ; Jane Hodgson, 114, Harrington, 1717 ; Thomas Dickenson, 112, Bootle, 1745 ; Mary Lingleton, 110, Dearham ; Rev. George Braithwaite, 110, Carlisle, 1753 ; Mark Noble, 113, Corney, 1768 ; James Bell, 113, Penrith, 1772. The obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine* also records Ann Wilson, 110, Aston, 1765 ; John Noble, 114, Corney, 1772 ; John Maxwell, 132, Keswick Lake, 1785 ; John Taylor, noticed among the eminent natives, lived to the age of 135.

Public Edifices.—Carlisle Assize Courts, founded in 1810, within the walls of the ancient citadel ; architect, Robert Smirke, jun., who also built the bridge of five elliptic arches, each of 65 feet span, founded 1812 ; County Gaol ; Grammar School ; Girl's Charity School ; Guildhall ; Dovenby Hospital, and Schools ; Keswick School, and Market House, built 1813 ; Longtown Bridge, five arches ; Penrith and Plumbland Schools ; St. Bee's School, founded by Archbishop Grindall ; Warwick Bridge ; Whitehaven priers, four batteries, mounting together eighteen guns ; Dispensary ; Wigton School ; Workington Bridge, erected 1763 ; Assembly Rooms ; Theatre ; Schools.

Seats.—Warnel Hall, Earl of Lonsdale, lord-lieutenant of the county ; Armathwaite Castle, Robert Saunderson Milbourne, Esq. ;

Barfield, Robert Gibson, Esq.; Barrow, The, Joseph Pocklington, Esq.; Bonstead Hill, William Nixon, Esq.; Brayton, Wilfred Lawson, Esq.; Bride Kirk, John Thompson, Esq.; Burgh-upon-sands, G. H. Hewett, Esq.; Carlton Hall, Right Hon. Thos. Wallace; Clea Hall, Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.; Corby Castle, Henry Howard, Esq.; Crofton Place, Sir Wastell Brisco, Bart.; Calder Abbey, Miss Senhouse; Castle How, Miss Senhouse; Cockermouth Castle, Earl of Egremont; Dalehead, Thos. Stranger Leathes, Esq.; Dalemain, Edward Hassell, Esq.; Derwent Water, Lord Wm. Gordon; Dovenby Hall, J. B. Dykes, Esq.; Edenhall, Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.; Ewanrigg, John Christian, Esq.; Flimby Hall, Earl of Lonsdale; Greystock Castle, Duke of Norfolk; Hayton Castle, Rev. Isaac Robinson; Hutton Hall, Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane; Hardriff Hall, Sir F. F. Vane, Bart.; Holme Hill, Colonel Salkeld; Holme Rook, Skiffington Lutwidge, Esq.; Hunter Hall, E. B. Harraden, Esq.; Hutton John, Andrew Hudleston, Esq.; Irton Hall, E. L. Irton, Esq.; Isel, Wilfred Lawson, Esq.; Justice Town, Thomas Irwin, Esq.; Kirklinton Hall, William Dacre, Esq.; Kirk Oswald, T. S. Featherstonhaugh, Esq.; Linethwaite, Thomas Hartley, Esq.; Long Burgh, Mason Hodgson, Esq.; Lowthwaite House, — Williamson, Esq.; Mire House, John Spedding, Esq.; Muncaster Castle, Lord Muncaster; Melmerby, Rev. Joseph Pattinson; Moor House, Richard Hodgson, Esq.; Moor Park, Joseph Liddell, Esq.; Naworth Castle, Earl of Carlisle; Netherby, Sir James Graham, Bart.; Nether Hall, Humphry Senhouse, Esq.; Newbiggen Hall, Rev. S. Bateman; Nunnery, Mrs. Elizabeth Bamber; Nunwick Hall, Miss E. Wilkinson; Oaks, The, Mrs. Blamire; Ormathwaite, Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart.; Orthwaite Hall, William Brown, Esq.; Pap Castle, Thomas Knight, Esq.; Pickerby, James Graham, Esq.; Ponsonby Hall, Geo. Edw. Stanley, Esq.; Rose Castle, Bishop of Carlisle; Salkeld Lodge, Colonel Lacy; Sella Park, Edward Stanley, Esq.; Skirwith Abbey, J. O. Yates, Esq.; Southerby Hall, John Fallowfield, Esq.; Staffold, R. L. Ross, Esq.; Tallantire Hall, William Brown, Esq.; Vicar's Island, General Peachey; Walton House, Wm. Ponsonby Johnson, Esq.; Warwick Hall, Robert Warwick, Esq.; Weary Hall, Mr. Geo. Drury, a Quaker; Whitehaven Castle, Earl of Lonsdale; Wood Hall, J. Saunderson Fisher, Esq.; Woodside, late John Losh, Esq.; Workington Hall, John Christian Curwen, Esq.

Produce.—Wadd or black lead, lead, coal, iron, limestone, gypsum, slate, freestone, oats, potatoes, cranberries, butter, herrings, cod, salmon, wheat, barley, oysters, char-fish, copper, grindstones. The Whitehaven collieries, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, are the most extensive of any in this kingdom.

Manufactures.—Cotton, coarse cloths, coarse linen, sail cloths, ship-building, glass bottles, iron, paper, carpets, blankets, ropes, breweries, coarse pottery.

History.

A.D. 60, Carlisle burnt by the Scots during the absence of the Romans.

A.D. 120, Cumberland ravaged by Mogal, King of the Scots, and Uniparus, King of the Picts.

A.D. 425, Fergus, King of Scotland, defeated by Maximian, the Roman General.

A.D. 875, Carlisle destroyed by the Danes.

A.D. 880, at Carlisle, an assembly of nobles held by Gregory, King of Scotland, to whom Cumberland had been ceded for his services against the Danes.

A.D. 930, at Dacre, Constantine, King of Scotland, with his son Eugenius, did homage to Athelstan.

A.D. 937, Cumberland occupied by Athelstan after his victory at Brunanburgh.

A.D. 940, Cumberland granted by Edmund I. to Indulph, son and heir-apparent of Malcolm, King of Scotland, on his doing homage for the same.

A.D. 945, Cumberland having rebelled against Indulph, and elected a king of the name of Dunmaile, Edmund I. laid waste the county, put out the eyes of Dunmaile's two sons, and reinstated Indulph.

A.D. 1001, Cumberland laid waste by Ethelred, because Malcolm, its Prince, assisted the Danes.

A.D. 1016, near Burgh-upon-Sands, Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland, and the Danes defeated by Malcolm, King of Scotland.

A.D. 1053, Cumberland granted by Edward the Confessor to Siward, Earl of Northumberland, who afterwards defeated Macbeth, and placed Malcolm, Prince of Cumberland, son of Duncan, on the throne of Scotland.

A.D. 1069, Cumberland granted by William the Conqueror to Ranulph de Meschines, afterwards Earl of Chester; Malcolm, King of Scotland, being dispossessed of this principality for granting an asylum to the English refugees.

A.D. 1092, Carlisle rebuilt, and its castle erected by William Rufus.

A.D. 1133, Carlisle erected into a bishopric by Henry I.

A.D. 1135, Carlisle seized by David, King of Scotland, on Stephen's usurpation of the throne of England.

A.D. 1138, at Carlisle, September 25, Alberia, the Pope's legate, in a conference with David, King of Scotland, accompanied by his nobles and prelates, obtained the release of all female prisoners, and the restoration of Adulph to this bishopric.

A.D. 1139, to Carlisle David, King of Scotland, fled after his

defeat at the battle of the Standard, and was there joined by his son, Prince Henry.

A.D. 1150, at Carlisle, David, King of Scotland, Henry Fitz-Empress (afterwards Henry II., of England), and Ralph, Earl of Chester, entered into a league against King Stephen, and Henry was knighted by David.

A.D. 1152, at Carlisle, John, the Pope's legate, met by David, King of Scotland, and his son, Prince Henry.

A.D. 1153, at Carlisle, David, King of Scotland, died.

A.D. 1157, Cumberland ceded by Malcolm IV., of Scotland, to Henry II., who confirmed to Malcolm the possession of the earldom of Huntingdon.

A.D. 1158, at Carlisle, conference between Henry II. and Malcolm IV.

A.D. 1173, Carlisle besieged by William the Lion, King of Scotland, but he was compelled to raise the siege on the approach of Richard de Lucy, Chief Justiciary and Regent, during the absence of Henry II.

A.D. 1174, Carlisle under Robert de Vaux, again besieged by William the Lion. During the siege, which lasted some months, but was at length raised on the capture of William, at Alnwick, in Northumberland, the Scots took Liddel Castle, Burgh-upon-Sands Castle, and several other fortresses.

A.D. 1186, at Carlisle Henry II. assembled an army to assist William, King of Scots, against Roland, a rebellious baron, who being taken prisoner, was brought by the Scotch King and his brother David to the English monarch in that town.

A.D. 1216, Holme Cultram Abbey pillaged, and Carlisle, August 8, taken by Alexander, King of Scotland.

A.D. 1217, Carlisle retaken by Walter de Gray, Archbishop of York.

A.D. 1237, Cumberland finally annexed to the throne of England by cession of Alexander, King of Scotland, to Henry III.

A.D. 1296, Robert de Clifford appointed the first English Lord Warden of the Marches.—Carlisle successfully defended by the inhabitants against the Scots under John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, and six other earls, who burnt the suburbs of the city, and on the retreat set fire to Lanercost Priory.

A.D. 1297, Allerdale, as far as Cockermouth, laid waste, and Carlisle unsuccessfully besieged by the Scots under Wallace, in October.

A.D. 1298, at Carlisle, September 15, after his victory at Falkirk, Parliament held by Edward I.

A.D. 1300, at Holme Cultram Abbey, in October, Edward I. released the Bishop of Glasgow from his imprisonment, and received his allegiance with great solemnity.

A.D. 1306, July 7, at Burgh-upon-Sands, Edward I. died.

A.D. 1307, from Lanercost Priory, March 1, Edward I. and his Queen Margaret removed to Kirk Cambock; thence on the 4th to Linstock Castle, where they were entertained for six days by John Halton, Bishop of Carlisle; on the 12th the Court proceeded to Carlisle, where the Parliament was sitting; and on June 28 Edward, very weak and ill, left the city on his march to Scotland; halted that night at Caldecote; reached Burgh-upon-Sands July 5, and closed his glorious reign there July 7. An obelisk commemorating this event was erected on Burgh Marsh by Henry, Duke of Norfolk, in 1685, and repaired by William Viscount Lowther in 1803.—July 11, 1307, Edward II. arrived at Carlisle, and on 13th received the homage of his barons. On his return from Scotland in September he restored Anthony Bec to the bishopric of Durham, of which he had been dispossessed by Edward I.

A.D. 1311, Gisland ravaged by Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.

A.D. 1314, Kirk Oswald burnt, and Lanercost pillaged by the Scots under Edward Bruce, brother of the king.

A.D. 1315, During the siege of Carlisle St. Bees monastery, with the manor houses of Cleator and Stainburn, destroyed by the Scots.

A.D. 1315, Carlisle successfully defended, against Robert Bruce, by Andrew de Hercla, created for this service Earl of Carlisle.

A.D. 1319, Gilsland laid waste by the Scots under James Douglas and Thomas Randolph.

A.D. 1322, Rose Castle and Wigton Town burnt, and Holme Cultram Abbey, where his father was buried, destroyed by Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, who devastated the western side of this county to Duddon Sands.

A.D. 1323, at Carlisle, Andrew de Hercla, Earl of Carlisle, and Lord Warden of the Marches, accused of a treasonable correspondence with the Scots, arrested by Lord Lucy and beheaded.

A.D. 1332, at Carlisle, Edward Baliol, the fugitive King of Scotland, entertained by Lord Dacre, the Governor.

A.D. 1337, at Arthuret the Scots entered England, destroyed twenty villages, and carried off a great booty. In another incursion hy burnt Rose Castle, the hospital of St. Nicholas, and the suburbs of Carlisle.

A.D. 1342, Penrith and several neighbouring villages burnt by the Scots.

A.D. 1345, Penrith Town burnt by the Scots under Sir William Douglas, who besieged Carlisle and set fire to the suburbs; but on his retreat to Scotland was overtaken and defeated by Kirby, Bishop of Carlisle, and Sir Robert Ogle.

A.D. 1346, Liddel Castle taken by assault, its Governor, Sir Walter Selby, beheaded, and Lanercost Priory plundered by David Bruce, King of Scotland.

A.D. 1380, Penrith, during a truce, treacherously surprised by the Scots, who slew many of the inhabitants and carried off numerous prisoners and a great booty, as it was a fair day in that town. These marauders also set fire to a street in Carlisle.

A.D. 1383, Holme Cultram Abbey saved from burning by the abbot paying the sum of £200 to the Earl of Douglas, commander of the Scots.

A.D. 1385, Carlisle unsuccessfully besieged by the French and Scots.

A.D. 1387, Cockermouth surprised, and Peter Tilliol, Sheriff of the county, taken by the Scots, under the Earls of Douglas and Fife. The suburbs of Carlisle burnt by the Scots, among whom Sir William Douglas, a natural son of Archibald Lord Douglas, particularly distinguished himself, overcoming three armed citizens on a drawbridge of the outworks. Shortly afterwards the Scots were defeated with the loss of 11,000 men.

A.D. 1388, in Gilsland, on Lord Dacre's demesne, two hundred decrepid persons, women and children, shut up in houses and burnt by the Scots.

A.D. 1461, Carlisle unsuccessfully besieged, and the suburbs burnt by an army of Scots in the interest of Henry VI.

A.D. 1523, Cumberland plundered, and 300 prisoners carried into Scotland by Lord Maxwell.

A.D. 1537, Carlisle besieged by Nicholas Musgrave in rebellion against Henry VIII., but he was repulsed by the artisans, and shortly afterwards defeated by the Duke of Norfolk, when seventy-four of his officers were hanged on the walls of Carlisle, but Musgrave escaped.

A.D. 1542, at Solway Moss, the Scots, under Sir Oliver Sinclair, favourite of James V., routed, and their principal nobles taken, by Sir Thomas Dacre and Sir John Musgrave.

A.D. 1568, May 16, at Workington, poor Mary of Scots landed.

A.D. 1569, at Naworth, December, the insurgent Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland disbanded their forces.

A.D. 1570, from Naworth Castle Leonard Dacre, claiming the baronies of Gisland and Greystock, sallying out to attack Lord Hunsdon, was defeated and compelled to fly to Scotland.

A.D. 1596, William Armstrong, a noted borderer, celebrated in ballads by the name of "Kinmont Willie," having been taken prisoner on a day of truce and carried to Carlisle, his release was demanded without effect, on which William Scott, Lord of Buccleuch, came with a party of two hundred horse before break of day, made a breach in the castle, and carried off the prisoner before the garrison was prepared for defence.

A.D. 1644, in Carlisle Castle the Marquis of Montrose unsuccessfully besieged by the Earl of Callendar. Near Great Salkeld,

in September, Sir Philip Musgrave and Sir Henry Fletcher defeated by General Leslie and the Scots.

A.D. 1645, February, Scaleby Castle taken by ——. October, on Carlisle Sands, Lord Digby and Sir Marmaduke Langdale defeated, and forced to fly to the Isle of Man, by the Parliamentarians under Sir John Brown, Governor of Carlisle.

A.D. 1645, June 25, Carlisle, after a noble defence, surrendered to the Scottish army under General Lesley.

A.D. 1645, October, near Carlisle, Lord Digby and Sir Marmaduke Langdale defeated by the Parliamentarians.

A.D. 1648, April 28, Carlisle surprised by the Royalists under Sir Thomas Glenham and Sir Philip Musgrave.—June 15, Penrith taken by the Parliamentarians under General Lambert and detachments from his army about the same time took Greystock, Rose, and Scaleby Castles, and defeated a body of Royalists at Warwick Bridge. —Cockermouth Castle, under Lieutenant Bird, besieged by the Royalists, from August to September 29, when the siege was raised by a detachment of Parliamentarians from Lancashire, under Colonel Ashton.—October 1, Carlisle surrendered by its Royalist Governor, Sir William Levington, to Oliver Cromwell.

A.D. 1715, Brampton and Penrith entered in November, and James III. proclaimed by the friends of the Stuarts, under General Foster.

A.D. 1745, near Longton, November 8, advanced guard of Prince Charles Stuart's army entered Cumberland.—November 11 army at Brampton. Commenced the siege of Carlisle on the 13th, and the garrison under Colonel Durand surrendered on the 15th, when James was proclaimed king, and his son regent by the Corporation in their robes. On the 21st the van of the army marched into Penrith, which Charles with the main body entered on the following day. On their retreat from Derby the army entered Penrith, December 17. Retreated from Carlisle into Scotland December 20, and the city was invested by the Duke of Cumberland on the 21st, and surrendered to him at discretion, December 30.

A.D. 1778, Whitehaven unsuccessfully attempted by the Pirate Paul Jones.

Biography.

Aglionby, John, one of the translators of the Testament, about 1565.

Annesley, Samuel, nonconformist divine and author, 1619.

Armstrong, Archibald, fool or jester to James I. and Charles I., Arthuret (died 1672).

Banks, Sir John, Chief Justice, Keswick, about 1590.

Benn, William, nonconformist divine and author, Egremont, 1600.

Benson, George, dissenter, biblical critic, Great Salkeld, 1699.

Boucher, Jonathan, loyalist divine, Saxon scholar, Blencogo, 1758.

Brown, Dr. Joseph, biographer and editor of "Cardinal Barberini," Water Millock, 1700.

Canon, John, schoolman, Canonsby (flourished 1320).

Carleton, Guy, Bishop of Chichester (died 1685).

Carlyle, Joseph Dacres, Arabic scholar, Carlisle, 1759.

Dalton, John, divine and poet, Deane, 1709.

Eaglesfield, Robert, founder of Queen's College, Oxford (died about 1370).

Egremont, William, schoolman, Egremont (flourished 1390).

Ellis, Clement, divine, author of "Scripture Catechist," 1630.

Fell, John, dissenting divine, author of "Demoniac," Cockermouth, 1735.

Fletcher, Abraham, mathematician, Little Broughton, 1714.

Foster, Elizabeth, martyr, Greystock (burnt in Smithfield, 1556).

Gilpin, Richard, divine, author of "Satan's Temptations" (died 1657).

Gilpin, Sawrey, artist, painter of animals, Carlisle, 1733.

Gilpin, William, divine and tourist, Scaleby Castle, 1724.

Graham, George, mathematical instrument maker, Horsgill, 1675.

Graham, Richard, Viscount Preston, Secretary of State to James II., Arthuret.

Grindal, Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, Hensingham, 1519.

Hall, Dr. Anthony, editor of Trivet's "Annales," and Leland's "Scriptores," Kirkbride, 1619.

Harvey, Thomas, divine and stenographist, Dovenby, 1740.

Herebert, St., friend of St. Cuthbert (died 688).

Huddart, Captain Joseph, hydrographer, Allonby, 1741.

Huddleston, Sir Richard, knight banneret at Agincourt, Millom.

Huddleston, William, recovered the Royal Standard at Edgehill, Millom.

Hudleston, John, catholic priest, preserver of Charles II., Greystock, 1608.

Hudson, John, critic, editor of "Josephus," Widehope, 1662.

Hutton, Sir Richard, judge, Penrith (died 1638).

Langbaine, Gerard, divine and antiquary, Kirk-Bampton (died 1657).

Law, Edward, Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, Great Salkeld, 1750.

Law, John, Bishop of Elphin, friend of Paley, Greystock (died 1810).

Layburn, Roger, Bishop of Carlisle, near Carlisle (died 1509).

Leake, John, physician, founder of the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, Ainstable, 1729.

Moreville, Sir Hugh de, one of the four murderers of Archbishop Becket in 1170.

Morris, Captain Thomas, song writer, Carlisle, 1732.

Musgrave, Sir William, sixth baronet, antiquary and collector, Hayton Castle, 1735.

Nicolson, William, Archbishop of Cashel, antiquary, Orton, 1655.

Porter, George, civilian, Weary Hall (died about 1635).

Reay, William, divine, author of "Sermons," Nether Denton (died 1756).

Reay, William, Bishop of Glasgow, the Gill, in Allonby parish.

Relph, Josiah, "Cumberland poet," Sebergham, 1712.

Robinson, George, bookseller, Dalston (died 1801).

Ritson, Isaac, translator of Homer's "Hymn to Venus," Penrith.

Robinson, Henry, Bishop of Carlisle, Carlisle, about 1556.

Salkeld, John, divine, styled by James I. "the learned," Corby Castle, 1576.

Seed, Jeremiah, divine, Clifton, 1605.

Senhouse, Humphrey, founder of Mary-port, Netherall (died 1770).

Senhouse, John, antiquary and collector, father of the bishop, Netherhall.

Senhouse, Richard, Bishop of Carlisle, Netherhall (died 1626).

Simpson, Bolton, editor of "Xenophon," Redmain, 1710.

Simpson, Joseph, editor of "Epictetus and Theophrastus," Redmain, 1710.

Skelton, John, satirical poet, Armathwaite (died 1529).

Strong, Joseph, blind mechanic, Carlisle (died 1798).

Taylor, John, lived to the age of 135, Garragill, 1638.

Tickell, Thomas, poet, Bridekirk, 1686.

Todd, Hugh, miscellaneous writer, Blencowe, about 1652.

Tully, Thomas, divine, Carlisle, 1620.

Wallis, John, historian of Northumberland, 1714.

Watson, Daniel, divine, friend of Sterne and Warburton, Sebergham, 1698,

Whelpdale, Roger, Bishop of Carlisle, logician and mathematician (died 1422).

Williamson, Sir Joseph, Secretary of State to Charles II., Bridekirk, 1633.

CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Miscellaneous Remarks.

From Whitehaven a packet to Man, of which isle it is intended to give a separate account.

November 13, 1771, Solway Moss overflowed, covering and destroying everything within a space of 500 acres.

"The wizard Michael Scott" was a monk of Holme Cultram about 1290.—The theologian Paley was rector of Salkeld, vicar of Dalston and Addingham, and archdeacon of Carlisle; his "Horæ Paulinæ," "Evidences of Christianity," "Sermons," "Moral and Political Philosophy," were composed at Carlisle. He was buried in the cathedral.—Tarn Wadling Lake and Castle Hewin are the scene of

a ballad in Percy's collection, entitled "Sir Gawaine's Marriage."—"Adam Bell, Clym o' th' Clough, and Wyliam of Cloudeslee," three Cumberland archers and outlaws, are but little inferior in ballad celebrity to Robin Hood and Little John.

Addingham was the vicarage of Dr. Paley from 1792 to 1795.

In Arthuret churchyard was buried its native Archibald Armstrong, fool or jester to James I. and Charles I., 1672.

In Aspatria Church, among the monuments of the Musgraves, is a cenotaph for Sir William, the sixth baronet, benefactor to the British Museum, who was buried in St. James's Church, Westminster, 1800.

In Bootle Church is the monument of Sir Hugh Askew, knighted at Musselborough 1547, died 1562.

In Carlisle Cathedral are handsome monuments of its bishops, Sir John Fleming, Bart., 1747, and the learned Edmund Law (by Banks), 1787. Its excellent archdeacon, Paley, has no inscription, but a gravestone records the death of his wife Jane, who died in 1791.—In St. Cuthbert's Church was buried Joseph Dacre Carlyle, Chancellor of the Diocese and Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, 1804.—On May 19, 1292, this city, with its priory, Convent of Grey Friars, and churches, was consumed by a fire raised by an incendiary, who was executed for the fact. In 1390 another fire consumed 1,500 houses. In 1597 and 1598 about 1,196 persons died of the Plague.—The Quakers have had a congregation in this city almost from the time of their first establishment; George Fox, their founder, was imprisoned in the dungeon and suffered great hardships here in 1653. — Robert Milne, author of "Physico-Theological Lectures," was pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in this town; he died in 1800.—There are but three rings of bells in this county—one at Carlisle Cathedral, one at Crosthwaite, and one at Bingham.

Dalston was the vicarage of Dr. Paley from 1774 to 1793; in the chuchyard was buried Dr. Edward Rainbow, Bishop of Carlisle, 1684.

Great Salkeld Rectory is attached to the archdeaconry of Carlisle, and as such was held by the learned Edmund Law (afterwards bishop of this diocese, and father of the late Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough) from 1743 to 1756. He resided and composed most of his works at this place. Dr. Paley held the living with his archdeaconry from 1782, till his death in 1805.

Greystock was the rectory of Dr. Richard Gilpin, nonconformist divine, author of "Satan's Temptations." In the castle are several valuable portraits, and a crucifixion executed in needlework by Mary, Queen of Scots. The park, which contains 3,000 acres, is surrounded by a wall nine feet high.

In Kirk Oswald Church, among the memorials of his family, is the monument of the loyal Sir Timothy Featherstonhaugh, who was beheaded at Chester, October 22, 1651.

Mary-port was founded by Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., who died in 1770, and was buried in the chapel of that town. It was so named in honour of his wife. At Ellen-foot, the site of the present town, until the year 1750, there was only one house, and in 1811 there were in Mary-port 323 houses, containing 3,134 inhabitants, exclusive of sailors, which were estimated at 900 more.

Ormathwaite was the seat of Dr. William Brownriff, an eminent physician, author on the art of making salt and preventing pestilential contagion; he died here in 1800, aged 88.

Ousby was the rectory from 1672 till his death in 1719 of Thomas Robinson, author of "An Essay towards a Natural History of Cumberland and Westmorland," "A Natural History of this World of Matter and this World of Life," and "The Anatomy of the Earth."

Penrith Castle was enlarged and repaired by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., who made it his principal residence for five years. In 1598 at Penrith 583 persons died of the plague, according to the register, but the number is incorrectly stated on a brass plate in the church as amounting to 2,260. The vicarage was enjoyed from 1699 till his death in 1728 by Dr. Hugh Todd, who made considerable topographical collections for this county, and wrote a brief account of Carlisle.

Plompton Park, according to Ritson, was a favourite haunt of Robin Hood.

In Sebergham Church is a monument of its native poet, Josiah Ralph, who was curate here from 1733 till his death in 1743. His poems were published by his successor in the curacy, the Rev. Thomas Denton, who was himself author of two poems, and compiled the supplemental volume of the "Biographical Dictionary." He died in 1777.

Stanwix was the vicarage of Dr. Paley from 1793 to 1795.

Stapleton was the rectory from 1771 till his death in 1796 of William Graham, translator of Virgil's "Eclogues" and author of "Sermons."

In Wetherall Church is the monument, by Nollekens, of Maria, daughter of Lord Archer and wife of Henry Howard, Esq., who died 1789.

Whitehaven, in the reign of Elizabeth, contained only six houses. In 1633 it had only nine thatched cottages. In 1693, under the patronage of Sir John Lowther, it was inhabited by 2,222 persons, mostly occupied in Sir John's collieries. In 1811 there were 1,974 houses and 10,106 inhabitants. In the castle, seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, are some fine paintings and family portraits.

[1817, *Part I., pp.* 604, 605.]

In your "Compendium of the County History of Cumberland" the name of Hugh de Moreville is omitted; I believe he was of that

county, and one of the murderers of the famous Thomas à Becket; the mention of his name may perhaps bring something to light respecting him. There is another, and I think a still more important, omission of the name of Joseph Strong, commonly called Blind Joseph, well known at Carlisle for his mechanical genius and the extraordinary powers of his mind, evinced in numberless instances, the true history of which would fill a moderate-sized volume. Among other curious performances he built an organ, on which he played, the idea of which was received into his mind by an examination, by the touch, of the organ in the cathedral church of that city, in which, it is said, he contrived to secrete himself all night for that purpose. He made himself a pair of shoes in which he walked to London, a distance of 300 miles, for the purpose, as he expressed it, of *seeing* Mr. Stanley, the great musician. He was the best weaver in the county, and chiefly confined himself to the weaving of figured pattern table-linen, which was done in the most correct and beautiful manner; at the loom he never had assistance, but could immediately tell when anything went wrong, even the breaking of a thread, which he could as soon put right as the most expert workman with the use of his eyes. This extraordinary man was stone blind.

Should this meet the eye of Mr. Greatorex he may perhaps favour the public with some anecdotes of Joseph Strong. Mr. G. was, I think organist of Carlisle Cathedral some time before the death of Strong. J. N.

[1761, *pp.* 500, 501.]

In the plan of a little tour sketched out by one of your correspondents in your magazine for last April [p. 149] I cannot but be surprised that, among the other towns of Cumberland, he should omit Keswick and its environs. Nature has with such a liberal hand lavished her graces on this sweet retirement that here seems to be an assemblage of everything that is beautiful from every rural scene in the universe. Some of its finest groves have indeed been cut down within these few years, but in vain should I attempt to describe the beauties which remain, which cannot be experienced but by an actual survey.

It would be unpardonable not to mention the blacklead mine at the head of the valley of Borrowdale, as being one of the greatest curiosities in England, or perhaps in Europe.* Neither ought the salt spring to be passed by, being very near the edge of the road, at the head of the lake. I have mentioned this part of the country chiefly on account of the prospects with which every traveller who has any taste for the wild and romantic cannot but be highly delighted.

* See a particular description of them, illustrated with a map of the country, in February, 1751. [See *post*, p. 296, for this article.]

The valleys of Enerdale, Buttermere, Loweswater, and Lorton furnish us, with some others of the same nature, but not, perhaps, quite so beautiful or extensive. But to the antiquarian I should point out several others as worthy of notice, such as Eleborough, near Maryport, where may be seen several pieces of Roman antiquities, and Wigton, near which place appear the vestiges of that famous Roman station, which has for many years gone by the name of Old Carlisle, where have been found a great number of very valuable antiquities, as votive altars, inscriptions, etc.

When our traveller has visited Carlisle, no doubt but he will have a desire to see what remains of the Picts' Wall in this county. Many pieces of antiquity are to be seen at Netherby, Scaleby Castle, Brampton, Lanercost, and Irthington.

Corby is remarkable for the pleasantness of its situation, and, opposite to it, on the other side of the Eden, Wetherall, where are some rooms dug out of the solid rock, in a place very difficult of ascent, supposed to have been the habitation of some hermit, or perhaps places of security for the Monks * to retire to in time of danger. Near Penrith, a little below the confluence of the Eimot and Eden, is also a large grotto dug out of the rock, said to have been once a place of some strength, known by the name of Isis Parlish. And at Little Salkeld, not very far from thence, may be seen that great curiosity called "Long Meg and her Daughters," † not perhaps well accounted for by any of our antiquarians.

When speaking of prospects, I ought to have mentioned that vastly extensive and much admired one from Warnal, which takes in all the low country, and bounded on the north by Solway Frith and a fine chain of Scottish mountains. Not far from hence, near —— Denton's, Esq., is a petrifying spring. There is also another in the estate of Sir William Dalston, at Uldale, out of which have been taken several large and extremely curious petrifactions of moss, leaves, roots, etc., but it does not appear that this mutation would be produced in any substance put therein but in a rotation of a prodigious number of years. In some parts of the county are some mineral waters much resorted to at the season, and several rich mines of lead, some copper, etc.

Though I have been a little more particular than your correspondent, yet a traveller who makes it his business to inquire will find many more things well worth his observation; however, from what I have said, it may appear that Cumberland is as well worth visiting, on several accounts, as most other counties in England.

Yours, etc., A. B.

* From the neighbouring monastery.

† See a representation and description of them in July, 1752, pp. 310-311. [Reprinted in *Gentleman's Magazine Library*, *Archæology* part ii., p. 71.]

[1790, *Part I., pp.* 505, 506.]

The south of Cumberland, the place of my nativity and general residence, has of late years experienced as rapid an improvement as, perhaps, any part of England. This in a great measure may be attributed to the increase of the coal trade that is carried on from this coast to Dublin and most other ports of Ireland. This trade alone employs upwards of two hundred and fifty sail of vessels, from seventy to two hundred tons in burthen; so that coal may be termed the great staple of Cumberland, proving the source of a continual influx of money into the country. At the beginning of this century the inhabitants were in a state bordering on extreme indigence and ignorance. Large families on small estates could but with difficulty earn a subsistence for themselves; they lived barely on the product of their little farms, without either a hope or desire of raising fortunes. Knowing no better condition, they, however, enjoyed their lot with content, and that was their happiness. Hospitality was prevalent in every heart, though the means of indulging it were bounded within a narrow compass. A disposition social and agreeable smiled serenely in poverty. . . .

Indeed, with these good qualities, they were generally very superstitious. There was some gloomy place or other in almost every village supposed to be the haunt of spirits and apparitions. Besides, there were witches and fairies in abundance. If any person wiser or more learned than his fellows rose among them it was well if such escaped without the imputation of being conversant with the devil. Some traits of this weak superstition are still discernible.

Schools at this time were rare, and a master's wages not more than sixpence a quarter; but about fifty years ago many free schools were founded in different parishes, and endowed at the bequest of the more liberal-minded and such as were well-wishers to learning. A salary of about £10 per annum was settled upon these schools, a sum thought sufficient for the maintenance of the master without any expense to the scholar, the freedom of the school being granted to the respective parishes. Here are several chapels with stipends under £20, some fall short of £10, which, notwithstanding, have each a clergyman. Prior to their augmentation by Queen Anne's Bounty, the inhabitants hired lay-readers for about 40s. a year.

To give some idea of their acquaintance with foreign luxuries, a circumstance has occurred to my remembrance which happened here within these few years and may be depended on for a fact. A good housewife received a pound of tea as a present from a friend abroad, so she called her neighbours together to partake of this great rarity, prepared, indeed, in a manner truly novel. First she boiled the herb and strained off the liquor, and then served it up in a dish, after it was properly seasoned with salt, butter, and other choice ingredients.

Her guests, ignorant about it as herself, enjoyed it in this state of preparation. Not long since a knife and its corresponding fork were all a family possessed, and to any entertainment every one carried his pair with him.

But things are now assuming a new appearance. The rust of poverty and ignorance is gradually wearing off, estates are bought up into fewer hands, and the poorer sort of people remove into towns to gain a livelihood by handicrafts and commerce. Lands increase fast in value, the houses—or rather huts—of clay, which were small and ill-built, are mostly thrown down; instead of which strong and roomy farmhouses are built, and building, with hard, durable stone, which is very plentiful here, quarries of red and white stone being frequent, and plenty of excellent slate in the mountains. . . .

RETROSPECTOR.

Aspatria.

[1846, *Part II.*, *p.* 516.]

The workmen employed in taking down the ancient parish church of Aspatria for the purpose of rebuilding it have discovered amid the fragments of that venerable edifice a number of indubitable and interesting remains of a previously existing church, consisting of crosses, window-mullions, capitals, shafts, etc., all of which are elaborately carved. These antiquities and their workmanship evince a style of architecture which is thought to be Anglo-Saxon.

Carlisle.

[1745, *pp.* 673-675.]

Carlisle has a most pleasant situation between three rivers, having on the north side the Eden, on the east the Petterel, and on the west the Caude. It is secured by a strong stone wall, a castle, and a citadel; it is of an oblong form from north-west to south-east, extending in a point to the south * the castle, which stands in the north-west extremity, is pretty large, and by the arms (as Mr. Camden infers) seems to have been built by King Richard III., but the commentator on him tells us that it is certain it was built by King William II., for King Richard III. in so troublesome and short a reign could only repair it. The citadel is by the Bother Gate, very strong, fortified with several orillons or roundels, and built by King Henry VIII. . . .

It is at present a wealthy and populous place, the houses are well-built, and city walled in, having three gates, viz., the Caldo or Irish Gate, on the south-west, the Bother or English Gate, on the south, and the Richard or Scotch Gate towards the north. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, etc. The assizes and sessions, for the most part, are held in this city.

* (Or may be said to lie south and north, a part extending to the north-west.)

It has but two parish churches, St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's. St. Mary's is the cathedral, and stands almost in the midst of the city with a wall round it.* The eastern part, which is the newer, is a curious piece of workmanship; the choir, which with the aisles is 71 feet broad, is an exact piece of architecture, having a stately east window of 48 feet in height and 30 feet in breadth adorned with pillars of curious workmanship. The roof is elegantly arched with wood and embellished with the arms of France and England quartered, the Percys', Lucys', Warrens', Mowbrays', and many others. In the choir are the monuments of three bishops of this see, Bell, Robinson, and Smith, who are buried there. The west end, which is the lower, and was anciently the parish church, was also a spacious building before the rebellion in 1641, but was for the greater part demolished by those violent reformers and the materials made use of for the building of guardhouses at every gate, erecting batteries in the castle, and setting themselves up private dwellings in the town, though it has been observed their posterity never enjoyed them.

This observation is made by the reverend compiler of the "Magna Britannia antiqua et nova," from whom the foregoing description is taken, except a correction of him with regard to the situation of the place, all our newspapers following this writer, who might have informed himself better from honest Speed, having turned the city about, and placed the English Gate in the west and the Irish in the south.

This city was formerly esteemed the key of England against the Scots on the west side as Berwick was on the east, and so far is a place of great importance. Notwithstanding it was well provided with cannon, ammunition, etc., it was soon taken by the rebels, for which many causes are assigned (see p. 605 F) in private letters from thence, the writers of them mutually excusing their friends, and charging others with the whole blame, and even with cowardice. A time may come when it will be more easy to discover the truth, or at least more proper to publish these varying accounts.

This city was surrendered to the rebels November 16, 1745, and taken by his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland, after forty-eight hours' battering the west curtain of the castle from Primrose Hill, on December 30, about 400 rebels left there, on the precipitate retreat of the main body to Scotland, surrendering to the king's mercy.

Here follows a view of ancient Carlisle, as represented in a plate above 100 years old.

* The tour through Great Britain says that a great part of it was built by St. David, K. of Scotland, who held this county, together with Westmoreland and Northumberland, in vassalage from the crown of England. He, and many of his successors, were great benefactors to it, and nominated several of the bishops; but almost the whole nave, or west part of it, was demolished by the Scots, in the civil wars."

[1807, *Part II., p.* 1024, 1025.]

Last week the workmen began to clear away the rubbish within the bastions of the citadel of this ancient city, preparatory to their being converted into court-houses, for the purpose of administering justice for the county. The citadel will soon lose its original appearance, and assume an aspect very different from its former state. In its ancient form it consisted of two immense bastions, or round towers, connected by a rampart of considerable extent, pierced by embrasures and battlements. It could boast of little beauty and embellishment, and was altogether a grotesque piece of military architecture. A modern tourist says, "It was built by Henry VIII., and had the form of all his castles on the Hampshire and Kentish coasts." It will survive every vestige which marked it as a frontier town, and the castle will be the only building remaining to indicate the struggles which it formerly maintained against the rude assaults of the inhabitants of the sister kingdom.

The castle is situated on the north-west extremity of the city, on an eminence overlooking the fertile plains of the Vale of Eden, where that river undulates in a variety of capacious windings. The fabric remains in nearly the same state in which it was first finished by the royal founder, William Rufus. Its square towers and turrets, flanked by extensive ramparts, have hitherto defied the ravages of time, on whose sides it has made no impression.

The interior of the castle is composed of all those appendages which usually occupy a space so constructed. The visitor is shown dreary dungeons, where the confined prisoner has cheated the lingering hours by carving upon the walls the suggestions of his worn-out fancy. Among these dismal chambers, where names undistinguished have succeeded each other, was confined one who has long occupied a distinguished place in the page of history. The unhappy and beautiful Mary Queen of Scotland, after her defeat at Langside, when her kingdom was in a state of distraction, threw herself under the protection of her sister sovereign, Elizabeth, who secured the fugitive queen in Carlisle Castle a short time after her landing at Workington, on the western coast of this county. The royal captive was intrusted to the care of Lord Scroop, the Warden of the Western Marches, whose residence was then at Carlisle, under whose auspices the castle was then repairing, as we learn from the following inscription, which is copied from the inside front of the keep of the castle :

"Sumptibus hoc fecit p'piis opus Elizabetha Regina occiduas d'n's Scroop du' regit oras."

It was here probably that the beauty of this interesting queen won the heart of a distinguished nobleman of those times. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, was the brother of Lady Scroop, and might be supposed to be their visitor. This nobleman was distinguished by many amiable qualities, and seemed to inherit from

his father, the celebrated Earl of Surrey, a taste for everything which gives a polish to civilized life. . . .

The unhappy queen at the time this acquaintance was formed used to walk in front of the castle, which yet retains, from her it is supposed, the name of "the lady's walk"; and tradition says that with her own hand she planted some ash trees, whose spreading branches till lately shaded this consecrated walk; but these precious relics of antiquity were, with an unaccountable disregard to everything bearing the name of civilization, consigned to the axe. The chambers are still shown the curious spectator where the unfortunate Queen of Scots passed her solitary days and nights. The prospect from the window is beautiful, but it would be such as only to augment her distress; she could see the hills of Scotland faintly in the horizon, that country then suffering all the horrors of anarchy. Under her grated window a pathway leads, where her ear might be often saluted by the simple carol of the milkmaid and peasant passing along. . . .

The walls are now hung round with the emblems of decay, and the floors are yielding to the tread. The other rooms of the castle contain nothing curious. The ramparts exhibit views of the surrounding country, where the eye is pleased by an assemblage of rural objects, terminating in a chain of mountains to the east, and by the lofty hills of Keswick on the west, where Skiddaw, the British Parnassus, with his compeers, close the view of the beautiful landscape.

Yours, etc., A TRAVELLER.

[1811, *Part II., pp.* 506, 507.]

As you have been so obliging as to insert an engraved view of the Deanery House at Carlisle in your last month's *Magazine*, p. 305 [no description accompanies this plate], I hope it will not be unacceptable to many of your readers to be supplied with a description of that venerable structure.

The Deanery consists of an inconsiderable part of the conventual buildings, many of which were destroyed at the Reformation. Considerable additions have been made by succeeding deans since the dissolution of the priory, 32 Henry VIII.

The principal room contains a curious painted ceiling, put up by Prior Senhouse, who flourished A.D. 1507. It consists of many devices, and is divided into square compartments. On the cross-beams are painted the following rude verses:

"Symon Senus pryor sette thys rofe and scalop here,
To the intent that ye should have prayers every day in the yere.
Lofe God and thy prynce,
And you nedys not drede thyne enymies.
Remember man the grete pre-eminence
Given unto thee by God omnipotent:
Between ye and angells is lytell difference,
And all thynge erthly to thee obediente.

BROMLEY CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

By the byrde and best under the firmament,
Say what excuse mayest thou lay or finde,
Thus you art made by God so excellente,
But that you oughtest again to hym be kynde."

Among the eminent men who have possessed the dignity of Dean of Carlisle may be reckoned Dr. Francis Atterbury, Dr. Percy, the late venerable Bishop of Dromore, and the present Dr. Isaac Milner, who is beneath none of his predecessors in profound or elegant knowledge, in piety, virtue, and the most amiable demeanour in private life.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the Deanery are the refectory, part of the dormitory, and the cloisters, which open towards the south side of the venerable cathedral. The present worthy dean and chapter have done much to adorn the precincts of the abbey by constructing broad gravel walks winding under the shade of venerable lime-trees.

The cathedral is partly of Saxon and partly of pointed Gothic architecture. The east window is a beautiful piece of tracery; indeed, the appearance of the choir is elegant and grand, the style of its architecture is extremely light. It has been repaired at many different periods; the principal contributors to its improvement were Bishop Smith and Bishop Lyttelton. The present dean and chapter have added an organ, which is said to be inferior to none in the kingdom. The Earl of Lonsdale has presented to this cathedral two fine paintings of the Resurrection and St. John preaching in the wilderness, which are placed on each side of the altar.

There are in this cathedral monuments of the following bishops: A marble figure, in pontificals, of Bishop Stirkland, *temp.* Henry IV.; of Bishop Barrow, *temp.* Henry V.; of Bishop Bell, *temp.* Edward IV.; of Bishop Robinson, *temp.* Elizabeth and James I.; of Bishop Smith, *temp.* Queen Anne; of Bishop Fleming, *temp.* George II.; of Bishop Law, *temp.* George III. Those of Bishops Bell, Robinson, Smith, Fleming and Law are furnished with inscriptions, which shall be presented to your readers in some future number. Drawings of this ancient structure (the cathedral) have been made at different periods by Mr. Hearne, Mr. Gayfere, Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Clennel, Mr. Fielding, etc. Yours, etc., CLERICUS.

Christenbury Craigs.

[1754, *p.* 505, 506.]

As you frequently entertain your readers with topographical curiosities, I send you a view and description of a natural rock in Cumberland, called "Christenbury Craigs."

This rock is situated at the top of a mountain, very difficult of access, at which I had often looked through my telescope from a place 23 miles distance. The view at length so much excited my

curiosity that I determined to gratify it by a nearer examination; however, as it was early in the spring when I first formed this resolution, and as the ways are scarce passable even in summer, I waited till the beginning of August, and then set out on my expedition.

I took a guide with me to Ben Castle, a parish on the northward extremity of Cumberland, in which there is neither town nor village, but a few wretched huts only, which are widely scattered in a desolate country. After a journey of 20 miles, sometimes wading an hour together in water up to the horse's girths, though the bottom was tolerably sound, we came to the church. At a small distance I discovered a hedge alehouse, which I knew must serve me for an inn, but when I entered it I was not more disgusted with the dirt and darkness of the room into which I was introduced, the floor of bare earth, and the bed less eligible than clean straw, than I was with the noisy mirth of some boors who had been drinking till they were drunk. However, as I knew it was bootless to complain, I appeared, as well as I could, to be content, that I might not displease my host. The clergyman, indeed, was so obliging as to offer me his room at the parsonage, but as I was unwilling to give trouble, I declined it.

In the evening I acquainted mine host with the intent of my journey, and at my request he procured me another guide, who undertook to conduct me up the mountain to the craigs.

When I rose at four o'clock the next morning I found him ready. The weather was extremely bright and serene, which greatly favoured my purpose, and after we had proceeded about 2 miles, we came to a place where there were a few more hovels called the Flat. After some talk with my guide I discovered that he was very diffident of the success of our expedition, and of his own ability to procure me safe conduct; and therefore, as we were now within sight of the precipices, I hired a boy that kept sheep upon them to walk with us, at least as far as we could use our horses. By his direction we came into an hollow, through which the river Line runs, among innumerable precipices. In this hollow we were obliged often to cross the water to avoid the falls, and going sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, we made about a mile of winding way, and at length came into a kind of plain, one side of which was bounded by the declivity of the mountain, which we then began to ascend; soon after we had reached that part which was level with the base of the craigs, we found ourselves environed with a syrtes, which, as Milton says, was neither sea nor good dry land; here we were obliged to dismount, and having tied our horses by the bridles, we proceeded on foot. To tie them was, indeed, an unnecessary precaution, for the poor creatures, by a natural instinctive sagacity, were as sensible of their danger as we, and stood motionless where we left them. We now walked about a mile and a half over a tract of ground full of holes filled with a

boggy substance, which in this country is called moss; we were here in perpetual terror lest it should give way under our feet, or lest some cloud, being stopped by the rocks, should bury us in a fog, and not only disappoint my curiosity, but prevent the recovery of our horses. However, we still went forward, and came to a place that was covered with moss of another kind. This lay above the ground in little heaps, about a foot over, called hassocks, which were full of holes, like a honeycomb; the long irregular strides which we were obliged to take to avoid these hassocks, made this part of my journey extremely fatiguing. When we came within about a quarter of a mile of the base of the rock, we entered all on a sudden upon the finest grass plat that nature can produce; the ascent over this green is very gradual, and it has the appearance of a fine artificial slope. The rocks, upon a near view, appear very rude and romantic; they are broken by innumerable fissures that go quite from top to bottom in a perpendicular direction; most of them are from 10 to 15 yards high; it is not difficult to walk on the top of them, nor in many places to step from one to another; some of them, however, project considerably over the side of the mountain, and upon these it would be dangerous to stand; they cover about 3 acres of ground, and bear some resemblance to Stonehenge, particularly in the difficulty of numbering them, which I attempted several times, but could never produce the same sum. To the caves among these rocks the moss troopers formerly retreated for security, and of late years one Micklebow and a favourite mistress took up their abode here for two or three seasons.

It has at present no inhabitants but wild cats, of which there are many, the largest I ever saw.

In our descent, notwithstanding the skill of the guides, we came a full mile west of our horses, which, after a long search, we at last found by the help of my compass; they stood trembling by one another, and had not stirred a step either in search of food or freedom; we led them down the brow, and thus ended the adventure of Christenbury Craig, which at a distance has all the appearance of one of those enchanted castles that are described in the heroic romances of the Middle Ages.

The mountain is on the skirts of Northumberland, and the rocks are upon its summit. In the calmest day there is a surprising draught of bleak air into Northumberland wastes, which are the most shocking deserts that I ever saw in Britain.

If the rottenness of the soil on which these rocks stand be considered, perhaps it will not be thought an improbable conjecture that the whole summit of the mountain was once of the same height with the rocks, but that the wind and rains having by degrees washed and driven the softer parts down from the stone, they were formed into a bog below, and the rock left naked above.

The rocky part itself, however, appears to waste, the interstices being filled with a white sand, which is carried away in drifts, and great quantities of which are found in all the neighbouring places, whence it is carried to market and sold for sharpening scythes and such other offices, for which it is much better than any other.

Description of the Plate.

The view is taken from the S. The rocks as they now stand are represented at B. At Y is an inaccessible craig, which will probably fall off as the wind wastes it at Q. The grass plat on the summit of the mountain is at A. At W the wastes in Northumberland. C The hassocks. R The quagmires on the top of the precipice. S S The declivity to the river Line. D D Where we left our horses.

Cockermouth Castle.

[1797, *Part I., p.* 9.]

Cockermouth Castle was the baronial castle of the honour of Cockermouth, built, it is supposed, soon after the Conquest, by William de Meschines, who had it by the gift of his brother, Ranulph, Earl of Cumberland, to whom the Conqueror gave all that part of Cumberland called Copeland. For want of heirs, it came to Gilbert Pissard, from whom, for the like cause, it came to R. de Lucy, whose daughter, marrying Thomas de Morlton, had issue a son, Anthony, to whom this honour, with the manor of Poppe Castle, were granted by Edward III. Anthony de Morlton dying without issue, it devolved to his sister Maud, who married H. Percy, Earl of Northumberland. She settled it upon her husband and heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, upon the conditions that they should bear on all shields, banners, ensigns, etc., the arms of De Lucy : Gules, three pikes arg. quartered with their own. In this family it continued till Joceline, whose only daughter married Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and, by the death of the last Duke, it descended to Sir Chas. Windham, Bart.

It stands on the west side of the Cocker, on a mount, seemingly artificial, near the Derwent. The dimensions of the walls, which are nearly square, are 600 yards, flanked by several square towers. The entrance is on the east side over a bridge. Over the gate are five shields of arms, four of them said to be those of the Moultons, Umfervilles, Lucys, and Percys. In the gate are four habitable rooms, where the court is held twice a year. Within the walls are two courts. On each side of the gate are two dungeons, each capable of containing fifty persons, vaulted at the top, and having a small opening in order to admit the prisoners, who descended by a ladder. Within the second court is the kitchen and chapel. It was garrisoned, during the civil war, for the king, 1648, during which it was besieged, taken, and burnt, and never since repaired. P.

[1799, *Part I., p.* 281.]

With this you will receive a drawing of Cockermouth Castle, Cumberland, which I took but a few days ago, and, as I am informed no similar view has ever been published, I apprehend it will readily find a place in your valuable miscellany. This castle stands upon a hill south of the river Derwent, and west of the Cocker; it is very strong, and the walls are 600 yards in compass. On the east side, over the gateway, are the arms of the Moltons, Humphranvilles, Lucys, and Percys. In this place are the remains of a vaulted cellar, and some walls of a chapel. It is supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest by William de Meschines. S. R.

Crosthwaite.

[1849, *Part I., pp.* 249-258.]

The town of Keswick, in the parish of Crosthwaite, is situated in one of the largest and most beautiful vales in Cumberland, at the northern extremity of the lake district, on the high road, and nearly midway between the towns of Ambleside, Cockermouth, and Penrith. It is so well known, on account of the many scenes of picturesque loveliness with which its immediate neighbourhood abounds, heightened as they are by the romance which encircles the name of Derwentwater, and the glory reflected from the laurels that grace the tomb of Southey, that any further description is unnecessary. It will only be added, that, on the authority of one who knew the place about a century ago, it has been "more considerable formerly than now." The aspect of the country around has also undergone much change since that time, and many of the vestiges of its earlier years have almost wholly passed away. The translucent lakes and the majestic hills, in all their imposing durability of feature, are still as of old; but the wide and magnificent forests, which, within a century, covered the land between the town and the lake, have long since fallen beneath the ruthless axe, which has caused so many of the finest woods in this country to disappear, without leaving a trace behind. "Ah!" exclaims Walker, the philosopher, a native of this alpine district, in his "Tour from London to the Lakes in 1791," "how fallen is the scenery around the lake and vale of Keswick since I saw it in the year 1749, when Crow Park, Friar's Crag, Lord's Island, and indeed all the shores and islands of this beautiful lake, were covered with tall oaks! The view must have been striking when a child of ten years old, as I was then, had such an impression made by it as not to be erased for forty years—nay, I think I could draw it from memory at this hour, if I had time. The wood was so even at top, each tree being about 18 yards high and very thick, that

it looked like a field, and the branches so interwoven, that boys could have gone from tree to tree like squirrels." We must not, however, dwell with lengthened regret on that which, in the wisdom of the present day, may be deemed an unwise lament for the extinction of the ancient sylvan glories of the scene, but hasten to the immediate subject of this sketch.

In the second volume of "Sir Thomas More, or Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society," its learned author, whose residence in this charming vale has so strongly connected it with every classic remembrance of his age, in a brief notice of the church of Crosthwaite, assigns it an antiquity as far back as Norman times; and, in the story of its patron saint, he exhibits one of those fanciful creations of monastic romance which formerly received the meed of universal credence. "Alice de Romeli," says Southey, "heiress of Egremont and Skipton, who, in the reign of Stephen or his successor, married the Lord of Allerdale, is supposed to have been the person by whom it was founded and endowed, and who subsequently gave it to Fountains Abbey. It was soon after appropriated to that monastery, the collation being reserved to the Bishops of Carlisle. William FitzDuncan, the husband of this Alice, was son to the Earl of Murray, and brother to David, King of Scotland; and this may perhaps explain why the church was dedicated to the Scotch saint, Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow, and patron saint of that cathedral, a personage once high among the saints of that age, though now utterly forgotten here, in the parish where, during so many generations, his festival used to be celebrated on January 13. Here followeth his legend, which hagiologists have related without scruple, and which during many ages was believed without hesitation. The saint in question was, as the romance says of Merlin, the son of the devil, a gentleman on his mother's side—his mother, Thermetes or Themis, being the daughter of King Lot, of Lowthean and Orkenay, a personage well known in the annals of the Round Table, by Anna, daughter of Uther Pendragon, and half-sister to King Arthur: a more illustrious stock could scarcely be found in chivalrous genealogy. The time of his birth has been fixed in 514; and, after living and flourishing in holiness and miracles, none of which, however, seem to have had any relation to, or been performed in, this parish, he died at the prodigious age of 185 years. . . . When our calendar was purged at the Reformation, directions were given that respect should be had to saints of the blood royal. This must have been the chief reason why St. Kentigern's name was inserted, though not in red letters, in the calendar prefixed to that liturgy which gave occasion to the Scottish covenant. Perhaps another motive was, that as his other name, Mungo, had become not uncommon in Scotland, his memory, owing to that circumstance, might still have been popular. Yet we may reasonably wonder that any motives

should have prevailed for its insertion, seeing how entirely fabulous the legend is in all its parts." Coinciding in this opinion, it is not therefore necessary to attach further consideration to a "legend," which, as the author just quoted has truly observed, "is a better word than history for such tales."

The Lady Alice before named was the only child and heiress of Robert de Romeli, Lord of Skipton in Craven, by Alice, daughter and sole heiress of William, surnamed Le Meschien, or the younger, who in the various histories of the county is called "Des Meschines," but whose correct appellative a recent and more careful spirit of antiquarian research has ascertained to be as first written. He was the earliest Norman baron of that portion of Cumberland which before his day was called Coupland, or Allerdale above Derwent, but which denominative, shortly after his investiture with that extensive fief, he changed to Egremont or Egremond, on the occasion of building the castle of that name upon the lofty eminence which rises above the rapid current of the Egre or Ehen.

Her husband was William FitzDuncan, son of Duncan, Earl of Murray, and nephew of that David, King of Scotland, whom one of his impoverished successors, when alluding to the vast extent of lands which David had alienated from the throne to enrich the numerous abbeys and religious houses he had built, feelingly emphaticized as "a sair sainct for the crown." FitzDuncan, who after his marriage was also called William de Romeli, was lord of the adjoining Cumbrian barony of Allerdale below Derwent, and of the honour of Cockermouth, both of which had descended to him from his mother Octreda, who inherited them from her grandfather Waldeof, to whom they had been granted by Randolph du Briquesard, also surnamed Le Meschien, Vicomte du Bessin, elder brother of William le Meschien, and the first Norman paramount feudatory of Cumberland. By this alliance the baronies of Skipton and Egremont became united in the same family with the barony of Allerdale below Derwent and the honour or seignory of Cockermouth. By her marriage she had one son, who died under age and unmarried, and three daughters, who, on their brother's death, tell heirs to those large estates, which, after their mother's decease, were accordingly parted among them.

Her son, who was named William, was drowned returning home from hunting or hawking, as he crossed the Wharf, near Bardon Tower, in Craven. His hound being tied to his girdle by a line struggled to get free, as they passed one of the deepest pools, pulled the youthful lord off his horse, and drowned him. When the report of her bereavement reached his mother, tradition avers her answer was couched in that memorable expression: "Bootless bayl brings endless sorrow," whose obsolete quaintness has passed down to our days, not alone in the pages of the historian, but as the affecting

theme of many a poet's lay, and within recent years has again been embodied in that pathetic poem of Wordsworth's, entitled "The Force of Prayer."

Lady Alice seems always to have been of those pious dispositions whose impulses were in unison with the votive practices of the age, and her devotional feelings being probably heightened by the overwhelming melancholy which had taken possession of her heart, she founded and endowed the Priory at Bolton, in Yorkshire, whose legendary history, by assigning to her wounded spirit the fanciful form of a milk-white doe, appearing at stated intervals after the Reformation, to grieve over the destruction of an edifice raised for the health of the soul of her son "the noble boy of Egremond," has furnished the leading poetic incident in that imaginatively beautiful ballad of "The White Doe of Rylstone."

Lady Alice also bestowed much of her lands and goods upon the abbeys at Pomfret and Fountains, and upon other religious confraternities. Thus, among other donations, she gave the church at Crosthwaite to the last-named institution; but though a supposition on the subject is hazarded by the luminous writer already quoted at length, the county historians are silent as to her being the foundress thereof, their narratives being merely to the effect that "the church of Crosthwaite was anciently rectorial, and was given to the abbey at Fountains by Alice de Romeli, and soon after made appropriate, the Bishop of Carlisle reserving to the see the right of collating a vicar."

Leaving, however, the unrecorded era of its primary foundation involved in that historic doubt, which the absence of unimpeachable authority for its elucidation renders obligatory, and passing over the long interval of nearly four hundred years posterior to the days of Lady Alice, the current of time flows onward to the epoch when the fabric, now standing, is supposed to have been built.

Dating its construction from an age when, as Rickman says, "there prevailed a very rough mode of executing the details of the different styles in the north of England, and particularly with respect to the perpendicular examples in this county," the edifice of which an account is here essayed, is one of those old structures erected in the times of the last Henries, when strength and durability were regarded as important considerations, especially in those churches on the exposed frontier of Cumberland, which, until the union of the crowns, was continually re-echoing to the slogan of border warfare. It is a spacious fabric of very late and very poor Perpendicular architecture, mixed with some very trifling portions of preceding styles, and on whose ornate embellishment architectural taste has, until recently, been but sparingly bestowed; the walls, which are coated with roughcast and whitewash (the parapets and battlements, and dressings of the doorways and windows alone being uncovered), are thick,

with buttresses, and a strong square tower at the west end, which imparts an air of dignity to the exterior. It stands on a slight elevation near the centre of the vale, about midway between the lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite, half a mile from the town, and somewhat further from the foot of Skiddaw. Apart from its associations, it is an object on which the eye rests with pleasure, and many a sketch-book will have preserved it as one of the conspicuous features in a scene, second to none for the picturesque richness of landscape adornment.

When proceeding from the town, as the eye, travelling along the meandering vista, takes in all the turnings of the road, till it meets with the distant tower of the church, the ornate porch, and ancient free-school, with Skiddaw raising his solemn head above the gray mists that roll along his verdant sides, it presents an aspect of much effective beauty. . . .

In some distant era, but at what exact period it is not easy to discover—for the materials that might disclose the desired information are not readily attainable—a chantry was founded in this church, and endowed with lands and tenements for the support of the priests appointed for the objects specifically named in the instrument of foundation. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene de Keswyke; and, from the circumstance of the eastern end of the south aisle, which had been taken for the purpose of this subsidiary institution, being also used as the place of interment of the old Derwentwaters, and adorned with their monuments, it is sufficiently probable that it was founded by that ancient race. An attentive observation of the fabric of the church may without difficulty detect where such chantry was established, by the piscina at the eastern extremity of the aisle, and by the head of the Magdalen in stained glass, in the east window in a head-dress of the fashion of the fifteenth century, still, with benignant aspect, looking down upon the effigies of those who, in the days of "the old faith," sought in their prayers her intercession with the God of all comfort.

For the last century the external form of the church has undergone little, if indeed until recently any, change. A drawing in pencil of its appearance in 1745, with the yew trees that waved their sombre foliage over the low green mounds beneath, was taken in that year, and is to be seen in that interesting repository of the antiquities and natural and artificial curiosities of the county, known as Crosthwaite's Museum at Keswick. This drawing, made when he was a mere youth, was the work of Mr. Peter Crosthwaite, the founder of that institution, who died in 1808, after a useful life, chiefly devoted to the careful, philosophical, and antiquarian examination of a district whose native productions and picturesque beauties he was one of the first scientifically to investigate and point out for the guidance of successive generations of admiring tourists. It is

interesting, as preserving the appearance of the edifice at a period so far back. . . .

"These trees," says Mr. Southey, in a foot-note to the "Colloquies," "were some of the oldest and finest yew trees in the country. The vicar of that day cut them down, thinking the wood might serve to make a pew for the singers, for which purpose it was found unserviceable when too late; whereupon they were used as props for the gallery. One of them grew beside the school-house, and was so large that an old man more than fifty years ago told my excellent friend, whose name I now write with regret as the late Sir George Beaumont, he had seen all the boys, some forty in number, perched at one time upon its boughs."

From 1745 to 1812 no change seems to have taken place in the appearance of the church. In the last-mentioned year, however, the old leaden roof, which had become full of holes and crevices, through which the wind whistled at liberty, and the rain found unchecked admittance, was stripped off and sold, and a covering of slate substituted. About the same date also much of the ancient stained glass that formerly adorned the windows was found to have been removed by the glazier who, during a long course of years, acted under a general order to keep the windows in repair. Not being looked after, he was in the practice of taking out bits of the painted glass; so that in process of time he contrived to carry away all except the figure of St. Antony, the head of the Magdalen, and the Ratcliffe arms; and with the pieces thus abstracted he formed or covered a clock-case, which is in the possession of some of his descendants in a distant part of the county.

Previous to 1829 the church had fallen into a state of great dilapidation. The pews, roof, and other important portions, had become very defective, and in consequence it was found necessary in that year to undertake what was deemed a sufficient repair, in the execution of which the wooden bar, painted red, which extended from the second pier on the north side of the chancel to the second pier on the south side, and formed a transverse division between the nave and the chancel, was removed.

In 1841 damp and other atmospheric inroads had again made hurtful atacks on the stability of the structure, and its general state of decay was such as to afford matter for serious consideration. The roof of 1812 had become infirm, and in danger of falling in; and the exterior walls likewise proclaimed it to be in a rapidly progressive state of decrepitude. The rude old pews and forms, which were placed in every variety of position, had become rickety with age. An ossuary, or charnel vault, filled to the top with the remains of mortality, occupied the west end of the north aisle. The mullions and glass in the windows were broken, and otherwise defective, in many places. The Derwentwater effigies, removed from their

original situation, lay exposed to harmful treatment near the door at the principal entrance. The Lord's Table was a plain massive plank of oak, set on four equally unornamented legs; and the whole interior was deeply encrusted with the plastering and whitewash of centuries. The stone-seated porch was old and crazy. The door was of strong oaken plank 3 inches thick, studded with iron nails, and braced with long strong hinges, both internally and externally, of the same material. Embedded in it were found several leaden balls; and there appeared marks in two or three places as if at some distant day it had been pierced with cannot shot, it being considered that nothing but a circular missile, projected with extreme force, could have cut the holes so clean and round where the shot had struck and splintered on the inside, where, with exhausted impetus, they had torn the wood. Of the time in which such violence was committed record and hearsay are alike silent, leaving it to be surmised as not unlikely to have occurred during the disastrous epoch of the Civil Wars in the seventeenth century, when, it is known, even this retired district, did not escape outrage from the conflict of parties.

Such was the condition and aspect of the church, when Mr. Stanger, of Lairthwaite, a gentleman of wealth, returned to the parish, of which his forefathers had been inhabitants—induced by those pious impulses which in earlier ages urged the great and humble alike to contribute to the erection of religious houses, proposed to restore and embellish it, principally at his own expense. . . .

Having obtained the consent of the parishioners, as well as the necessary ecclesiastical authorization, the commission of restoration was entrusted to Mr. George Gilbert Scott. . . .

The plans for the restoration having been decided upon, the first operation engaged in was to empty the charnel vault of the collection there heaped up of the relics of frail humanity, which were all carefully removed, and deposited in deep holes on the east side of the churchyard. The walls which separated this osseous receptacle from the nave and aisle were then taken down, and the space occupied thrown open to its pristine use. The singers' gallery, the pews, the altar-table and rails, the reading-desk and the pulpit, were taken away and sold; the last mentioned article, which was of oak elaborately carved, being bought for the chapel in Newlands. The flags were taken up, and the underlying earth, which for unnoted generations had been used as a place of sepulture, excavated, and transferred with all its contents—except the remains in the vaults of the families of Stephenson and Jackson, which were left undisturbed —to the same side of the cemetery where the bones from the charnel vault had been interred, and there covered deeply with fresh mould. In the progress of these cuttings, some old coins of silver, so worn as not to be deciphered, and a leaden coin of Stephen's reign,

deposited in Crosthwaite's Museum, were discovered near the west end of the nave. Numbers of small encaustic tiles about 6 inches square, and nearly 1 inch thick, of a deep red brick colour, inlaid with figures of a yellowish white, and evidently once forming a decorative pavement, were also exhumed, at the east end of the north aisle of the chancel. When hollowing that part of the ground at the east end of the south aisle of the chancel, regard was particularly bestowed upon it, under the impression that as the brasses commemorative of Sir John Ratcliffe and his lady rested on their tomb in that portion of the church, and where also the more ancient marble effigies of some of the earlier Derwentwaters had reposed before their removal, their burial vault, or at least some of their coffins, might be found. However, after a careful sifting of the ground to the depth of 4 feet, nothing was brought to light beyond a quantity of bones, which were also consigned to the churchyard, and the small piscina of the chantry in the south wall, now concealed under a seat. The dilapidated porch and time-worn oaken doors were taken down, and the latter burned. The heads of St. Antony and Mary Magdalen, and the Ratcliffe arms in stained glass, the only remnants left of the ancient fenestral decoration, were likewise carefully displaced.

A correct drawing of the large east window was made, which thereupon, together with a considerable portion of the adjoining wall, was entirely broken away previous to its reconstruction. The roofs of the nave, chancel, and aisles were stripped off, and the piers, arches, walls, and mullions of the windows denuded of their repeated incrustations of plaster and whitewash.

Here it may be mentioned, that on the occasion of putting up in 1839 on the flank wall of the north aisle of the chancel, between the first and second windows from the east end, the white marble mural tablet to the memory of Lieut.-General Peachey, of Derwent Island, a painting on an inner coat of plaster, of a circular form, and about 18 inches in diameter, was revealed underneath the space now occupied by that obituary memorial. It was composed of a series of rings or concentric circles, each being about 1 inch broad; the outer one was coloured black, the second red, and the third yellow; the centre was white, and painted thereon in black letters and figures of the old character, were on different lines the words "and," "my," "thy," with, on a line below, the numerals "191," which were all that were legible. Investigation has not elicited anything satisfactory relative to the purport of this inscription, though it has been assumed to have reference to the era of the building of the Norman church; but a conjecture nearer to its true intention may be hazarded, that it had regard not to the foundation, but was a portion of one of those texts of Scripture, which in Edward VI.'s time were by the 82nd canon ordered to be painted upon the walls of churches.

A low semicircular arched doorway, supposed to have been used in Roman Catholic times as an entrance through which penitents were admitted, and which was supposed to have been walled up at the Reformation, was under the same process of denudation exposed to view near the west end of the flank wall of the north aisle of the nave. There was also uncovered on the stone frame-work on the left-hand of each of the windows a carved circle about 4 inches in diameter, containing a cross within, and which figure was likewise found on the stone dressings on the left-hand side of each window on the exterior.

All things being thus prepared, the renascence of the whole structure commenced, and continued in a style designed to harmonize in wall and window, roof and pillar, glass and carvings, as nearly as possible, consistent with the proper arrangements of a reformed place of worship, to the style of the latter end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century, the era when the present edifice is supposed to have been erected.

As it now stands, the plan of this church consists of a tower; nave, with north and south aisles; a sacristy or vestry taken off the west end of the south aisle; a south porch; a chancel with north and south aisles, that on the south being loftier and wider than the northern aisle; and a chancel door. Viewed on the exterior it presents an embattled square tower, about 60 feet in height, supported by diagonal buttresses at the north-west and south-west angles, of three stages each, which die away into the walls about half-way up the tower. On the north and south sides, beneath the battlements, are two rude stone water-spouts. At the south-west corner is the stair turret, which rises a few feet above the roof, and is likewise surmounted with battlements. In this angle a spiral stone staircase, lighted by slits, winds to the leaden roof. . . .

The belfry carries a set of six sweet-toned bells, hung up about seventy years ago. . . . On the western front of the tower, about midway from the ground, is a large window of four lights, whose four upright mullions and embattled transom assign its date to the later period of the Perpendicular or Tudor style, and on each side of the story above is a small stone-mullioned, circular-headed, belfry window of three lights.

A handsome south porch, too elaborate, indeed, for the style of the church, occupies the site of the old one. It is built of hammer-dressed dark gray stone, with dressings of reddish-coloured sandstone at the quoins and buttresses, and round the doorway. The gable is terminated by a handsome floriated cross, and the high-pitched roof is supported by four small buttresses of one stage each, that rise from plain bases at the corners on each side of the portal, and die under the eaves' courses. The doorway has small clustered columns, from which springs a pointed arch of many mouldings, surmounted by a

hood moulding resting on carved heads. The roof is open to the framing, and the inner doorway has a plain Tudor arch devoid of ornament. There is likewise a small chancel door, having a flat top and sides, supported by a quarter circle from each side of the jamb, and on the right-hand, outside, is a small niche and mutilated stoup. The doors are all of oak, studded with nail-heads, and have large scroll hinges, of ornamental character and ancient design.

The church is 47 yards long, and exteriorly consists on the south side of two bays, separated by three graduating buttresses, each of several unequal stages, which all die into the wall below the parapet, one at each end, and one near the centre of the flank wall. In the first bay from the west is the porch, and in the second is the chancel door. The windows of the aisle on this side are six in number, and are all of the same size and form, being of three stone-mullioned, semicircular-headed lights, each under square-headed frames. At the west end of the south aisle of the nave, under an upright, square-headed frame, is an ogee-arched, stone-mullioned, two-light, trefoiled window.

At the west end of the north aisle of the nave, in the re-entering angle formed by the north wall of the tower and the west wall of that aisle, is a plain narrow buttress of one stage only. On the north side are three buttresses of similar form and dimensions to those on the south. They support the flank wall of the north aisle of the chancel only, and, dividing it into two nearly equal-sized bays, die into the wall below the eave course of the roof. On the north side of the north aisles there are eight stone-mullioned windows, set within square-headed frames ; three, in the north aisle of the nave, being of two lights each, with trefoiled heads under ogee arches ; two, of two lights each, with cinquefoiled heads, under lancet arches ; one three-light trefoiled window under an ogee arch ; and two round-headed windows of two and three lights each ; the irregularity of position and variety of form and dimensions observable being the consequence, apparently, of enlargements and alterations which this side of the building has undergone at different periods.

On the east side two plain, narrow, lofty buttresses, of unequal thickness, but of only one stage each, and which die into the wall under the battlements at the junction of the lean-to roofs of the aisles to the walls of the chancel, divide this end into three bays. In the centre is the large pointed east window of the chancel, which is an exact copy of the old one. It is divided by stone mullions into three lights, the head being filled by plain intersecting tracery, adorned with trefoils, and surmounted by a weather moulding which runs down into carved flowers. The northernmost bay on this side has a heavy stone-mullioned window of two trefoiled lights under ogee arches. It has apparently been of greater size formerly. The south

bay contains a square, stone-mullioned window of three round-headed lights.

The roofs are covered with slate, and those of the nave and chancel on the south and east have an embattled parapet resting upon a plain, slightly projecting cornice. The battlements, which harmonize with those of the tower, are of equal intervals, and the capping runs along the top alone. The finish to the roof of the south aisle is less imposing, there being only a slightly overhanging parapet terminated by a similar capping. The roofs on the north side are also finished in a plainer manner, that of the nave and chancel having merely a stone parapet with the same kind of capping, while the roof of the aisles has only a dripping eave projecting a few inches beyond the wall, and the east end of the roof of that aisle is furnished with a parapet like that on the east end of the south aisle.

On the north side, placed at nearly equal intervals, are six clerestory, stone-mullioned windows, of three semicircular-headed lights each, and on the south are seven clerestory windows, five of which, over the nave, are of three round-headed lights, while the two easternmost, which are more deeply recessed, are square-headed, and of two lights only.

The interior consists of a tower, which is open to the nave by a lofty, pointed arch of two chamfered orders, springing from half or engaged octagonal piers, on a line with those that flank the nave. Its soaring apex reaches nearly to the tie-beams of the roof, and its wide span, which is equal to that of the breadth of the nave before the gallery was put up, gave to view the interior of the tower, together with the large window in its western front.

A nave and chancel, which open into their lateral aisles by arches of similar orders and design, rest upon six plain octagonal piers, and two engaged piers at each end. The two westernmost arches are filled with wooden panelling, so as partly to inclose the vestry taken off the south aisle, and the corresponding portion of the north aisle. The bases of the piers are of the plain reversed ogee form, and all have capitals to match.

The chancel is raised two steps above the floor of the nave, from which it is further distinguished by the reading-pew and pulpit, and the high backs of such of the stalls as from their transverse position face towards the east, and have a marked distinction between these two principal divisions of the church. A wainscot or screen of oak, open on the upper part, which forms the backs of the remainder of the stalls, and is adorned with plain shields in the expanded heads of the rails that support a heavy, embattled cornice, extends between the first arches from the nave, and, flanking the chancel on the north and south, further indicates the separation of that division of the church from its lateral aisles.

The windows have been already noticed, and their appearance

when viewed from within offers but little that calls for remark, save upon those that are filled with stained glass, which will hereafter be more particularly described.

The nave, chancel, and aisles were newly flagged, leaving a vacant space of about 3 feet clear between the flags and the surface of the earth beneath. The piers, bases, and capitals, mouldings of the arches, mullions, and jambs of the windows were chiselled anew, and the natural reddish hue of the stone brought to light with warm and becoming effect, to which the plaster on the walls was tinted to harmonize.

The roofs, which are of low pitch, were entirely reconstructed, the expense of that of the nave, which is open to the ridge, being defrayed at the general cost of the parishioners. It is, together with the wood-work of the whole, save the exceptions already and afterwards mentioned, composed of the best Baltic deal, stained and varnished to look like oak. The tie-beams, which are triangular in form, with the point hanging down, have many convex and ogee mouldings; they rest on the walls, where their ends are hidden by projecting architraves or cornices of wood, of similar mouldings, that flank each wall and give an appearance of greater height to the roof. Short curved braces, resting on the tie-beams, support the moulded ribs of the principal rafters immediately underneath the intersections of the purlins or bars; these, lying horizontally, divide each bay into panels, that are subdivided into narrow longitudinal divisions by the plain inclined rectangular bars forming the common rafters, over which they are boarded.

The chancel roof presents a continuity of form and design, but the architraves and tie-beams being more massive and ornately moulded, as well as embattled on their upper edges, it offers a bolder and more enriched construction. It is divided into four bays, and the first and last tie-beams partly rest on curved spandrils that die away below into stone corbels, which rest on carved heads that spring from the walls.

The roofs of the aisles are like that of the nave, except that there are neither tie-beams nor braces, and that the architrave which flanks the top of each wall is of lighter dimensions; they are likewise formed into panels by moulded horizontal purlins, which at the intersection of the principal rafters, and also at the joining of the rafter to the walls, are tied with ornamental bosses of carved flowers and foliage, mingled with church emblems, and the shields of arms of gentry in the neighbourhood. The roof at the east end of the north aisle of the chancel, over the pew belonging to Ormathwaite Hall, is more elaborately adorned, the architrave on the flank wall of that part of the aisle being deeper and more profusely moulded, and terminated at each end by the graceful figure of an angel finely carved in wood; such enrichments being intended to replace the ruder style of decoration that formerly distinguished this pew.

At the western end of the south aisle is the vestry, separated from the aisle by a high, close-panelled wainscot or screen, of characteristic design, surmounted by a cornice, whose upper edge is likewise embattled. The interior was newly seated; the benches in the nave, which are all open except two, have plain, slightly-raised frame-ends, and all but one face to the east.

The stalls in the chancel are twenty in number; eight of them likewise look towards the east, and the remainder, together with the open benches in that division of the church, which are further distinguished by high raised ends terminated by carved finials, and those in its aisles which have only slightly raised ends face either north or south. The benches in the chancel have carved panels in front, of uniform design, and with the other seats and fittings-up in this portion of the church and its aisles are all of oak. The turn of the arms of the stalls, and of the benches in the chancel and its aisles, together with the poppy-heads of the chancel seats, are adorned with carvings of foliage, fruit, and flowers, intermingled with the heads of saints and angels, and mystical devices symbolical of Scriptural subjects, finely and even delicately executed, the whole thus preserving an agreeable unity of style with the architectural and ornamental embellishments throughout the church.

The Lord's table, chairs, and rails are carved in a corresponding pattern, and the cloth and cushions on the table and around the rails are of murrey-coloured velvet, the former being edged with gold lace and fringe. The area within the rails is boarded and covered with a carpet of the same colour; and in the south wall, near the angle formed with the east end wall, is a plain and perfect piscina with a segmental head. The screen or wainscot behind the altar extends across the entire width of the chancel; it is divided into nine narrow, upright, square-headed panels, containing cinquefoiled arches, with trefoils in the corners, and is surmounted by an architrave embattled on its upper edge. The middle panel, which is of a purple diapered ground, bordered by a broad illuminated edging of oak and vine leaves, following the course of the arch, contains a cross flory, highly emblazoned in gold and colours, within whose radiated centre is displayed the sacred monogram, I.H.S., surrounded by a white and gold circle, on which is painted in black and rubricated letters this sentence, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the Sin of the World." The two next panels on each side, within similar enriched borders surrounding white grounds, contain the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments in black letters, with rubricated illuminated capitals and other illuminations. The remaining compartments are without ornament.

The pulpit and reading-pew are features of the interior which add much to its general effect, and cannot but of themselves attract admiration.

The latter is a little elevated, and placed near the north pier, at the junction of the nave and chancel. It is an irregular pentagon of handsome Gothic design. Light pillars, which rise from an appropriate base, support cinquefoiled arches, that form small open panels, above which the book-board rests; and beneath, springing from the west, south-west and south sides, are the half-length figures and heads of the four Evangelists, each holding before it a shield, on which is carved the emblem symbolic of the holy man. The other sides of the pew are void of adornment.

The pulpit, which is hexagonal, is of good shape and expression. It stands near the south pier, at the separation of the nave and chancel, and on a line with the reading-pew, thus keeping up architectural symmetry. It terminates in a single pedestal of similar form, that rests upon a plinth of the same design. The sides are panelled, and enriched with sunken pointed cinquefoiled arches, that rise from small circular pillars; and above them the shelf or book-board supports an eagle with expanded wings. The cushions and draperies, like those in the reading-pew, are of murrey-coloured velvet.

The organ, which was likewise the gift of Mr. Stanger, and the singers' gallery occupy the west end of the nave, and conceal the western window and lofty arch which opens from the tower into the nave, thus giving occasion for regret that the ancient arrangement of leaving the entire space of the tower, nave, and chancel clear to the view has not been adhered to. . . .

The font, displaced from its ancient symbolical position near the door, stands a little towards the north side of the west end of the nave, and immediately below the gallery. It is of stone, about four feet high, and has a pyramidal cover of deal painted to look like oak. Through efflux of time and much rough usage it is partially defaced, and further disfigured by continuous applications of lime and white paint. The head, which is octagonal, rests upon a stem, whose lower portion is of similar shape, though the upper part is quadrangular, and it rises from an incline placed upon a square base. The four sides of the incline have each had a carving of some grotesque figure, now all but obliterated; and beneath the head are four other sculptures, all likewise so much mutilated as not to be defined, but whose position, exactly over the sculptures at the base, cause them to be regarded as having been the capitals of four small columns, that afforded further ornamental support to the overhanging head. Seven of the faces of the lower part of the stem are ornamented in high relief with carvings of windows of the Decorated period of architecture of three lights each; and the remaining face is carved in the same bold manner to represent a window of the like number of lights, but of Early Perpendicular style. Above the upper set of sculptures are inscriptions in Latin in old characters, that extend

round the bottom of the bowl. They have been deeply cut, but so few of the letters are now legible that nothing can be learnt from them, though probably they had reference to the subjects rudely sculptured in raised figures on each of the compartments or faces of the head. On the first of these faces is a representation of the tree of life. The second, upon a triangular shield, displays the emblems of the crucifixion. The third face represents the word proceeding out of the mouth of the Almighty to all parts of the world. The fourth symbolizes the Trinity. The fifth is difficult to decipher, but some appearances like vine-leaves may be traced. The sixth, within a triangular shield, has Aaron's rod, and in the corners are smaller shields of the same shape, that on the dexter base of the larger shield being charged with the armorial bearings of the Multons, lords of Egremont and Cockermouth; but the one next the sinister base is not to be deciphered with precision. The seventh face represents the tree of knowledge of good and evil, with the tempter of mankind in the form of a dragon passing through the trunk, the meaning of which rudely-executed symbols are by the intelligent sexton of the church quaintly construed to be "the effects of a good sermon cut through, and rendered of no avail, by the devil." On the eighth face, within an escutcheon of triangular form, are the royal arms of England as borne by Edward III.; and in the corners are two smaller shields, that next the dexter base of the royal achievement being charged with the armorial coat of Gilbert Umfreville, Earl of Angus; while the other, next the sinister base, shows the arms of the Lucys, successors to the Multons in the lordships above named. From these various architectural and heraldic devices it has been inferred that the font is as old as the reign of the chivalric sovereign above named, and that it was given to the church by the Earl of Angus and his wife Maud, the lineal descendant of Alice de Romeli, and sister and sole heiress of Antony Lucy, feudal lord of the barony of Egremont and seignory of Cockermouth.

[1849, *Part I.*, *pp.* 374-380.]

The east end of the south aisle of the chancel, generally known as the Derwentwater aisle, is divided from the chancel by an arch whose span is considerably wider than that of the opposite arch on the north aisle. Here, for unnumbered generations, for the origin and antiquity of the family is lost in the obscurity of unrecorded times, the ashes of the Derwentwaters reposed, until exhumed previous to the renovation of the church. In this sanctuary also rested two of those attractive remnants of antiquity, their sculptured monumental figures, which erstwhile lay side by side upon enriched altar tombs, long since destroyed; and in the same spot they are again replaced, to be, it is hoped, no more disturbed. The marble effigies are the oldest, and to secure them from further injury, as well as to gain additional

accommodation for new sittings, they have been laid next to the south end of the altar rails, upon a deep slab of red sandstone placed upon the floor, and within an open screen-work of the same kind of stone. On the top lies a heavy slab of dark gray marble, and into it the sepulchral brass, hereafter described, is inlaid. The effigies which lie extended at full length are those of a knight and his lady, supposed to commemorate one of the Derwentwaters and his wife. Tradition, however, being altogether silent, and no relics or legend having been discovered that could throw light upon their history, all knowledge of the particular individuals whom such memorials were intended to honour would seem to be lost, though an antiquary familiar with the genealogical records of the northern counties, and versed in the history of the ancient pictorial periods of costume, might assign them as the effigies of Sir John de Derwentwater, the last of the name, and his wife, who lived in the reign of Henry IV. The male figure is habited in a long, high, loose tunic or robe, with wide sleeves, secured round the waist by a belt, from which a pouch, or aulmoniere, as it was called, hangs at the right side. The head is bare. The hair, formally parted on the forehead, is worn long behind, and an enriched collar is about the neck. The long, embroidered mantle of knighthood is secured on the shoulders by a band across the chest, and the hands are upraised upon the breast in that expressive attitude of humility and supplication which is so peculiarly affecting in the monumental effigies of other times.

The lady's dress is a kirtle or close-bodied garment, low on the bosom, with long tight sleeves, and a long skirt. The head is surmounted by a sort of coronet, from underneath which a veil or hood, concealing the hair, flows down each side upon the shoulders. An ornamented collar and necklace are around the throat, from which a pendent jewel rests upon the bosom; and the waist is encircled by a girdle, attached to which is a long cord, whose broken ends and tassels descend in front nearly to the feet. A long open mantle falls from the shoulders, where it is secured by a band across the bosom, fastened on each side to the mantle by a fermail or brooch, and the hands are likewise joined in attitude of prayer. The heads repose on tasselled cushions once upheld by angels, and the knight's feet rest on the broken form of a hound, but what support the lady had for the feet has long been worn away and destroyed. The countenances of both are defaced, and almost all the finer parts of the sculpture flattened and mutilated. These effigies seem originally to have been painted and gilt, the appplication of such polychromatic enrichment being still slightly perceptible, especially on the lady's collar.

The other sepulchral memento is a brass, laid down on a slab of dark gray Kendal marble. It is in tolerably perfect preservation, and its value is largely enhanced from the fact of its being one of the

very few monumental brasses that remain in the churches of Cumberland—a county so singularly poor in such ancient enriched obituary memorials, that there are but four others to be met with. The brass, therefore, in this church, though not of the most beautiful period of the art, is nevertheless valuable, not alone from its local rarity, but as one of the very few material relics of a family whose sway through many centuries so widely extended around this their narrow bed. The knight is sheathed in the complete armour of plate worn at the period of his decease, the head, face, and hands alone being uncovered. The hair is parted on the forehead, and falls in tresses behind. Round the neck and shoulders are ornamental chains, pendent from one of which a jewelled decoration rests upon the chest. The hands are raised in prayer, and on the heels are the spurs of knighthood. A dagger is slung behind the right side, and behind the left is a long straight cross-handled sword. On the head of the lady is that peculiar head-dress worn by females of distinction in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., called a coif, which totally conceals the hair. The embroidered neck of an undergarment encircles the throat; over this is a high and close-bodied gown, falling in long ample folds from the waist, where it is secured by a girdle clasped in front by an ornament composed of three roses, from which, suspended by a long chain reaching nearly to the feet, hangs another ornament of a circular form. The arms of the dress are tight, and finished at the wrists with ruffles, and over them is drawn the wide, loose, hanging sleeves so common at the time. A wrought chain is on the shoulders, and around the neck is another, fastened to an ornament on the bosom similar to that worn by the knight; and, like those of the male figure, the hands are also raised in a supplicatory attitude. The legend engraven on brass at the foot of the figure runs thus:

"Of your charitie pray for the soule of Sir John Ratcliffe, knight, and for the state of Dame Alice his wife, which Sir John died the 2nd of Februere, A.D. 1527, on whose soule Jesu have mercie."

From this inscription it would appear that Lady Ratcliffe was not deceased at the time when the brass was laid down; and, most probably, not only this graven record, but likewise that other mark of hereditary honour—the escutcheon in stained glass, which formerly was seen in the great east window—were set up by her direction in Henry VIII.'s reign. At the knight's head is a shield bearing, Argent, a bend engrailed sable, the armorial coat of the Ratcliffes; and at his feet another, charged with, Or, two lions passant in pale gules, the arms of Dame Alice. The shield at the head of Dame Alice carries her paternal coat; and on the shield at her feet are the Ratcliffe arms repeated, with the additional charge of a rose in the sinister corner of the chief, for a difference of houses.

The knight to whose memory this brass was laid down, and who

was the last person of importance of his family that was interred in this church, reckoned in his lineage a long line of illustrious ancestors. He was maternally descended from the Derwentwaters, being the great-grandson of Margaret de Derwentwater, the daughter and sole heiress of Sir John de Derwentwater, who in Henry V.'s reign married Sir Nicholas Ratcliffe, of Dilston, a Northumbrian knight, and from which union sprung the Ratcliffes of Dilston and Derwentwater. His immediate progenitor was Sir Edward Ratcliffe, of whom he was the second or seventh son; and he is supposed to have held the Derwentwater estate in this vicinity by settlement or devise. He was a person of much consideration in his day, and was ofttimes selected by his successive sovereigns, Henry VII. and Henry VIII., to fill the then more actively important and warlike office of Sheriff of Cumberland, which at that time was incessantly harassed by the predatory inroads of the bordering Scots, his last year of office being scarcely completed in 1527, when he died. He likewise several times held the king's commission to treat, on peace and other matters affecting the realm, with his gallant but restless neighbours. He was the last of his family who served any office of note in Cumberland, as from thenceforward the Ratcliffes were connected with this county only by their landed possessions and their name, afterwards ennobled as Earls of Derwentwater, to which title circumstances in a subsequent age gave a romantic interest.

By his wife Dame Alice he had not any issue; and, dying a childless man, the estates of the Derwentwaters reverted to his elder brother, Sir Cuthbert Ratcliffe, of Dilston; as it appears from a survey made in the thirty-fifth of Henry VIII. of knights' fees in Cumberland, these estates were held by Sir Cuthbert of the king by the services of two knights' fees, and the rendition of various other obligations incident to the feudal *régime*. In that family they continued until, for conspiring, in the words of one of the most spirited Jacobite songs of the period, to bring "the auld Stuarts back again," they were forfeited to the Crown, on the attainder and execution in 1716 of the last Earl of Derwentwater, the traditionary stories of whose youth, gallantry, and misfortunes have thrown so magic an interest over the neighbourhood around.

The windows adorned with stained glass are but six in number. They are all the production of that tasteful artist Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. . . .

But, rich and pleasant to behold, and wooing to high devotional feeling, as the interior is, that which crowns it with transcendent interest is the monument of the late Robert Southey. . . . Mr. Stanger was desirous that an appropriate memorial should be placed inside the church to perpetuate the resemblance of one to whom we owe so much, and who, as characterized in the heartfelt panegyric of one of his noble admirers, was so "splendid an instance of a poet, a

philosopher, an historian, and even a statesman, chastened and yet elevated by the spirit of the Gospel." This, it was especially felt, would be a dignified tribute of regard in the place where his genius, by giving to the things and objects around an interest beyond their own, had sanctified the locality in the associations of his sympathetic and admiring fellow-countrymen. With this object a subscription was opened for the purpose of defraying the cost at the estimated expense of £400 in Caen stone of a tomb and effigy. Subsequently, however, it was decided upon that the figure should be sculptured in the beautiful though more costly material of Carrara marble, at the increased charge of £1,100. A numerous list of subscribers (whose subscriptions, however, being far from sufficient to cover the entire expense of the monument, have left a considerable deficit, which, it is understood, will fall upon the munificent restorer of the church), anxious to mark their sense of the genius and virtues of the man, having been obtained, the execution of the memorial was confided to the celebrated sculptor Mr. Lough, whose liberality of feeling under the circumstances has entitled him to no little applause, and from his hand has thus proceeded the monument of one who occupies so prominent a place in the history of the literature of his country. The situation selected for it is in the south aisle of the chancel, opposite the door, and close to the oaken screen which separates the chancel from its southern aisle. The altar tomb is of Caen stone, the sides of which are divided into five square compartments or panels. Four of these have their centres enriched with carved leaves of different kinds, surrounded by double foliated circles, and the corners of each panel are likewise decorated with ornaments of the same description on a smaller scale. The centre of the middle panel alone displays a vacant shield, intended for the armorial escutcheon of the deceased, and the ends of the tomb, devoid of other embellishment, are filled only with the inscription and lines hereafter recorded. On the top reclines upon a couch, the head and shoulders supported on double tasselled cushions, the full-length effigy, clad in academic robes, of the late laureate. The left hand rests upon the bosom, and the face, turned towards the spectator, wears an expression of meditation, as if musing on the contents of the open volume, which, in the intensity of mental abstraction, has, together with the hand that held it, dropped listlessly by the side. The position best adapted for viewing the figure is in the first seat next the wall, on the left-hand side after passing the chancel door. From thence, in the judgment of those relatives and friends by whom he was most intimately known, the features and character of expression are beheld with the most truthful effect, and this is especially the case when the low-arched door that leads into the aisle is opened, and a ray from the sun, streaming in upon the gloom, casts a brilliancy across the chancel and its aisles, and bringing into bold distinctness and relief the

prominent lineaments of the face and figure, a picture is displayed which for concentrated beauty and effect is eminently affecting. The west end of the tomb bears this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Southey, whose mortal remains are interred in the adjoining churchyard. He was born at Bristol, August XII, M.DCC.LXXIV, and died, after a residence of nearly XL years, at Greta Hall, in this parish, March XXI, M.DCCC.XLIII. This monument was erected by friends of Robert Southey."

At the east end of the tomb are the following lines from the muse of Wordsworth, his friend in life, and successor to the crown of bays, who, with his son-in-law, Mr. Quillinan, stood in sorrow by the grave of their brother poet in the north side of the cemetery [lines omitted].

During the celebration of that portion of the funeral service which is appointed to be read at the grave one of those trivial yet moving incidents occurred which fall with such creative effect upon a feeling and poetic mind. It was wild and dreary weather in the early spring, before the trees had yet ventured to show their tender leaflets, or the heather on the tall fells to protrude its first green tufts above their crests of snow. All was bleak, and chill, and desolate, as the hearts of the mourners who drooped in sadness above the minstrel's bier. The day, both before and after the obsequies, was full of gloom and tempest; yet, during that part of the solemn rites alluded to, the storm seemed suddenly to lull, and die away in sobs of fitful quietude. The rain ceased to beat, the clouds to threaten, and a deep stillness fell over the whole scene. A cheering ray of sunshine struggled through the murky atmosphere, and two small birds perched upon a tree which then overhung the retired corner selected for the last house of mortality, unscared by the presence of the sorrowing train, warbled with tiny pipe their "wood-notes wild." The requiem of genius thus chanted by those "blossoms of the air," as some sweet bard has so poetically called them in his own melodious strain, was a fact every way too graceful in sentiment for the imagination of a poet to overlook, and it consequently gave occasion to some verses by Mr. Quillinan, which, it is to be regretted, the limits assigned to this paper preclude introducing here. . . .

The vicarage house, seated upon an eminence between the church and the town, commands that beautiful view of the Lake of Derwentwater and the surrounding mountain scenery, with which the poet Gray, who visited this country in 1769, was so much enraptured. "From hence," says he, in those delightful letters which were the medium of giving to his fellow-countrymen the first familiar account of the romantic loveliness of a region then so little frequented, "I got to the parsonage a little before sunset, and saw a picture, which, if I could transmit to you, and fix it in all the softness of its living colours, would fairly sell for one thousand pounds." The point of

view from which Gray beheld this fascinating prospect was from the horsing-stone which then and for long after stood without the right-hand side of the garden-gate in front of the house. It was removed several years ago, much to the regret of Mr. Southey, who used often playfully to reflect on the little sympathetic feeling shown in the destruction of a memorial so intimately associated with the author of "The Elegy." . . .

[1849, *Part I., p.* 494.]

A copy of the inscription on the gravestone of the Southey family in the north-west corner of the churchyard seems almost essential to the completeness of the very beautiful account of Crosthwaite Church with which two late numbers of the Magazine have been enriched. I send it you, therefore, as it was transcribed in August, 1839:

"Sacred to the memory of EMMA SOUTHEY, who departed in May, 1809, aged 14 months.

"And of HERBERT SOUTHEY, who departed April 17, 1826, in the tenth year of his age.

"Also of GEORGE FRICKER their uncle, aged 26, 1814.

"Also of ISABEL SOUTHEY their sister, who departed on the 16 of July, 1826, aged 13 years.

"Also EMMA SOUTHEY their mother, who departed in Nov., 1837, aged 63."

I remember the sexton pointing out the seat which the poet occupied in the church, where, according to him, he sat absorbed in meditation, and abstracted from everything but the course of the service in which he was taking a part.

Yours, etc., J. H.

Dacre.

[1795, *Part II., pp.* 985, 986.]

The editors of the "History of Cumberland," rather to my surprise, have not favoured the public with drawings of the four pillars in Dacre churchyard; I therefore send you sketches of them taken in the summer of 1795 (see Plate I., figs. 2, 3, 4, 5. My own remarks nearly agree with the following description they give us.

"In Dacre churchyard are four remarkable monuments, being the figures of bears, about five feet in height, sitting on their haunches, and clasping a rude pillar or ragged staff, on which two of the figures rest their heads; the other two carry on their backs the figure of a lynx; one is in the attitude of attempting to rid himself of the animal on his shoulders, with his head twisted and paw cast behind him. They are placed on a square, two to the east of the church and two to the west."

Afterwards follows a quotation from Bishop Nicolson, the same as copied by Burn in 1777 [omitted].

The editors remark that in the old town-house walls at Penrith

(burnt down, I think, in 1770) bears and ragged staves were represented.

Dacre, according to Burn, is noted for having given name to, or, rather, received its name from, the Barons of Dacre, who continued there for many ages. It is mentioned by Bede as having a monastery there in his time; as also by Malmsbury for being the place where Constantine, King of the Scots, and Eugenius, King of Cumberland, put themselves and their kingdom under the protection of the English king, Athelstan. The true name of the family was D'Acre, from one of them who served at the siege of Acre (or Ptolemais) in the Holy Land, who, from his achievements there, having received the name of the place, imparted the same at his return to his habitation in Cumberland.

When this noble family deserted their ancient mansion, the castle, I am not informed. The estate was sold by Anne Lennard, Baroness Dacre, and others, in the year 1716, to Sir Christopher Musgrave, of Edenhall, Bart., who conveyed it to the grandfather of the present proprietor, Edward Hasell, of Dalemain, Esq.

I should wish to know from any of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, whether anything like these pillars occurs in churchyards in other parts of the kingdom, and what is the most general opinion respecting them. W. M.

Dalston Hall.

[1790, *Part I.*, *p.* 414.]

About three miles from Carlisle there is a house called Dalston Hall. At one end is a chapel, over which, on the outside and near the top, is an inscription cut in relief on a stone fillet, where there are likewise figures of a cat and rat, with some heads in rude sculpture at the other end.

I have sent you an exact copy of the inscription (see Fig. 7), in hopes that some of your ingenious correspondents will favour us with an explanation.

The house has some singularities about it, and if I thought it would be worthy of a place in your entertaining Magazine, I would send you a drawing of it. Yours, etc., H. R.

[1790, *Part II.*, *pp.* 1069, 1070.]

According to my promise, I here send you a sketch of Dalston Hall, in the parish of Dalston, in Cumberland, and about three miles from Carlisle (see Plates I. and II.).

In Nicholson and Burn's "Antiquities of Cumberland" is the following account of that parish. Ranulph de Meschines gave the barony of Dalston to Robert de Vallibus, brother of Hubert de Vallibus, first Baron of Gilsland, who thereupon took the name of Robert de Dalston; and the descendants of the said Robert

possessed that barony, in a lineal descent, till King Stephen gave Cumberland to David King of Scots. However, not long after, we find it in the hands of the Crown. For by the record of an assize, 6 Edward I., the jurors find that the barony of Dalston, with the advowson of the church there, escheated to the king by reason of the owner thereof, Henry, son of Maurinus (Morison), being attainted of felony. Morison is a Scotch name, and perhaps King David granted this barony to him; and upon King Henry II.'s recovering the same from the Scots, the felony might easily accrue. It continued in the Crown till the reign of King Henry III., who, by his charter in the 14th year of his reign, grants to Water (Matclerk) Bishop of Carlisle and his successors the manor of Dalston, with the advowson of the church there, with sac and soke, and woods and mills, and all other appurtenances.*

The first mesne lordship within this barony is Little Dalston, of which Dalston Hall is the capital, or mansion-house. It was granted, as is aforesaid, to Robert, brother to Hubert de Vallibus, first Baron of Gilsland, who thereupon assumed the name "de Dalston." He had a son, Reginald de Dalston, from whom the late Sir George Dalston, Bart., the last of the name of Dalston, was lineally descended. Sir George, having no issue male, sold this estate in 1761 to Monkhouse Davison, Esq., of London, and died at York, March 9th, 1765, leaving an infant daughter.

This house (see No. 1) is undoubtedly very ancient, but as there is no date or record to be found, the time of its erection cannot be ascertained. On the front of the house, which was the principal entrance, are placed spouts, as at *a*, to carry off the water from the roof, made to resemble the old forged cannon, differently ornamented (see a more exact representation of one at *b* in No. 2). Under the spouts is cut in relief an arrow pointed against a man's head, as at *c*, No. 2. Upon the cornice above the spouts is placed a head, which I take to be of Roman construction, and was probably designed for the head of Jupiter Ammon. It evidently appears never to have been originally intended to be placed where it now stands, as there is no kind of fixture, and it may be easily shoved about.

In the field fronting the house are traces of a Roman camp; the ditch and vallum are perfect on one side, and near it is a barrow, now planted with firs. It is therefore probable that the head was found near this spot (see the head at *d*, in No. 2). In that part of the building marked *e* is the chapel, now used as a dairy. On the stone fillet at *f* is the inscription inserted in your present volume, p. 414, which I was in hopes some of your ingenious correspondents would have been able to make out. At *f* in No. 2 are the two figures which resemble a cat and a rat. On the little square tower are the Dalston arms (see *g*, No. 2).

* Nicholson and Burn's "Antiquities of Cumberland," vol. ii., p. 311.

From the situation of this house, which may be said to be on the borders, it was found necessary, in ancient times, to be well secured against the inroads of their neighbours on the other side of the Esk. Mr. Pennant tells us "that in those very unhappy times everyone was obliged to keep guard against, perhaps, his neighbour; and sometimes to keep themselves shut up for days together, having no other opportunity of tasting the fresh air but from the battlemented top of their castlelet. Their windows were very small, their door of iron. As late as the reign of our James I. watches were kept along the whole border, and at every ford, by day and by night; setters, watchers, searchers of the watchers, and overseers of the watchers were appointed."*

Notwithstanding these precautions, their excesses continued for a long time; and these free-booters, who lived by pillage, were called Moss-troopers, from their living in the Mosses.

In Dalston Hall, at the end of a dark passage, is a very strong iron gate, with two bolts and a hasp, as in the drawing at *b* in No. 2. This was intended to secure the chapel and staircase which lead to the rooms above, where probably they kept their things of value. The little round tower (*i*) is a staircase to some other rooms, and goes to the top of the house, where a door opens upon the leads.

There seems to have been every accommodation necessary for a large family; but it is now divided into two tenements, never again to be united. Yours, etc., H. R.

Deerham.

[1751, *p.* 112.]

An inscription in Deerham Church window, near Workington, in Cumberland; communicated by the vicar to G. S., Esq., who desires Mr. Gemsege, from his great knowledge in the lapidary style, or any gentleman of that taste, to give the public their opinion about it: [block omitted].

[1751, *pp.* 254, 255.]

The glazing and painting of windows in our churches being formerly a work attended with great costs and charges, nothing was more common than for benefactions to the fabric of churches and chapels to run in that course. I could multiply examples of this sort, but shall content myself with two authorities, one relating to the south, and the other to the north part of this kingdom (see Somner's "Antiq. of Canterb.," appendix, p. 69; Drake's "Eboracum," p. 339, 340, 529). [The explanation afforded by Mr. Gemsege [*pseud.* for S. Pegge] follows, but is entirely conjectural.]

Paul Gemsege.

* "Tour in Scotland and Hebrides," p. 68.

Drawdykes.

[1833, *Part I., p.* 104.]

While I was lately examining some Roman antiquities at Drawdykes, in the parish of Stanwix, near the city of Carlisle, the farmer of the place showed me an ancient inscription cut in stone on the lintel of an inner doorway of the house, which he said had been frequently copied, but never, as far as he could learn, explained. It is of two dates; the first in the capitals of the fourteenth century; the other the initials (C. and K. B.) of some tenant and his wife in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, as they certainly do not belong to any proprietor of the estate. The more ancient characters should, I think, be read "Alani de Penitona," *i.e.*, the house of Alan of Peniton—two persons of which name lived, or were tenants in capite of property, in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, in the reigns of the two first Edwards; for in an inquest taken in 21 Edward I. we find Alan of Penington possessed of property in Bochardeby, Cumbresdall, and Carlisle; and in 4 Edward II., Alan of Penington, senior, died possessed of two burgages in Carlisle, two cottages, and eight bovates of land in Cumbresdale, and eighteen acres of land in Bochardby.* Also Sir Alan of Penington, knight, occurs as a witness, with Ingram Umfreville, and others, in a matter respecting Alexander King of Scotland, in 21 Edward I.;† and the name occurs twice in the Rolls of Scotland,‡ once to a bond, and a second time to a restitution of lands directed to the sheriff of Yorkshire. The family of Penington were seated at Muncaster, in the county of Cumberland, in the time of William the Conqueror; derive their name from Penitona, in Lancashire; and are now represented by Lowther-Augustus-John, Lord Muncaster. There was formerly a building at Drawdykes called a castle, which was probably nothing more than one of the numerous border towers which were designated with that title both in Cumberland and Northumberland. The estate seems to have belonged, from a very remote period, to the family of Aglionby, one of whom, Thomas Aglionby, in Camden's time had certain Roman antiquities in his house, near the citadel in Carlisle, which were afterwards removed to Drawdykes, and built up in the back front of that part of the house, which seems to belong to the time of Charles II.; and I see no other way of accounting for the inscription now under consideration having found its way to Drawdykes than by supposing it to have been removed from one of the burgage houses of Alan of Peniton in Carlisle into the collection of Thomas Aglionby, and been thence taken to its present situation when the Roman antiquities were removed thither.

Yours, etc., V. W.

* Cal. Inq. P.M. i. 114, 214.

† Abb. Plac., 289.

‡ Vol. i., pp. 11, 34.

Gosforth.

[1799, *Part II.*, *p.* 833.]

The inclosed drawing (Plate I., fig. 2) may, perhaps, be a small subject of entertainment to your antiquarian readers. It represents a column, at present extant, in the churchyard of the parish of Gosforth, situated 12 miles southward of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland. It stands about 15 feet above the ground, and is of about 14 inches mean diameter, and formerly, as is reported, had a fellow column at about 7 feet distance, with a horizontal stone beween the two, on which was rudely cut the figure of a large and antique sword. This stone has been taken away within memory; and the cross which crowned the two columns, after that column was cruelly cut down and converted into a style for a sun-dial, was put into the parson's garden of Gosforth, and there remains. On this column I once, by means of chalking, discovered two figures of horses and men, but they were faint. It is much more perfect, and perhaps less injured by time, than those spoken of by Camden as being in Penrith churchyard; and are much taller, and of more elegant shape. They are sepulchral monuments, and of Christian days. What else may be supposed of them, I leave to your antiquarian correspondents.

CARBO.

Helm Crag.

[1792, *Part II.*, *pp.* 882, 883.]

I am lately returned from an excursion to the Lakes, and extract from my ramble the following account of Helm Crag, a projecting mountain about five miles on the road between Ambleside and Keswick, and which has always been mentioned as a remarkable rock, though I believe it has never before been visited by tourists; a reason, Mr. Urban, that induces me to select it for the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Yours, etc., A. RAMBLER.

July 29. We went up a narrow lane about half a mile from the church, which gave us a new view of Grasmere valley, with a perpetual waterfall, justly, from its force, called White-Churn Gill;* it seemed to rush from a crescent-heathed hill, and forms one of the most considerable brooks that supplies Grasmere.

The sun was hot. After a gentle ascent of about a mile we rested some minutes under a thick hawthorn, which we will call the foot of the crag. The projecting point of the first rise looked formidable, and not less so, to speak in plain English, from having a complete belly-full; however, when people are determined to overcome difficulties, time and circumstances are no obstructions.

* A gill means a waterfall.

We were covered from the wind, and it was so steep we were frequently obliged to stop when we met a narrow shelf; and when we got to the first range of the hill I was glad to throw myself down, panting for relief. The grass was slippery, which we guarded against by forcing our sticks as deep into the ground as we possibly could. And when we had gained the second height, I never remember meeting a more cheerful relief than in finding we had got over that part of the hill which kept the wind from us; we were not only enlivened, but opened upon prospects which promised to repay our labour when we had surmounted it.

The pinnacle hanging over our right obliged us to take a sweep; and as we had the wind, and a near sight of the top, we found less trouble in this stage than in the others. We were exactly an hour from the hawthorn, which was not from its being a high hill, but the steepest in this part of the country, being seldom visited but by sheep, ravens, and foxes. Newton,* our guide, was never on it but once, and neither he nor any of the other guides remember its being visited by strangers.

But I must be allowed to rest myself a little before I say anything of the prospects around us, and look with awful pleasure at the sight.

We went upon the pinnacle, which had just room to hold two, from which I mark the views, but thought it prudent to have a less exalted rock in order to write them down.

The summit is covered with pieces of rock, that give it the appearance of a grand ruin occasioned by an earthquake, or a number of stones jumbled together after the mystical manner of the Druids. There is a deep fissure, two feet broad and twenty long, with a stone over one end of it, which gives it the look of a step over a mill-stream. Although I am not versed in antiquities, I cannot help thinking this chasm resembles the kistvaens of the Druids, as described by the learned and indefatigable Grose in his "Preface," p. 136. I wish some antiquary would investigate this mountain; I think his fellow-labourers would be obliged to him; and, at any rate, if he does not find sufficient to authenticate my surmise, he will have so delightful a command around him as may well repay him for his trouble, and I trust may induce him to think he has not taken his labour in vain. By dropping a pebble down a rent you hear it rebound a long time. One bending-stone serves as a shelter for sheep, where we found a mushroom, the only one we saw in the north; and I even think this stone, from its bend, is part of a cromlech of the Druids.

The circumference of the crag, including its mis-shapen points,

* Robert Newton, the guide, keeps a public-house in Grasmere, and may be safely recommended as a modest, obliging man.

may be a mile; and where there is any soil the grass is remarkably sweet. From this unfrequented point to the north-east we saw the whole of Windermere, Esthwaite Water; and by Grasmere Lake being our point, they made a complete triangle, divided by rich pastures, etc., whilst the valley and its appendages directly under us seemed to contain everything that can be beautiful in miniature

We overlooked the Tarn,* whence White-Churn Gill has its course, inclosed in the horseshoe, whose sides are bespangled with smooth stones, occasioned by a thin sheet of water oozing over them and an almost perpendicular sun.

We observed over the Helvellyn and the grain† of Seat Sandal a torrent of rain; whilst over Bowness and to the south-east it was so partially collecting the distance gave them the appearance of water-spouts. We imagined we had nothing to fear from any of them; it was clear overhead, and in the quarter whence the wind blew. The guide had scarcely said so ere we observed the clouds from Seat Sandal pushing against the wind, though they were considerably exhausted on those mountains. We were soon convinced of our ill-judging, and took shelter in the sheep-cove, which by sitting and bending held us secure. This was too confined a situation, and as the rain had somewhat ceased, the guide and I went about 150 yards down the hill. The rain increased and wetted us to the skin, but we were amply repaid by the most luminous sight I ever beheld. I shall attempt to describe it.

The sun shone with such brilliancy through slanting drops, they fell resembling a line of crystal as round as a finger, and they were intermixed with a spray as variegated as the rainbow. Newton, who has been all his life accustomed to mountains, allowed he never saw anything like it before. Might it not be owing to the dark heath over the Tarn, and a partial shining of the sun over the crag?

Too much rain had fallen to render the grass less slippery; we were obliged to traverse down the hill with the utmost caution, and though not with so much difficulty as the ascent, with considerably more danger. When we opened the valley of Seat Sandal we were surprised by a superb cataract, occasioned by the rain which fell whilst we were upon the summit. . . .

A Rambler.

Keswick Lake.

[1777, *pp.* 487, 488.]

By inserting the inclosed account of a short excursion to the lake of Keswick, in Cumberland, you will enable your readers to form some idea of that most remarkable spot.

Yours, etc., J. Bushby.

* A small piece of water.

† A grain, in the North, is meant for a valley.

We set out from Welton, near Rose Castle, about the middle of July last, took Cockermouth in our road, in order to enjoy the romantic ride from that town to Keswick. We met with nothing to amuse (but rocks and mountains of various figures, and some very lofty) till we arrived at the place, where we dined, and proceeded on towards Keswick.

We descended the hills to Ouse Bridge, where Bassenthwaite Water, a most beautiful canal about four miles in length, opened to our view on the right, adorned with cots, and cultivated fields newly stript of their summer's pride; Bowness Church on the right, Armathwaite at the foot of the bridge peeping forth from a grove of Scotch firs; Skiddaw, with his two towering peaks rising in the clouds, were objects most enchantingly beautiful. Rode over the Derwent, and turned to our right along the foot of Skiddaw. Passed by Ormathwaite, the seat of Dr. Brownrigg, on the left, most pleasingly situated, the front smiling over the lake of Keswick, and commanding a view of Crosthwaite Church with the parsonage; behind Skiddaw rises in awful majesty, frowning over the lesser mountains.

Rode through the turnpike and arrived at Keswick in the evening, and lodged at the Royal Oak that night. The town has been much improved of late; the inns, which before were dirty and incommodious, are now quite the reverse, and the houses are generally covered with blue slate, and rough-cast fronts, which give the town a very neat appearance. After a sound night's repose, we were early the next morning conducted by our civil landlord to the boat, three of us in number. We ordered the men to row towards the right-hand side of the lake. The first place we approached was Vicar's Island, containing about six acres of ground; a grove of sycamores on the eastern side has lately been hewn down, which has defaced this picturesque scene greatly. Passing by Water End, situated at the extremity of a fine spreading wood, and coasting up the lake, we had a pleasant view of the valley of Newland; little cottages were dispersed amongst the ashes, and cattle and sheep were seen depasturing, whilst the shadows of the hills suffered the sunshine to fall in strips over the vale, which had a pleasing effect. We landed at St. Herbert's Island, of about five acres, covered with young trees, famous for being the residence of that saint, a priest and confessor. We pursued our voyage towards Brandelbow Park by an elegant sylvan scene rising from the edge of the water; behind hills and rocks rise to a stupendous height. Rowing by the lead-mines, we arrived at the borders of Manesty Ellers, where we anchored to view the prospect round us; behind lay Brandelbow Park, with the villages of Gudderscale, and Swinside, and Birkrigg Mill; in front, the White House of Grange and Castle Hill, covered with stately trees, presented themselves, with the Derwent gliding by as clear as crystal. After passing Bank Park, and sailing round the narrow part

of the lake, we landed at Lowdoor House; the most stupendous spectacle ever beheld here opened to our view—a waterfall, about 200 feet in height, pours its whole stream between two lofty precipices, winding amongst the trees and shrubs, and leaping from one rock to another in wild confusion, which deprived us of hearing anything but its noise and fury. After quitting this grand scene we returned to the boat, and proceeded on our voyage near the coast, and observed to the right a rude cliff projecting over the lake, called Eve's Crag, from its resemblance to a female colossal statue; came under Ashness Fell and Causway Pike, near which are three or four little inclosures sloping down to the very margin of the water, most elegantly beautiful. Sailing up the lake, a white house, romantically situated, next strikes the eye; from thence Castle Head Crag, a fine round of rocky wood, rises out of a vale backed with waving inclosures. Coasting up the water for about the distance of a quarter of a mile, we landed, and regained the inn where our horses waited for us, and returned towards Carlisle, delighting ourselves in our conversation in enumerating the various grand and romantic scenes at which we had just been present.

Naworth Castle.

[1834, *Part I., p.* 176.]

It has been said that at the dissolution of the monasteries in England several articles belonging to Glastonbury Abbey were transferred to Naworth Castle, in Cumberland, then in the possession of Lord William Howard, the friend of Camden, who seems to have believed in the monkish fable and in the cross with Arthur's name, which he has given in the "Britannia."

Mr. Ritson, in his "Life of King Arthur," p. 139, states that there is still preserved at the above-mentioned castle a huge volume of three vellum leaves, standing on the floor, being the original legend of Joseph of Arimathea, which Leland beheld with admiration on his visit to Glastonbury Abbey. It would be very desirable to know whether this volume still exists, and to have a particular account of it, as well as of any of the articles formerly at Glastonbury. A catalogue, too, of the ancient library at Naworth Castle, if it could be obtained by permission of the noble owner, would also be a most acceptable present to many a bibliomaniac of the present day.

D.

Nunnery.

[1755, *p.* 440.]

In my tour I found the following inscription upon a square pillar in this form: [illustrated diagram is here given].

Its height may be near 3 yards, and stands upon a rising ground, a little before you enter Nunnery, from Armanthwaite bridge, on

the east side of the river Eden, near Kirkoswald, in Cumberland. As I suspect this also to be an inscription of some consequence, I recommend the explanation thereof to my obliging friend, Mr. Gemsege [answered 1755, p. 451].

I am, yours, etc., LASENBIENSIS.

Penrith.

[1831, *Part II., pp.* 399, 400.]

Passing a day this autumn at the pleasant town of Penrith, I visited some of the objects of interest in its vicinity, and amongst them was the pillar erected by the Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, to commemorate the last parting with her mother, called by the people in the neighbourhood the Countess's Pillar. It stands on a little green eminence on the right of the highroad from Penrith to Appleby, which is also the road to Appleby from Brougham Castle, whence, no doubt, the two ladies set out, the mother—who appears to have been left at Brougham, as she died there seven weeks after the parting—accompanying the daughter so far on her journey. The distance from Brougham Castle is about half a mile. The home view from the spot on which it stands is not in any respect striking; but in the distance, looking eastward, we see the vast range of Cross Fell, a line of lofty hills extending for many miles, while, behind, Saddleback appears raised above the other hills.

The pillar consists of an octagonal shaft, each of the faces being twelve or fifteen inches in breadth. On this is raised a cube, over which is a kind of capital.

The shaft is plain, but on the face of the cube, which is toward the road, are two shields of arms, which appear to have recently been repainted. The one presents Clifford impaling Vesci, gules, six amulets or, the marriage which gave the Cliffords their great northern possessions. The other is Clifford impaling Russell, the achievement of the father or the mother of the lady by whom the pillar was erected, but plainly intended for the lady, since there is no crest, while the red griffin of the Cliffords is given over the other shield.

There is also on this face the date 1654.

The three other faces of the cube serve as the plates of sundials, but in that on the side from the road is inserted a brass plate containing the well-known inscription, of which the following is an exact copy:

THIS PILLAR WAS ERECTED ANNO 1650 By Y^E R^T HONO^BLE ANNE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF PEMBROKE, &C. DAUGHTER AND COHEIRE OF Y^E R^T HONO^BLE GEORGE EARL OF CUMBERLAND, &C. FOR A MEMORIAL OF HER LAST PARTING IN THIS PLACE WITH HER GOOD & PIOUS MOTHER Y^E R^T HONO^BLE MARGARET COUNTESS DOWAGER OF CUMBERLAND, Y^E 2^D OF APRIL, 1616. IN MEMORY WHEREOF SHE ALSO LEFT AN ANNUITY OF FOUR POUNDS TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE POOR WITHIN THIS PARRICH OF BROUGHAM EVERY 2D DAY OF APRIL FOR EVER, UPON THE STONE TABLE HERE HARD BY. LAVS DEO.

The inscription appears to be an addition to the original design, and not to have been put up until after the death of the Countess of Pembroke. It is awkwardly placed in the face of a sundial, and it is so much raised above the eye of the spectator that it is read with difficulty.

The stone table no longer exists, but a stone still fixed firmly in the ground very near the pillar seems to mark the place where it stood, and a flat stone lying in the ditch under the hedge at a short distance is what appears to have been the table slab. One cannot but regret that a monument of a very interesting character should not be kept up, and that, since some cost has been recently bestowed upon it, the table on which the benefaction of the countess ought to be dispensed has not been restored.

Brougham Castle is a ruin, but it is the ruin of a magnificent edifice. The room which is the most entire was evidently the chapel, a room of good proportions, on the south side of the castle, and having apartments beneath it.

Brougham Hall, the seat of the chancellor, is about a mile from the castle, in a beautiful situation, commanding extensive views of this fine country. The house itself has an air of ancestral pretension, the decorations of the old ceilings being the arms and quarterings or impalements of the Broughams. Great improvements are now in progress, and in making them regard has been shown to the preservation of the Roman inscriptions which have been found here. They are inserted in one of the walls, and in a situation where they are protected from the weather.

The taste for inscriptions prevails in this district. I observed several (some of recent date) at the little village of Gamont Bridge. But there is one which invites attention, not more by the words themselves than by the careful manner in which the letters have been cut:

OMNE SOLUM FORTI PATRIA EST. H. P. 1671.

I could learn nothing of the person who placed this over his door. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to say by whom the words were inscribed.

ANAMNESTES.

[1792, *Part I., p.* 24.]

A cavern near Penrith is vulgarly called the Giant's Cave. Led to visit that place some years ago, I was surprised that so little could be learned of its ancient inhabitants, if ever more than one took up residence there, but do not hesitate to determine it was the habitation of some hermit. The recess cut in the rock to receive the mattress is yet perfect, and the marks of gratings and bolt-holes, with some remains of masonry, show that the retreat has been well secured. The situation is romantic, and well adapted to religious severities; it

is also adjacent to the Church of St. Ninian. I have met with no records that gave light to the subject; indeed, few hermitages have left such evidences as that of St. Godric, at Frichale, in the county of Durham. Even the famous hermitage of Warkworth, in Northumberland, has left little but tradition.

VIATOR.

St. Bees.

[1831, *Part I., pp.* 300-303.]

The village of St. Bees is situated on the coast of Cumberland, in that quintuple division of the county called Allerdale Ward* above Derwent. Its position is remarkable. From St. Bees to Whitehaven, a distance of about four miles, there is a narrow vale entirely separating the high lands on the coast from the interior. From the general appearance of the soil and the discovery of an anchor some years since about the centre of this vale it is probable that it was formerly an arm of the sea. This opinion is corroborated by the descent of the ground each way, which is evinced by the small rivulet Poe, or Poe Beck, rising about the middle of the vale and flowing with an easy current into the sea at Whitehaven, while the other part of it, rising nearly at the same spot, falls into the ocean at St. Bees. In fact, the hilly ground supposed to be thus formerly isolated is distinguished in ancient deeds by the appellation of Preston Isle. Proceeding along the summit of Preston Isle, or, as it is now called, Preston Quarter, a distant view of the Isle of Man, with its northern bicephalous mountain, may be obtained with the naked eye. Here, too, is the disjointed rock standing at some distance from the rest, separated by a tremendous chasm called Lawson's Leap, some adventurous Nimrod of that name having formerly cleared it in the excitation of the chase. Nature has been here exerting herself in the formation of the rocks into the rude semblance of the ruins of a church, called Kelsoe Kirk. Assisted by the ebon tints of evening, and the roaring of the ocean, the fanciful may picture to himself worshippers bending amid the massy ruins, though here "the sound of the church-going bell" was never heard. Passing Keswick Bay (where the lapidary may find pebbles of every hue, susceptible of a beautiful polish, and suitable for snuff-boxes, brooches, etc.), St. Bees Head, the ancient Barugh, presents itself 220 feet above the level of the sea. On this height the new lighthouse, with nine reflectors, was erected in January, 1822. The parish of St. Bees is large, as will be evident from the number of inhabitants at the following periods, especially when it is considered that in this remote part of England the habitations are generally far apart:

* When England was divided in 878, the subdivisions in Cumbria were called *wards*, and not hundreds as in most other counties, from the watching and warding necessary against the incursions of the Scots and Irish.

1688.	1801.	1811.	1821.
3,345.	13,246.	16,520.	19,169.

It was part of the kingdom of Cumbria, or Strath Cluyd Britons, which was first inhabited, says Mr. Carte, by a Celtic race, about 2,000 years before the Christian era. That the genuine ancient Britons posted themselves here, we have the authority of Marianus himself,* not to mention that there are many names purely British. Although every part of it, where liable to aggression, was fortified by the Romans, as appears from the ancient ruins, it was frequently the scene of bloody contention. Speed, speaking of Cumberland, says that it was strengthened with twenty-five castles, and preserved by the prayers of six religious houses, in which latter enumeration that of St. Bees is mentioned. The village was formerly known by the names Begock, Begoth, or Beghes, and the church is styled in ancient evidences Kirkby Begog. The derivation of Begoth seems to be from two ancient British words Beg Og, by our interpretation little, young, like the Gaelic *oig*, little. The name is supposed to have originated from the Holy Bega, a pious woman from Ireland, who is said to have founded a small monastery here about the year 650.† Respecting this holy woman, tradition is not entirely silent. It is said that on her voyage from Ireland she was in imminent danger of being wrecked upon the rocks below the mountain called Tomlyne, on the coast of St. Bees, and, according to the custom of those days, vowed to build a religious house, should she be fortunate enough to escape. To her vow and escape the origin of the ancient monastery of St. Bees is attributed. The mists of revolving centuries dwell upon her memory, and many are the romantic stories attached to her name, fit subjects for the novelist and the poet. This religious house was destroyed by the Danes most probably about the year 873, for at that time history mentions a very formidable irruption of them. It was restored by William de Meschines, brother of Ranulph, first Earl of Cumberland, a family then lately brought over from the Continent by William I., by whose grant they became possessed of the earldom of Cumbria. St. Bees now became the cell of a prior and six Benedictine monks, to the abbey of St. Mary at York. Bishop Tanner mentions ‡ that under this cell there was a small nunnery situate at Rottington, about a mile from St. Bees. This is confirmed by the ancient names of places still retained there, but few other vestiges are now to be found.

Ranulph de Meschines, the son of William, by his charter,§ confirmed his father's grants to the prior and monks, and still further increased them. William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, who married a descendant of William de Meschines, by his charter‖ con-

* See Camden, p. 1002.
† Tanner's "Notitia," No. 73.
‡ "Notitia," No. 72.
§ Dugd., "Mon.," i. 395.
‖ *Ibid.*, 397.

firmed and still further increased his ancestor's grants. Amongst other distinguished names, that of the Prior of St. Bees appears as a witness to "the rules and orders for the burghers of Egremont," by Richard de Lacy, about the reign of King John. In the reign of Henry IV. a Richard Hunte was appointed to St. Bees, as a free chapelry in the gift of the crown, but the abbot of St. Mary's remonstrated with the king, and the grant was revoked. After the dissolution of monasteries (7 Edward VI.) Sir Thomas Chaloner became possessed of the monastic property, paying to the crown yearly the fee farm rent of £143 16s. 2½d. This yearly rent was afterwards granted (4 and 5 William and Mary) to Cuthbert, Bishop of Chester and his successors, paying thereout to the crown yearly £43 8s. 4d. From Sir Thomas Chaloner these rich possessions passed into the highly respectable family of the Wyburghs, long resident at St. Bees, but afterwards removed to Clifton in Westmoreland, in consequence of marriage with an heiress. Being great sufferers in the reign of Charles I. from the civil wars, these estates were mortgaged to the Lowther family, and, on a suit in Chancery, instituted by Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, in 1663, the estates passed into the family of the Earl of Lonsdale, their present noble and munificent possessor.

The parish of St. Bees being extensive, the church is the mother church for a distance of many miles, including the populous town of Whitehaven, and five other chapelries, namely, Ennerdale, Eskdale, Nether Wasdale, Wasdale Head, and Loweswater, together with numerous other townships. Some of these have been considered to have distinct parish churches, but they are, in fact, nothing more than chapels of ease. There is an order extant of the time of Bishop Bridgman (A.D. 1622), by which the inhabitants of these five chapelries are enjoined to contribute to the repair of the mother church,* and at the present time yearly payments are made by them respectively.

The old abbey is built of freestone. The western part, or nave, erected in the reign of Henry I., is fitted up as the parish church, the great door of which is ornamented with grotesque heads and chevron mouldings.† In 1705 the church was certified at £12 per annum by James Lowther, Esq., of Whitehaven, the impropriator. It is at present a perpetual curacy of small value, holden by the Rev. Dr. Ainger.

There was formerly in the body of the church, on the south side, an effigy in wood of Anthony, the last Lord Lucy, of Egremont, which, if a true portraiture, showed him to be a large-bodied man, upwards of six feet high and proportionately corpulent. This monument was removed, to make way for modern improvements

* See Burn's "Westmoreland and Cumberland," vol. ii., p. 47.

† Well engraved by Coney in Dugdale's "Monast.," iii. 574.

some time since. The other monuments now existing are comparatively modern, and not worthy of any particular notice.

The eastern part of the abbey was built in the thirteenth century, and had been for many years in ruins till 1817, when it was fitted up as a college, containing one large hall for the students, and a lecture room, the end of the ancient cross aisle being converted into another. Near the steps leading up to the college are two mutilated stone figures, to which common report has given the names of Lord and Lady Lucy. This institution or college was commenced under the auspices of the Right Rev. George Henry Law, D.D., Lord Bishop of Chester, and intended for the education of those candidates for ordination in the northern dioceses, who are termed "literates." With the assistance of the Earl of Lonsdale, the college was fitted up, and the house built for the principal. One of the lecture rooms is likewise used as a library, and contains a very useful collection of divinity works. In this room is a full-length likeness of the principal, executed by Lonsdale, and presented by the students, as a testimony of their high respect. The students, previous to admission, are expected to be well versed in the classics, so that the course of study does not exceed two years. In this period the standard divinity works are diligently studied, and such principles inculcated as are likely to form faithful ministers of the Gospel, who, as far as their spheres for exertion will permit, may be able to preserve the Church in its original purity, free from those errors which indistinct notions are apt to engender. The present principal is the Rev. William Ainger, D.D.; lecturer, the Rev. Richard Parkinson, M.A.

A short distance from the church and college is a respectable farmhouse, standing on part of the ancient monastic premises, and retaining to this day the name of the Abbey. In this immediate neighbourhood, separated only by the highroad to Whitehaven, is the Grammar School, which has been long eminent in the north, and has produced many very learned characters, amongst whom was Bishop Hall, Master of Trinity College, Dublin. It was founded in the year 1587, by Edmund Grindall,* Archbishop of Canterbury. Over the door of the school is the date 1583, as there is likewise on the battlement of the bridge leading to the school, with the arms, so that it is probable that the school house was built in that year, though the school was not fully established till afterwards. The benevolent founder obtained letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, dated 24th April, 1583; and on the 3rd of July he solemnly delivered and published the statutes for the regulation of the school, in the presence of eight witnesses. During the life of the founder, certain lands

* It may not be improper to mention that Archbishop Grindall is the *Algrind* of Spenser, by transposition of the letters of his name. He was born at Hensingham near St. Bees in 1519, died in 1583, and was buried in the chancel of Croydon Church in the county of Surrey, where there is a monument to his memory.—See "Biog. Brit."

called Palmer's Fields, at Croydon, in the county of Surrey, of the value of £50 per annum, were purchased in the names of the governors. This estate was afterwards improperly leased for 1,000 years, without fine or premium to the school! King James considerably increased the revenues of the school, and several patents were granted and Acts of Parliament passed in its favour, so that the present annual value of its lands is supposed to be at least £8,000, while the income arising from them to the school is stated to be less than £100.* The royalty of St. Bees still belongs to the school, and a court is yearly held at the school house. To the school is attached a good library which has been greatly improved at various periods by Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State to Charles II., Dr. Lamplugh, Archbishop of York, Bishop Barlow, Bishop Smith, the Earl of Lonsdale, etc. By the statutes only the inhabitants of Cumberland and Westmoreland are eligible for instruction here, but custom has rendered it the same as if free to every county in England, every scholar making a yearly offering to the master, according to his ability, which is termed "Cock-penny." The master is to be a native of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, or Lancashire, and is nominated by the provost of Queen's, or, in default, by the master of Pembroke Hall. There have been between 150 and 200 scholars at one time. The present governors are the Earl of Lonsdale, John Fox, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford (*ex officio*), the Rev. Mr. Scott, Rector of Egremont (*ex officio*), and four others. . . .

GEORGE C. TOMLINSON.

Seacombe.

[1846, *Part II., p.* 633.]

A short time since some men carting stones from among the soil washed down from the beach between Seacombe and Egremont found the bones of a skeleton and twenty gold coins of the reigns of Charles I., William and Mary, and George II.

Wetheral.

[1804, *Part I., p.* 9.]

Permit me, sir, to add to your collection of churches by transmitting to you a drawing of one in Cumberland.

Wetheral Church is a handsome edifice, built with stone in the Gothic style, consisting of three aisles, supported on each side by three massive pillars. The nave is divided from the chancel by a fine Gothic arch. The south side of the chancel apparently bears greater antiquity than the rest of the building. Two inscriptions in the Gothic letter remain there, one over the door, the other over the window, viz.:

* See Carlisle's "Endowed Grammar Schools," vol. i.

Orate p' anima Richardi Wedderhall,
Oratepa'i'a Willi'mi Thorntonabbatis.

In 1774, the roof was covered with blue slate, and in 1789 and 1790 the whole was flagged, stalled, plastered and ceiled, the tower was built, finished with four spires, and a bell hung therein. In 1790 the chapel over the burying-vault belonging to Corby Castle was rebuilt by Henry Howard, Esq., to the memory of his lady and ancestors.

Between the north aisle and the chancel of the church are the effigies of a man and woman in alabaster, which, it is supposed, are sacred to the memory of Sir Richard Salkeld, who resided at Corby Castle. There is an inscription to this, but it is almost obliterated.

Yours, etc., C. H.

The Blacklead Mines.

[1751, *pp.* 51-53.]

The public attention has been drawn to the blacklead mines in Cumberland, called the "Wad," by the account of their having been plundered, which has lately appeared in the papers, but as yet they have not been described; and though it is not known that there is any other mine of the same kind in the world, yet, I believe, they have never been visited with a view to natural history except by myself and some gentlemen who went with me. I therefore send you the following narrative of our journey and discoveries, which, I hope, will be acceptable to your readers.

Yours, etc., G. S.

I had long intended a journey to the Wad, and had often been prevented from effecting it by unfavourable weather and other accidents; but in the beginning of August, 1749, I set out from Wigton in company with two or three friends, and had appointed others to meet us from Cockermouth, who waited only for my message to set out, for as this expedition had been long projected they had determined to bear me company. From Wigton, in about three hours, we arrived at Orthwaite, a small village under Mount Skiddaw. A sudden storm of rain obliged us to take shelter in a little alehouse at this place, and an uninterrupted series of bad weather kept us prisoners near a week; however, as the neighbouring clergymen charitably visited us every day, we did not much suffer by our confinement. Here the gentlemen from Cockermouth joined us on the first fair morning; and the afternoon being clear, we agreed to meet the next morning at the Royal Oak, in Keswick, a market-town, on the south side of Skiddaw. This mountain, which I had visited the year before, and of which I have already given you some account, is a fissile absorbing slate. This slate is flaked off with a kind of wedge,

peculiarly adapted to the work, in quarries near the top of the mountain, and is conveyed down to the plain by labourers, in a machine so contrived as to be carried upon the shoulder, the man walking upright. In these machines each man carries as much as would load a Cumberland cart, but having by long use learnt to improve the advantage afforded by the declivity of the mountain, they descend with little labour and less hazard.

Skiddaw is undoubtedly one of the highest mountains in Britain; the declivity from white-water dash at the foot to the summit measures near 5,000 yards, but the perpendicular height cannot be much more than one-fourth of that measure. The neighbouring mountains are all very high, and the greater part terminate in craggy precipices, that have the appearance of huge fragments of rock irregularly heaped on one another; but in the prospect round nature has lavished such variety of beauty as can scarce be believed upon report, or imagined by the most luxuriant fancy. The plains of Bassenthwaite, watered by a fine lake, appear like a paradise to the west, and the islands that lie interspersed among the windings of Derwent and the lake of Keswick exceed description; beyond these, to the south, lie the mountains of Borrowdale, which are yet higher than Skiddaw. The western seas, the Isle of Man, all the south coast of Scotland, and the mountains of Pennygent and Ingleborough, in Yorkshire, diversify other parts of this delightful landscape. The spot upon which I stood is one entire shiver of slate, and the precipice to the westward is frightful. The plants of Skiddaw are the myrtle-berries, generally called blackberries, the *vitis idæa* of Dioscorides, mossberries, great variety of mosses, and, among others, the *muscus squamosus pulcher digitatus* of Tournefort.

On Friday morning, pursuant to our appointment, we set out from Orthwaite,* and our Cockermouth friends fell in with us before we reached Keswick, so that we stayed there no longer than was necessary to hire a guide, and consequently I had no time for critical examination. It is distant from Orthwaite seven computed miles, and forms the west side of the base of Skiddaw. It is skirted with the lake of Bassenthwaite, which is about one mile wide and five miles long, and on the opposite side Widehope Fells, with their impending woods, form a very pleasing and romantic appearance. The town seems to be ancient; and the poorer inhabitants subsist chiefly by stealing, or clandestinely buying of those that steal, the blacklead, which they sell to Jews and other hawkers.

Near Keswick is also another lake, about two miles broad and four miles long, in which several beautiful islands are interspersed, but not inhabited by German miners, as was asserted by a worthy brother

* *Thwait* is the *Saxon* word for *pasture*, and the preposition is an appellative, sometimes derived from a proper name, and sometimes from a quality; thus *Mik*-wait, or *Mickle*-thwait, is *great pasture*, etc.

of yours lately defunct.* When I saw them they were so many Ortygias, or islands of Calypso, covered with beautiful woods, which were then felling.

On one of these, called Lady Island, Lord Derwentwater had formerly a castle, now in ruins, intended to prevent the depredations which were frequently committed by the Scots before the union.

We left Keswick at nine in the morning, and would have proceeded by water and sent our horses overland, but this way of travelling would have cost us more time than we could afford. On our left, in the way from Keswick, a ridge of rude, craggy rocks extended near four miles; on our right was Keswick lake, and beyond it a group of pyramidical hills, which formed an uncommon appearance. At the head of Keswick lake the Derwent is contracted to a narrow river, and runs between two precipices, covered with wood to the top, the perpendicular height of which is 800 yards. On approaching this place we imagined it to be our *ne plus ultra*, but our guide soon convinced us that we were mistaken. On the west side of the Derwent in this Herculean streight, and directly under one of these stupendous precipices, lies the village of Grange. The white, prominent rocks, which were discovered at an immense height through the apertures of the wood, would have filled a poetical imagination with the ideas of the "Dryades," the "Bacchum in Remotis," and other fables of antiquity. Here we were obliged many times to alight, the gut being very rocky; and the mountains would indeed have been impassable if the river had not made a way.

We had now reached the bowders stone of Borrowdale, which is much the largest stone in England, being at least equal in size to a first-rate man-of-war. It lies close by the roadside, on the right hand, and seems to have been a fragment detached from the impending precipice above by lightning or some other accident. From hence we had good road through groves of hazel, which in this vale, as there is no occasion for hedges, grow very large, and bear excellent nuts.

Before we come to Borrowdale Chapel, which is situated on the left, the valley expands, and the two streams divide, which form the Derwent by their union. The area of Borrowdale Chapel is scarce equal to that of a pigeon-cote, and its height much less. We now entered another narrow valley, which winded through mountains that were totally barren, and in about an hour we arrived at Seathwaite, which is just under the mines, and, as near as I can compute, about ten miles distant from Keswick. The scene that now presented itself was the most frightful that can be conceived. We had a mountain

* The writer means the *Universal*, or *London Magazine;* for both have given descriptions of this country, so void of truth, that they are, as to those parts, *felo de se.*—They have not the right number of churches in Carlisle, and both make large and fair towns, where there are not three houses together.

to climb for above 700 yards, in a direction so nearly perpendicular that we were in doubt whether we should attempt it; however, recovering our resolution, we left our horses at a little house that stood by itself, on the utmost verge of the county, and approached the mountain. The precipices were surprisingly variegated with apices, prominences, spouting jets of water, cataracts, and rivers that were precipitated from the cliffs with an alarming noise.

One of these rivers we passed over a wretched footbridge, and soon after began to climb. We had not ascended far before we perceived some persons at a great distance above us, who seemed to be very busy, though we could not distinguish what they were doing. As soon as they saw us they hastily left their work, and were running away, but by a signal made by our guide, who probably was but too well acquainted with them, they returned, to the number of eighteen. We came up to them after an hour of painful and laborious travelling, and perceived them to be digging with mattocks and other instruments in a great heap of clay and rubbish, where mines had been formerly wrought; but though they were now neglected by the proprietors, as affording nothing worth the search, yet these fellows could generally clear six or eight shillings a day and sometimes more.

The blacklead is found in heavy lumps, some of which are hard, gritty, and of small value, others soft and of a fine texture. The hill in which it is found is a dirty, brittle clay, interspersed with springs, and in some places shivers of the rock. The hazel grows in great plenty from the bottom to the height of above 300 yards, but all the upper part is utterly barren.

This mineral has not any of the properties of metal, for it will not fuse but calcine in an intense fire. Before its value was discovered the farmers used it as those of the south counties do ruddle, to mark their sheep. It is not the petroleum, the melanteria, nor the pinguitis of the ancients, nor does it agree with any description in Pliny or Aldrovandus.

About 150 yards above this rubbish is the miner's lodge, to which the ascent is very steep; and here the facts related in the newspapers must have happened, if at all, for the principal heap of rubbish, where several fellows and girls were then at work, is within pistol shot of the hut.

We had now reached the summit of the blacklead hill, but were astonished to perceive a large plain to the west, and from thence another craggy ascent of 500 yards, as near as I could guess.

The whole mountain is called Unnisterre, or, as I suppose, Finisterre, for such it appears to be. Myself and only one more of our company determined to climb this second precipice, and in about another hour we gained the summit. The scene was terrifying; not an herb was to be seen but wild savine growing in the interstices of the naked rocks. The horrid projection of vast promontories, the

vicinity of the clouds, the thunder of the explosions in the slate quarries, the dreadful solitude, the distance of the plain below, and the mountains heaped on mountains that were piled around us, desolate and waste, like the ruins of a world which we only had survived, excited such ideas of horror as are not to be expressed. We turned from this fearful prospect afraid even of ourselves; and bidding an everlasting farewell to so perilous an elevation, we descended to our companions, repassed the mines, got to Seathwaite, were cheerfully regaled by an honest farmer in his *puris naturalibus*, returned to Keswick about nine at night, and got home by eleven.

This expedition, which we happily accomplished, was last year attempted by the ingenious Mr. Bower, but he got no higher than the chapel. I would have gone with him, notwithstanding the fatigue and danger that I had already experienced, but some business obliged me to decline the happiness of his company, which would have been a compensation for both.

P.S.—The lumps of blacklead found in the rubbish seldom exceed half a pound in weight, but those found in the mines are said to weigh six or seven pounds. They work forward for it, and the pits resemble quarries or gravel pits.

We shall soon give a map of this place, the only one that was ever drawn.

The following articles are omitted :—

1748, pp. 3-5, 291-292, description of the Cumberland Coast.
1755, pp. 451-452, Nunnery inscription.
1790, part ii., The Keswick altar.
1792, part i., p. 25, part ii., pp. 1073-1074; 1793, part i., pp. 122-123, History of Cumberland.
1795, part ii., Lanercost Priory.
1796, part ii., pp. 1004-1005; 1797, part i., p. 37, Bridekirk font.
1800, part i., pp. 18-24, a Rambler's re-visit to Buttermere.
1804, part i., pp. 322-323, Worthies of Winandermear.
1805, part i., pp. 506-507; part ii., pp. 806, 918, 1010-1012, Tour to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

References to former volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*:—

Prehistoric remains: Stone implements, Picts' holes—*Archæology*, part i., 59, 60, 169; barrow near Carlisle, stone circles at Gutterby, Keswick, Millum, Salkeld and Whitbeck—*Archæology*, part ii., 4, 23, 71, 72, 75, 174, 175.

Roman Remains: Bewcastle, Burd Oswald, Burgh on Sands, Carlisle, Old Carlisle, Castle Steads, Coning Garth, Clifton, Lanercost, Netherby, Nunnery, Penrith, Petriana, Plympton Wall, Pykethwaite Fell, Skinburness, Tarraby—*Romano-British Remains*, 20-40, 384-387.

Folk Lore: Barring out, game of scabschew, wedding customs—*Manners and Customs*, 67, 68, 164, 165, 250. New Year's Customs—*Popular Superstitions*, 14.

Indexes.

INDEX OF NAMES.

Ackers (G.), seat of, 107
Adams (T.), tomb of, 80
Adams (Sall), wise woman, 118
Adeane (General W.), seat of, 5
Adeston (family of), residence of, 208
Adorna (A), tomb of, 36
Adulph (Bishop), restoration of, 239
Æthelheard (King of Wessex), defeat of, 157
Agar (Hon. Mrs.), seat of, 156
Aglionby (J.), flor. 1565, 243
Aglionby (family of), estate of, 283
Ainger (Rev. Dr.), curacy of, 293 ; principal of St. Bees, 294
Alberia obtains release of prisoners, 239
Alcock (Bishop), tomb of, 56
Alcock (J.), burial-place of, 11
Aldersey (S.), seat of, 106
Alexander (King of Scotland) captures Carlisle, 240
Allen (P.), burial of, 86
Allen (W.), memorial of, 36
Allix (J. P.), seat of, 5, 93
Alvanley (Lord), seat of, 107
Alvis (Rev. —), vicarage of, 100
Amyas (J.), burial of, 48
Andrew (H. P.), seat of, 155
Andria (—), burial of, 45
Anger (M.), burial of, 75
Angre (E.), seat of, 157
Annesley (S.), flor. 1619, 243
Ansell (family of), tombs of, 25
Ansell (M.), tomb of, 79
Anstey (—), residence of, 9
Anstis (Sir J.), birthplace of, 159 ; residence of, 162 ; burial-place of, 162
Anthony (last Lord Lucy), effigy in wood of, 293
Antrobus (Sir E.), seat of, 106
Apthorp (F. and son), tombs of, 64
Archer (S.), seat of, 157
Armstrong (A.), birthplace of, 243 ; burial-place of, 246
Armstrong (W.), rescue of, 242
Arthur (King), birthplace of, 159
Arthur (J.), churchwarden of Padstow, 206
Arundels of Lanherne, seat of and burial-place of the, 218
Arundels of Wardour, seat of the, 219
Arundel of Wardour (Baron), memorial of, 219
Arundel (Sir J.), shrievalty of, 158; foundation of, 220 ; death of, 158
Arundel (H.), insurrection under, 158
Arundel (J.), surrenders Pendennis castle, 159
Arundel (J., Bishop of Exeter), birthplace of, 159
Arundel (Renfrey), death of, 220
Arundel (T.), school of, 162
Arundel (Rev. —), rectory of, 166
Arvas (family of), seat of, 208
Ashton (Sir T.), manors of, 147, 148
Ashton (Colonel), raises siege of Carlisle, 243
Ashton (N.), seat of, 106
Askew (Sir H.), monument of, 246
Aston (Hon. H.), seat of, 106
Aston (Sir T.), royalist general, 108 ; birthplace of, 109
Athelstan (King) conquers Cornwall, 158 ; occupies Cumberland, 239
Atkinson (Rev. T.), curacy of, 85
Atkinson (Rev. W.), curacy of, 78
Atterbury (Rev. Dr.), deanery of, 255
Audley (Lord), insurrection under, 157

Auranches (H. de), tomb of, 105; Court of Common Law of, 108
Austen (J. T.), seat of, 156
Austin (S.), birthplace of, 159
Avenals (family of), manor of, 58
Awlery (Sam.), burial of, 85
Axton (Rev. T.), curacy of, 16

Babington (Hugh de), manor of, 58
Bacon (Sir N.), benefactions of, 52
Bacon (Lady), benefaction of, 50
Bagge (S.), burial of, 46
Bailey (T.), tomb of, 24
Baines (T.), tomb of, 81
Baker (Rev. Dr.), rectory of, 223
Baker (T.), burial of, 49
Balam (A. and J.), tombs of, 72, 73; burial of, 75
Baliol (E., King of Scotland), entertained at Carlisle, 241
Ballard (R.), memorial of, 62
Balsham (Hugh de), birthplace of 6; death of, 10
Bamber (Mrs. E.), seat of, 238
Bankes (J.), manor of, 86, 89
Banks (Sir J.), birthplace of, 243
Banks (M.), tomb of, 98
Banks (T.), tomb of, 98
Barker (W.), burial of, 46
Barnes (Rev. —), vicarage of, 76
Barlow (Rev. G.), vicarage of, 100
Barlow (S. B.), tomb of, 19
Baron (R.), marriage of, 99
Baron (Mrs.), seat of, 157
Barrow (Bishop W.), tomb of, 236; monument of, 255
Barry (J.), seat of, 107
Barten (family of), tombs of, 65
Basset (P.), seat of, 135
Bateman (Rev. S.), seat of, 238
Bathurst (E.), burial of, 48
Bayly (S.), burial of, 45
Baynes (A.), marriage of, 76
Bealinge (R. A.), estate of, 219
Beasley (J.), tomb of, 25
Beauchamp (J.), seat of, 156
Bebyntonn (H. de), tomb of, 116
Beckingham (Elias de), tomb of, 3, 26
Bedford (T.), burial of, 75
Beeston (Sir G.), birthplace of, 109; monument of, 112
Beeton (R.), marriage of, 76
Beeton (A. and B.), tombs of, 64
Belcher (S.), tomb of, 41
Bell (Bishop of Carlisle), monument of, 255
Bell (J.), burial-place of, 237
Bell (W.), memorial of, 37
Bendyshe (R.), seat of, 5
Bening (Rev. W.), vicarage of, 16, 20
Benn (W.), birthplace of, 243
Bennet (family of), manor of, 12; tombs of, 41
Bennet (R. and T.), monument and tomb of, 23
Bennet (Mrs. J.), benefaction of, 21
Bennet (—), seat of, 157
Benson (G.), birthplace of, 243
Benstead (A.), marriage of, 76
Bentham (E.), birthplace of, 6
Bentham (Rev. J.), birthplace of, 6; vicarage of, 10
Bentley (R.), burial-place of, 9
Berners (A.), burial of, 45
Biddulph (Rev. T.), vicarage of, 206; memorial of, 213
Billingsby (J.), burial of, 47
Bingham (M.), birthplace of, 159
Bird (Lieut.), besieged in Carlisle, 243
Birdmore (Rev. S.), vicarage of, 100
Birkenhead (Sir J.), birthplace of, 109
Bishop (Rev. H.), vicarage of, 206
Blackburne (Rev. L.), rectory of, 162
Blackeston (Rev. R.), vicarages and rectories of, 100
Blackmore (A.), baptism of, 46
Blamire (Mrs.), seat of, 238
Blaunpayn (M.), flor. 1350, 159
Blaze (Bishop), residence of, 154
Blomfield (J.), burial of, 45
Bloxham (W.), seat of, 167
Blundeville (R., Earl of Chester), founds Beeston Castle, 113
Bogin (—), burial of, 45
Bones (J.), tomb of, 41
Bones (W. P.), tomb of, 41
Booth (Sir G.), royalist general, birthplace of, 109; manor of, 147
Booth (G.), birthplace of, 109
Booth (J., Bishop of Exeter), birthplace of, 109
Booth (L., Archbishop of York), birthplace of, 109
Booth (Sir W.), manors of, 148
Booth (W.), seat of, 107
Borlase (J.), seat of, 156
Borlase (Rev. W.), birthplace of, 159; rectory and burial-place of, 161; vicarage of, 163
Boscawen (Admiral E.), birthplace of, 159; monument of, 162
Bostock (E.), tomb of, 71
Bostock (H.), marriage of, 77
Bottisham (J. de), birthplace of, 6

Bottisham (N. de), birthplace of, 7
Bottisham (W. de), birthplace of, 7
Boucher (J.), birthplace of, 244
Boulton (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 16
Bourn (R.), burial of, 48
Bousefield (D.), tomb of, 40
Bowden (Rev. T.), vicarage of, 206
Bracebridge (A.), seat of, 106
Brackley (Viscount), residence of, 112
Braddon (H.), seat of, 156
Braddon (R.), seat of, 156
Braddon (W.), seat of, 157
Braddy (J.), burial of, 46
Bradshaw (President), residence of, 112
Bradshaw (Sir H.), birthplace of, 109
Bradshaw (H.), birthplace of, 109
Bradshaw (J.), birthplace of, 109
Bradshaw (R. H.), seat of, 107
Bradshaw (Rev. —.), vicarage of, 76
Braithwaite (Rev. G.), burial-place of, 237
Brearly (Rev. J.), curacy of, 85
Brereton (Sir W.), parliamentarian general, 108; birthplace of, 109
Brereton (T.), birthplace of, 109
Brerewood (E.), birthplace of, 109
Bridgman (Bishop of Carlisle), order of, 293
Bridgman (J., Bishop of Chester), seat of, 113
Brignell (O.), burial of, 99
Brinklow (M.), tomb of, 70
Brinsmeade (J.), burial of, 99
Brisco (Sir W.), seat of, 238
Broadhurst (M.), birthplace of, 109
Broadhurst (S.), seat of, 106
Brodee (Mrs.), seat of, 107
Bromley (J.), seat of, 106
Brooke (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 100
Brooke (J.), burial of, 86
Brooke (T. L.), seats of, 107
Brooke (Sir R.), seat of, 107
Brookes (F.), burial of, 75
Broughton (Sir J. D.), seat of, 106
Brown (Sir J.), victory of, 243
Brown (Dr. J.), birthplace of, 244
Brown (J.), parish clerk of Sawston, 78
Brown (R.), burial-place of, 237
Brown (S.), tomb of, 80
Brown (W.), seat of, 238
Browne (W.), birthplace of, 109
Brownriff (Dr. W.), seat of, 247
Brownrigg (Dr.), seat of, 287
Brownswerd (J.), birthplace of, 109; monument of, 113
Bruce (R., King of Scotland) invades Cumberland, 241
Bruce (R.), burial-place of, 236
Bruce (family of), estate of, 209
Brune (Rev. C. P.), seat of, 156, 198; pedigree of, 211
Bucer (Martin), burial-place of, 9; body of, exhumed and burnt, 44
Buckworth (T., Bishop of Dromore), birthplace of, 7
Bulkeley (Viscount), seat of, 107
Bull (Bishop R.), tomb of, 236
Buller (W., Bishop of Exeter), birthplace of, 159
Buller (Sir E.), seat of, 157
Buller (Sir F.), birthplace of, 159
Buller (J.), seat of, 156
Bulleyn (W.), birthplace of, 7
Burell (A.), seat of, 156
Burgoynes (family of), manor of, 58
Burling (B.), murder and burial of, 77
Burlt (G.), burial of, 45
Burnett (Rev. G.), memorial on stone engraved by, 213
Burrell (A.), burial of, 86
Burton (F.), memorial of, 60
Burton (—), burial of, 45
Bush (J.), benefaction of, 21; monument and tomb of, 23
Butcher (A.), tomb of, 21
Butcher (J. and wife), tombs of, 21
Butterfield (E.), burial of, 45
Byggins (R.), tomb of, 69
Byron (Lord), Royalist general, 108, 109

Cage (A.), tomb of, 88
Call (G.), seat of, 157
Callendar (Earl of) besieges Carlisle, 242
Callum (R.), burial of, 48
Calveley (Sir H.), birthplace of, 109; monument of, 111, 112
Canon (J.), birthplace of, 244
Cardew (Rev. D. C.), rectory of, 223
Carew (Sir G.), birthplace of, 159
Carew (R.), birthplace of, 160; monument of, 162
Carleil (C.), death of, 160
Carleton (G., Bishop of Chichester), death of, 244
Carlisle (Bishops of), seat of, 238
Carlisle (Earls of), seat of, 238
Carlyle (J. D.), birthplace of, 244; burial-place of, 246
Carlyon (T.), seat of, 157
Carminowe (J.), memorial of, 221
Carne (J.), seats of, 155, 156
Carpenter (C.), seat of, 156
Carpenter (R.), flourished 1605, 160

Carr (Rev. S.), curacy of, 16
Carrow (A.), benefaction of, 37; tomb of, 38
Carrow (R.), tomb of, 38
Carter (Miles), family of, tombs of, 92
Carthew (Rev. F.), rectory of, 223
Case (J.), tomb of, 37; burial of, 47
Castell (E.), birthplace of, 7
Castleton (P.), burial of, 45
Catherike (J.), birthplace of, 109
Catley (M.), burial of, 77
Cautley (Rev. T.), vicarage of, 78
Chaderton (W.), birthplace of, 109
Chafy (Rev. W.), curacy of, 16
Challenger (J. and wife), tombs of, 80
Champion (J.), tomb of, 71
Charles Edward (Prince), incidents in campaign of, 147
Cheke (Sir J.), birthplace of, 7
Cheloner (Sir T.) obtains possession of monastic property, 293
Chester (Roger of), birthplace of, 109
Chesway (R.), tomb of, 70
Chetwode (Sir J.), seat of, 107
Cholmondeley (Marquess), seat of, 106
Cholmondeley (Sir H.), seat of, 135
Cholmondeley (Sir R.), birthplace of, 110
Cholmondeley (T.), seat of, 107
Christian (J.), seat of, 238
Clark (F.), tomb of, 25
Clarke (Dr.), seat of, 5
Clarke (G. H.), seat of, 106
Clarke (H.), seat of, 106
Clarkson (Rev. R.), vicarage of, 100
Clements (Mrs.), seat of, 157
Clifford (R. de), first Lord Warden of the Marches, 240
Clinton (Baron R. and wife), donors of window to Morwenstow Church, 194
Clinton (Lord), seat of, 157
Coates (Mrs. E.), tomb of, 16
Cobyton (J. P.), seat of, 156
Coe (E.), tomb of, 39
Coke (family of), seat of, 221
Colard (H. and E.), memorial of, 83
Colbatch (Rev. T.), vicarage of, 16, 20; tomb of, 21
Cole (Rev. W.), birthplace of, 7, 18; retirement of, 8; burial-place of, 9; monument of, 24
Cole (Rev. T.), rectory and burial-place of, 162
Collet (J.), birthplace of, 7
Collier (Jeremy), birthplace of, 7
Collins (Rev. Dr.), rectory and memorial of, 187
Collins (Mrs.), seat of, 157
Collwell (Anne), memorial of, 83
Colston (Lady), manor of, 17
Colt (E.), burial of, 99
Combermere (Lord), seat of, 106
Comyn (J., Earl of Buchan) defends Carlisle, 240
Conan (Duke of Brittany), monk of Ely, 93
Conder (J.), birthplace of, 7
Congreve (R.), seat of, 106
Conon (G.), memorial of, 213
Constantine (King of Scotland) does homage to Athelstan, 239, 280
Conyers (Col.), death of, 109
Cook (Rev. R.), vicarage of, 90
Cook (Capt. J.), cenotaph of, 9
Cook (Rev. —), vicarage of, 76
Cooper (J.), burial of, 48
Cooper (Grace), tomb of, 80
Corbe (M.), marriage of, 76
Corbee (J.), tomb of, 81
Corbet (Sir V.), Royalist general, 108
Corbet (W.), seat of, 106
Corbye (S.), tomb of, 74
Cornell (J., and family), tombs of, 35
Cornwall (Godfrey of), flor. 1310, 160
Cornwall (John of), flor. 1170, 160
Cotehele (Sir T.), arms of, 185
Cotton (Rev. Sir A.), seat of, 5
Courcy (Hon. Admiral de), seat of, 156
Courtney (Sir W.), anecdote of, 182
Courtown (Earls of), seat of, 106
Cowper (W.), birthplace of, 110
Cowper (Mrs.), seat of, 107
Cox (C. W.), tomb of, 19
Coxall (M.), tomb of, 80
Cradoc (Sir D.), tomb of, 144
Cradock (S.), burial of, 45
Crane (P.), burial of, 45
Cresser (Dr. S.), burial of, 48
Crewe (Lord), seat of, 106
Crewe (Sir R.), birthplace of, 110; seat of, 136; discharged from Lord Chief Justiceship, 136, 137
Crewe (J.), marriage of, 139
Crewe (family of), descent of, 135, 136; portraits of, 139
Crompton (Rev. J.), curacy of, 85; burial of, *ib.*
Cromwell (Oliver), obtains possession of Carlisle, 243; residence of, 10
Cromwell (H.), seat of, 8; burial-place of, *ib.*
Cromwell (Frances, Lady Russel), birthplace of, 7

Cromwell (Mary, Lady Fauconberg), birthplace of, 7
Cromwell (Jane), marriage of, 10
Crosfield (J.), burial of, 99
Crosthwaite (P.), foundation of, 263
Crownfield (Rev. H.), vicarage of, 75, 78; rectory of, 78
Cuckey (J.), marriage of, 49
Culy (D.), birthplace of, 7
Cumberland (Duke of), invests Carlisle, 243, 252
Cumberland (Countess of), parts with Countess of Pembroke, 289
Cumberland (R.), birthplace of, 7
Cumming (Mrs.), seat of, 156
Curgenven (Mrs.), seat of, 157
Currick (Rev. W.), vicarage of, 226
Cuthred (King of Wessex), victory of, 158
Curtis (W.), burial of, 77
Curwen (J. C.), seat of, 238
Cyvelioc (H.), tomb of, 105

Dacre (Lord), demesne of, 242
Dacre (Sir T.), victories of, 242
Dacre (L.), defeat of, 242
Dacre (W.), seat of, 238
Dacre (Barons of), residence of, 280
Dallingham (Rev. R.), rectory of, 86
Dalston (Sir G.), estate of, 281
Dalston (Sir W.), estate of, 249
Dalston (R. de), manor of, 280
Dalton (J.), birthplace of, 244
Dalton (M.), birthplace of, 7; memorial of, 20; family of, 20; burial-place of, 11
Damme (T.), burial-place of, 113
Damps (L.), benefaction of, 37
Daniel (R. A.), seat of, 137
Daniel (W.), seat of, 106
Daniell (J.), burial of, 45
Dapifer (R.), manor of, 227
Darnton (H.), tomb of, 23
Davenport (Sir H.), birthplace of, 110
Davenport (S.), seat of, 106
Davenport (H., and wife), memorial of, 142
Davenport (W.), seat of, 106
David (King of Scotland) seizes Carlisle, 239; fights battle of "The Standard," 240; enters into league against King Stephen, 240; death of, 240
Davis (Rev. J.), rectory of, 26; tomb of, *ib.*
Davis (M.), birthplace of, 110
Davison (Monkhouse), estate of, 281
Daw (A.), tomb and memorial of, 39
Dawes (Rev. D.), vicarage of, 77
Dawson (E.), tomb of, 79
Dawson (W.), burial of, 45
Dayman (Rev. C.), seat of, 156
Dayrell (M.), seat of, 5
Deering (Sir E.), manor of, 58
De la Pole (family of), tomb of, 73
Delves (Sir J. and Lady), manor of, 58
Denton (Rev. T.), curacy of, 247; writings of, *ib.*
Dernford (Joan), marriage of, 182
De Ruyter, repulse of, 159; death of, 162
Derwentwater (Earl of), attainder and execution of, 276
Derwentwater (Sir J. de, and wife), supposed effigies of, 273
Derwentwater (family of), burial-place of, 266, 273, 274
Dickenson (T.), burial-place of, 237
Dickenson (Rev. —), vicarage of, 76 100
Dickinson (J.), burial of, 45
Digby (Lord), demesne of, 242
Disbrowe (J.), birthplace of, 7; marriage of, 10
Disbrowe (S.), birthplace of, 7
Dixon (T.), seat of, 106
Dod (J.), birthplace of, 110
Dod (Martha), marriage of, 99; tomb of, 97
Dod (Mary), memorial of, 97
Dod (T.), marriage of, 99
Dod (T., and wife), tombs of, 60
Dodd (T. C.), seat of, 106
Dogherty (F.), seat of, 157
Donnebrugg (Rev. W. de), rectory of, 86
Douglas (Earl of), surprises Cockermouth, 242
Douglas (Sir W.), besieges Carlisle, 241; defeat of, 241
Douglas (J.), invades Gilsland, 241
Douglas (Rev. P.), vicarage of, 100
Downes (Dr. A.), monument of, 9
Downes (E.), seat of, 107
Downham (G., Bishop of Derry), birthplace of, 110
Downham (J.), birthplace of, 110
Downing (Sir G.), college founded by, 5; manor of, 58
Downing (Sir J.), manor of, 58
Drake (J.), birthplace of, 7
Drury (G.), seat of, 238
Drury (W.), burial of, 48
Duckinfield (Sir N.), seat of, 106

Dudley (Rev. Sir H. B.), seat of, 5
Dunmaile (King), defeat of, 239
Dunstanville (Lord de), seat of, 156
Duport (J.), benefaction of, 38
Durand (Colonel), surrender of, 243
Dutton (Ralph and Hugh), jurisdiction of, over minstrels and vagrants, 111

Eaglesfield (R.), death of, 244
Earnshaw (L.), birthplace of, 110
Eaton (F.), tomb of, 24
Eaton (G.), seat of, 107
Eaton (J.), seat of, 134
Eaton (R.), seat of, 5
Eaton (S.), birthplace of, 110
Ecclestone (T.), birthplace of, 110
Edgcumbe (Sir R., the elder), short biography of, 175-177; miraculous escape of, 186
Edgcumbe (Sir R., the younger), short biography of, 177-182
Edgcumbe (Lady), reputed resurrection of, 183
Edmund I. lays waste Cumberland, 239
Edmund (Earl), excommunication of, 168
Edward I., Parliament of, at Carlisle, 240; releases Bishop of Glasgow, 240; illness of, at Lanercost, 236; death and memorial of, 241
Edward II. restores Anthony Bec, 241
Edward VI., foundation of, 142
Edward (the Black Prince) created Duke of Cornwall, 158
Edwards (M.), memorial of, 37
Effingham (J.), birthplace of, 160
Egbert (King) captures Chester, 108; defeats Britons and Danes, 158
Egerton (Viscount Brackley), residence of, 112
Egerton (Sir J.), seat of, 107
Egerton (J.), seat of, 106
Egerton (T.), birthplace of, 110
Egerton (W. T.), seat of, 107
Egremont (Earls of), seat of, 238
Egremont (W.), birthplace of, 244
Ekins (J.), burial of (1644), 45
Ekins (J.), burial of (1689), 46
Elford (family of), memorials of, 213
Eliot (Lord), seat of, 156
Eliot (Hon. W.), seat of, 156
Ellenborough (Lord Chief Justice), birthplace of, 244
Ellesmere (Lord Chancellor), birthplace of, 110
Elliot (Sir T.), residence of, 9; burial-place of, *ib.*
Ellis (C.), flor. 1630, 244
Ellis (S.), tomb and memorial of, 39
Ellis (T.), memorial of, 35
Ely (Bishops of), seats of, 5
Ely (N., Bishop of Winchester), birthplace of, 7
Emby (C.), tomb of, 39
Enys (F.), seat of, 156
Essex (Earl of), escape of, 159
Ethelbald (King of Mercia), victory of, 158
Ethelfleda (Queen) rebuilds Chester Cathedral, 108
Ethelfrid slays monks of Bangor, 107
Ethelred (King), foundation of, 142
Eugenius (King of Cumberland), submits to Athelstan, 280
Eveleigh (E.), seat of, 157
Eversden (J.), birthplace of, 7
Exmouth (Viscount), seat of, 157

Fagius (Paul), burial-place of, 9; body of, exhumed and burnt, 44
Faircloth (S.), marriage of, 49
Faircloth (E.), baptism of, 49
Fairfax (Sir T.), Parliamentarian general, 108
Falconer (T.), birthplace of, 110; burial-place of, 112
Fallowfield (J.), seat of, 238
Falmouth (Viscount), seat of, 157
Fannion (J.), burial of, 45
Farewel (Dr. P.), burial of, 49
Farish (Rev. C.), curacy of, 78
Farrow (H.), burial of, 99
Fearon (T.), burial-place of, 237
Featherstonhaugh (Sir T.), execution of, 246; monument of, *ib.*
Featherstonhaugh (Sir T.), seat of, 238
Feckenham (J.), burial-place of, 11
Fell (J.), birthplace of, 244
Feltham (T.), monument of, 24
Fergus (King of Scotland), defeat of, 239
Fielder (J.), seat of, 107
Fife (Earl of) surprises Cockermouth, 242
Finch (Rev. S.), vicarage of, 77
Finch (W.), seat of, 86
Finch (W. F.), seat of, 5
Finney (D.), seat of, 106
Fisher (Rev. E.), curacy of, 78
Fisher (G.), burial of, 99
Fisher (J. S.), seat of, 238
FitzDuncan (W.), estates of, 261
Flake (J.), memorial of, 38
Flamank (Dr.), seat of, 155

Flammock (T.), insurrection under, 158
Flecher (J.), burial of, 47
Fleet (Rev. C.), vicarage of, 77
Fleetwood (Anne), burial of, 99
Fleming (Sir J., Bishop of Carlisle), monument of, 246, 255
Fletcher (Sir H.), defeat of, 243
Fletcher (A.), birthplace of, 244
Foote (S.), birthplace of, 160
Ford (J.), seat of, 106
Fordham (Bishop of Ely), seat of, 90; death of, 10
Fordham (J.), tomb of, 38
Forlow (family of), memorials of, 40
Forlow (S.), benefaction of, 38
Forsbrook (T.), tomb of, 80
Fortescue (Lady M.), burial of, 76
Fortibus (Bishop of Ely), palace of, 10; death of, *ib.*
Fortibus (W. de, Earl of Albemarle), grants of, to monastery of St. Bees, 293
Fortrey (S. and J.), monuments of, 91
Foster (E.), birthplace of, 245; martyrdom of, *ib.*
Fothergill (J.), residence of, 113
Fowler (T.), burial of, 46
Fox (Rev. Dr.), governor of St. Bees' School, 295
Fox (E.), seat of, 156
Fox (E.), burial of, 45
Fox (G.), imprisonment of, 246
Fox (R. W.), seat of, 156
Foxton (Rev. R.), vicarage of, 85; burial of, *ib.*
Frampton (T.), burial-place of, 10
France (T.) seat of, 106
Freeman (R.), parish clerk of Great Abington, 16
French (A.), burial of, 45
Frevile (family of), manor of, 86, 90; tombs of, 87, 89; pedigree of, 90
Fricker (G.), tomb of, 279
Fronock (Rev. H.), rectory of, 231
Fuller (M.), tomb of, 36
Fuller (W.), marriage of, 39
Fullehurst (family of), seat of, 135
Fullehurst (R.), tomb of, 135

Galloway (J. C.), birthplace of, 7
Garthen (M.), tomb of, 24
Garthside (T., S., F., and G.), tombs of, 88
Gaskin (Elinor), burial-place of, 9
Gates (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 77
Gates (R. and M.), tombs of, 90
Gelis (R., and wife), tombs of, 64
Gerarde (Lord Chancellor), burial-place of, 105
Gerarde (J.), birthplace of, 110
Gercion (King of Cornwall), defeat of, 157
Geroniis (R., Earl of Chester), tomb of, 105
Gibbons (Orlando), birthplace of, 7
Gibbs (Rice), burial of, 48
Gibbs (W.), burial of, 76
Gibson (R.), seat of, 238
Giddy (D.), seat of, 157
Gifford (Lady), death of, 219
Gifford (N.), burial of, 47
Gilbe (J.), burial of, 45
Gilbert (R.), burial of, 48
Gilbert (W. R.), seat of, 155
Gill (J.) manor of, 86
Gillam (W.), burial of, 99
Gillingham (R.), marriage of, 99
Gillingham (Rev. —), vicarage of, 76
Gilpin (Rev. Dr. R.), death of, 244; rectory of, 246
Gilpin (S.), birthplace of, 244
Gilpin (W.), birthplace of, 244
Glanville (Rev. J.), rectory of, 231
Glanville (F.). seat of, 156
Glascock (G.), burial of, 46
Glascock (J.), tomb of, 79
Glegg (Sir W.), residence of, 112
Glegg (B.), seat of, 106
Glegg (J.), seat of, 106
Glen (A.), burial of, 85
Glenham (Sir T.), surprises Carlisle, 243
Glynn (E. J.), seat of, 156
Glynn (G. J.), mansion of, destroyed by fire, 164
Glynn (R.), birthplace of, 160
Goad (T.), birthplace of, 7
Goddard (G.), tomb of, 21
Godfrey (E.), parish clerk of Whittlesford, 101
Godolphin (K.), memorial of, 224
Godolphin (S.), flor. 1610, 160
Godolphin (W.), memorial of, 224
Goldsborough (G., Bishop of Gloucester), birthplace of, 7
Goldwell (J., sen.), burial of, 85
Goldwell (J.), monument of, 84, 85; tomb of, 85
Gonel (W.), birthplace of, 7
Goode (J.), tomb of, 81
Gordon (Lord W.), seat of, 238
Gordon (Lady C.), surrender of, 158
Gosling (Rev. —), rectory of, 66, 67
Gostlin (J.), burial of, 48
Graham (G.), birthplace of, 244

Graham (R.), birthplace of, 244
Graham (T.), seat of, 156
Graham (Rev. W.), rectory of, 247
Granger (—), burial of, 48
Granville (Sir B.), repulse of, 159; birthplace of, 160; monument of, 162
Granville (Sir R.), birthplace of, 160; baptism of, 230, 231
Granville (D.), birthplace of, 160
Graves (Dowager Lady), seat of, 156
Graves (J.), benefaction of, 37; tomb of, 41
Graves (J. S.), seat of, 156
Graves (T.), birthplace of, 160
Gray (Bishop of Ely), death of, 10
Gray (Rev. R.), vicarage of, 78
Greaves (Rev. W.), vicarage of, 16, 20
Green (J.), seats of, 107
Green (R.), burial-place of, 237
Green (T.), memorial of, 37
Gregoe (M. C.), seat of, 157
Gregor (F.), seat of, 157
Gregory (King of Scotland), cession of Cumberland to, 239
Grenall (W.), tomb of, 74
Grenell (G.), tomb of, 72
Grenell (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 77
Grenvill (W. de, Archbishop of York), death of, 160
Grenville (Lord), seat of, 155
Grey (Booth), seat of, 106
Greys of Groby, manor of, 147
Griffiths (Rev. —), vicarage of, 141
Grime (W.), burial of, 45
Grindal (E., Archbishop of Canterbury), birthplace of, 244, 294; foundation of, 237, 294; burial-place of, 294
Grosvenor (Earl), seats of, 106, 131, 133, 134
Grosvenor (Rev. F.), curacy of, 128
Grosvenor (family of), descent of, 134
Grylls (Mrs.), seat of, 155
Guiver (C.), tomb of, 81
Gulley (W. S.), seat of, 157
Guy (Rev. C.), vicarage of, 206; memorial of, 213

Hall (Bishop), college of, 294
Hall (General), seat of, 5
Hall (Dr. A.), birthplace of, 244
Hall (E.), burial of, 48
Hall (F.), memorial of, 41
Hall (T.), birthplace of, 7
Hall (T. B.), seat of, 106
Halton (J., Bishop of Carlisle), entertains Edward I. and his Queen, 241
Halton (Sir W.), tomb of, 15
Hama (—), burial of, 45
Hambly (Rev. W.), vicarage of, 225
Hambly (A.), seats of, 157
Hammond (W. P.), memorial of, 63
Hammond (family of), vault of, 63
Hancock (F.), burial of, 47
Hancock (J.), tomb of, 113
Hancox (J.), burial of, 47
Hand (Mrs.), seat of, 5
Hank (G.), burial of, 46
Hardman (family of), burial-place of, 115; seat of, *ib.*
Hardwicke (Lord Chancellor), monument of, 9
Hardwicke (Earls of), seat of, 5
Harraden (E. B.), seat of, 238
Harris (H.), seat of, 156
Harris (J., family of), tombs of, 81
Harris (W.), seats of, 156, 157
Harris (Rev. —), vicarage of, 76
Harrison (A.), burial of, 75
Harrison (Rev. Dr. H.), rectory of, 80; tomb of, *ib.*
Harrison (H., and wife), tomb of, 80
Harrison (T.), birthplace of, 110
Harrison (Mrs.), seat of, 106
Harrison (Mrs. J.), monument of, 10
Hart (J.), tomb of, 39
Hart (T.), memorial of, 40
Hart (W., Bishop of Norwich), birthplace of, 160
Hartley (T.), seats of, 155, 238
Harvey (T.), birthplace of, 244
Harwood (Sir Busic), seat of, 5
Hasell (E.), mansion of, 280
Hasewell (family of), tombs of, 37
Haslop (J.), vicarage of, 77; burial of, 45
Haslop (family of), tombs of, 71
Hassell (E.), seat of, 238
Hatton (Sir C.), grant of Beeston Castle, to, 114; seat of, 135
Hatton (T.), seat of, 5
Havenden (R.), benefaction of, 132
Hawkins (Sir C.), seat of, 157
Haydon (G. de C.), tomb of, 222
Haylock (W.), tomb of, 64
Haylock (family of), tombs of, 79
Hayward (E.), tomb of, 16
Hearle (family of), seat of, 208
Heigham (R.), tomb of, 14
Helpstone (J.), architecture of, 116, 119
Helysingham (John of), memorial of, 32
Hennah (—), seat of, 155
Henrietta Maria (Queen), flight of, 159

Henry I. erects Carlisle into a bishopric, 239
Henry II. confers with Malcolm IV., 240; obtains concession of territory from him, 108; assists William King of Scots against Roland, 240
Henry (M.), burial-place of, 112
Hercla (A. de, Earl of Carlisle), defends Carlisle, 241; treason and beheadal of, 241
Herle (C.), death of, 160
Heron (General), seat of, 107
Heron (Rev. G.), seat of, 106
Herring (Dr., Archbishop of Canterbury), school of, 11
Hewett (G. H.), seat of, 238
Hext (Captain W.), seat of, 156
Hext (F. J.), seat of, 156
Hext (T.), seat of, 157
Hibbert (R.), seat of, 106
Hicks (Rev. J.), seat of, 5
Higden (R.), birthplace of, 110
Higgenet (R.), birthplace of, 110
Hignett (J.), seat of, 107
Hildersham (A.), birthplace of, 7
Hill (P.), seat of, 156
Hill (Rev. R.), seat of, 106
Hills (J.), burial of, 75; tomb of, 80
Hills (W.), tomb of, 24
Hinson (J.), tomb of, 24
Hiron (J.), burial of, 48
Hitch (W.), seat of, 5
Hitchins (F.), historian of Cornwall, 225
Hitchens (Rev. M.), vicarage of, 225
Hoblyn (R.), birthplace of, 160
Hobson (T.), birthplace of, 7; estate of, 94; conduit erected by, 94; burial-place of, 9
Hodgson (J.), burial-place of, 237
Hodgson (M.), seat of, 238
Hodgson (R.), seat of, 238
Hodson (family of), tombs of, 36, 37
Hole (T.), seat of, 156
Holinshed (R.), birthplace of, 110
Holland (Rev. R.), vicarage of, 85; burial of, *ib.*
Hollick (E.), seat of, 5
Hollingworth (B.), burial of, 86
Holman (J.), burial of, 47, 48
Holme (R.), birthplace of, 110; seat of, 112
Holme (family of), mansion of, 117, 118
Holt (R.), tomb of, 88
Holworthy (Rev. M.), seat of, 5
Hooke (G.), burial of, 86
Hope (Lady M.), gifts of, to Ely Cathedral, 57
Hopton (Sir R.), victories of, 159; capitulation of, *ib.*
Horn (J.), burial of, 46
Horton (E.), seat of, 106
Horton (S.), tomb of, 90
Hosken (J.), seat of, 156
Hoskin (R.), seat of, 156
Hough (R. de), manor of, 146
Hough (T.), burial-place of, 110
Hovell (R., and wife), tombs of, 42
Howard (Lord W.), castle of, 288
Howard (H.), seat of, 238; rebuilds memorial chapel at Wetheral, 296
Howard (R.), burial of, 46
Howard (Maria), monument of, 247
Howe (Mrs.), burial of, 98
Howell (John), tomb of, 80
Howell (J., and wife), tombs of, 80
Howell (Judith), marriage of, 96
Howell (Stephen), marriage of, 76; churchwarden of Sawston, 69, 74
Howell (Elizabeth), marriage of, 76; tomb of, 81
Hubbard (H.), epitaph of, 52
Hucarius (the Levite), flor. 1040, 160
Huddert (Capt. J.), birthplace of, 244
Huddleston (family of), short history of, 75, 76; tombs of, 70; chapel belonging to, 71
Huddleston (Sir J.), monument of, 10; tomb of, 74
Huddleston (Sir R.), birthplace of, 244
Huddleston (M.), marriage of, 77
Huddleston (Rev. R.), rectory of, 66
Huddleston (R.), seat of, 5
Huddleston (W.), birthplace of, 244
Hudleston (A.), seat of, 238
Hudleston (J.), birthplace of, 244
Hudson (J.), birthplace of, 244
Hulvet (R.), birthplace of, 7
Hulse (Rev. J.), residence of, 112
Hungerford (Hon. A.), marriage of, 136
Hunsdon (Lord), victory of, 242
Hunte (R.), priory of, 293
Huntington (J., and wife), tombs of, 68
Hutchinson (T.), parish clerk of Sawston, 79; burial of, 75
Hutton (—), burial of, 45
Hynde (Rev. T.), vicarage of, 90

Ina (King of Wessex), victory of, 157
Ince (T.), seat of, 106
Indulph does homage to Edmund I. for Cumberland, 239
Ingham (R.), burial of, 48
Ingle (W.), memorial of, 90

Ingoldsthorpe (Sir J.), benefaction of, 94; tomb of, 88
Irton (E. I.), seat of, 238
Irving (S.), seat of, 156
Irwin (T.), seat of, 238
Isherwood (J.), seat of, 107
Ivers (family of), tombs of, 36
Ives (J.), burial of, 46
Ivor (King of Wales), victory of, 157

Jackson (family of), burial-place of, 265
Jackson (Anne), memorial of, 83
Jackson (H.), burial of, 45
Jacob (Sir J.), foundation of, 59
Jaggard (family of), tombs of, 74
Jaggard (M.), tomb of, 81
Jaggard (Samuel), tomb of, 81
Jaggard (Susanna), tomb of, 81
Jago (J.), tomb of, 222
Jagoe (S.), seat of, 156
James I., benefaction of, 295
James III., proclamation of, 243
James (W., Bishop of Durham), death of, 110
James (Rev. M.), vicarage of, 226
James (T.), tomb of, 36
Jefferie (J.), benefaction of, 69, 70
Jeffery (S.), tomb of, 81
Jeffery (Sarah, and children), tombs of, 81
Jeffery (W.), burial of, 76
Jefferyes (S.), burial of, 75
Jefferys (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 100
Jeffreson (C.), seat of, 5
Jeggons (J.), marriage of, 76
Jenkes (H.), burial of, 47
Jennings (H.), burial of, 47
Jennings (M.), baptism of, 46
Jenyns (Sir R., and wife), tomb of, 27
Jenyns (Rev. G.), seat of, 5
Jenyns (Soame), seat of, 8; burial-place of, *ib.*
Jermin (E.), tomb of, 60
Jerningham (Sir W.), seat of, 13
Jessop (S.), burial of, 47
Jodrell (F.), seat of, 106
John (G.), seat of, 156
Johns (R.), seat of, 157
Johnson (S.), death of, 110
Johnson (W. P.), seat of, 235, 238
Joll (P.), death of, 160
Jones (Paul, the Pirate), attempts Whitehaven, 243
Jordan (R.), parish clerk of Sawston, 79
Joseph (M.), insurrection under, 158
Juncus (St.), burial-place of, 154

Keene (B.), seat of, 5
Keller (Rev. F.), vicarage of, 100
Kempe (J.), seat of, 156
Kempthorne (C.), marriage of, 196
Kempthorne (J.), seat of, 156
Kendal (Rev. N.), seat of, 156
Kennicott (Rev. Dr.), rectory of, 162
Kidley (A.), marriage of, 49
Kier (M.), burial of, 77
Killigrew (family of), mansion of, 214; anecdote of, 215
Killingworth (J.), tomb of, 63
Kilmorey (Viscount), seat of, 107
King (family of), tombs of, 79
King (O., Bishop of Exeter), death of, 160
King (D.), author of "Vale Royal," 110
King (J.), marriage of, 76
King (J.), birthplace of, 160
"Kinmont Willie," rescue of, 242
Kirby (Bishop of Carlisle), victory of, 241
Knight (S.), seat of, 5
Knight (T.), seat of, 238
Knight (Rev. W.), vicarage of, 90
Knill (—), erects pyramid, 226
Knolles (Sir R.), warrior *temp.* Edward III., 110
Knyvett (T.), death of, 87
Kynaston (J.), birthplace of, 110

Lacie (W. S.), burial of, 47
Lacy (Col.), seat of, 238
Lacy (R. de), rules and orders of, 293
Lagden (W., and wife), tombs of, 79
Lakes (H.), seat of, 157
Lambert (General), Parliamentarian General, 109; captures Penrith, 243
Lamplugh (Archbishop of York), presents books to St. Bees' School, 295
Lancaster (N.), author of "Essay on Delicacy," 110
Landford (Captain), captures Beeston Castle, 114
Lane (Elizabeth), memorial of, 60
Lane (R.), manor of, 58; memorial of, 60
Langbaine (G.), birthplace of, 244
Langdale (Sir M.), defeat of, 243
Langram (J.), marriage of, 49
Latham (Dr.), seat of, 106
Law (Edward, Lord Ellenborough), birthplace of, 244
Law (E., Bishop of Carlisle), improves his cathedral, 255

Law (G. H., Bishop of Chester), foundation of, 294
Law (J., Bishop of Elphin), birthplace of, 244
Lawson (W.), seats of, 238
Lawton (J.), seat of, 106
Layburn (R.), birthplace of, 244
Leake (J.), birthplace of, 244
Leathes (T. S.), seat of, 238
Lebeg (Rev. H.), vicarage of, 141
Leche (J.), seat of, 107
Leche (W.), seat of, 106
Leeds (Sir G. W.), seat of, 5
Leeds (E.), seat of, 55
Leeds (R.), memorial of, 40; burial of, 46
Legh (R.), seats of, 106, 107
Legh (T.), seat of, 107
Legh (W.), seat of, 106
Leigh (Egerton), seats of, 106, 107
Leigh (G. J.), seat of, 106
Lemon (Sir W.), seat of, 156
Lenne (Rev. W.), rectory of, 86
Leslie (General), victory of, 243
Lestrange (—), burial of, 48
Levington (Sir W.), takes Carlisle, 243
Leycester (Sir J. F.), seat of, 107, 149
Leycester (Sir P.), birthplace of, 110; residence of, 148; burial-place of, 112
Leycester (R.), seat of, 107
Leycester (W. de), manor of, 58
Liddell (J.), seat of, 238
Lightwin (J.), burial of, 49
Limesay (R. de, Bishop of Chester), translates his see to Coventry, 122, 123, 131
Lindsey (T.), birthplace of, 110
Lingleton (M.), burial-place of, 237
L'Isle (W.), birthplace of, 8
Livett (Miss), manor of, 58
Lloyd (Bishop), residence of, 120
Lofts (E.), marriage of, 45
Lofts (T.), tomb of, 80
Long (E.), birthplace of, 160
Long (Rev. Sir R.), rectory of, 66
Longmire (Rev. D.), vicarage of, 78
Lonsdale (Earls of), seats of, 237, 238, 293
Losh (J.), seat of, 238
Love (Rev. R., Dean of Ely), birthplace of, 8
Lower (Sir W.), birthplace of, 160
Lower (R.), birthplace of, 160
Lowndes (T.), bookseller, 110
Lowther (family of), estates of, 293
Lowther (Sir J.), collieries of, 247
Lucas (J.), hermit, 90
Lucas (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 100
Lucas (Anthony, Lord), effigy in wood of, 293; reputed monument of, 294
Lucy (R. de), castle and barony of, 258
Lupus (Hugh), earldom of, 145; Court of Common Law of, 108; painted figure of, 134; burial-place of, 111; tomb of, 105
Lurking (W.), burial of, 45
Lutwidge (S.), seat of, 238
Luxemborgh (Cardinal de), tomb of, 55, 56
Lynnet (Dr. W.), burial of, 47
Lyons (I.), birthplace of, 8
Lyttelton (Bishop of Carlisle), improves his cathedral, 255

Macbeth, defeat of, by Siward, 239
Macclesfield (Earls of), manor of, 58
Mack (J.), tomb of, 39
Maddern (Saint), burial-place of, 154
Maderan (Rev. J.), rectory of, 86
Mainstone (W.), manor of, 58; tomb of, 60
Mainwaring (family of), burial-place of, 115
Mainwaring (Sir H.), seat of, 107
Mainwaring (Sir H. M.), seat of, 106
Mainwaring (Rev. C.), rectory of and seat of, 115
Mainwaring (J.), seat of, 106
Maisterson (T.), tomb of, 143
Malcolm I., enthronement of, 229
Malcolm IV. cedes English counties to Henry II., 108
Manning (J., and wife), marriage and death of, 196
Mapletoft (Rev. E.), vicarage of, 64, 75
Marchant (C.), death of, 160
Markham (H., and wife), tombs of, 21
Markham (R.), a divine, 110
Marshall (Rev. —), curacy of, 90
Martin (T.), tomb of, 41
Martyn (Rev. C.), curacy of, 16; vicarage of, 100
Marvel (Andrew), birthplace of, 8; death of, 8
Mary (Queen), escape of, 65
Mary (Queen of Scots), landing of, 242; imprisonments of, 253, 254
Masham (Lady D.), birthplace of, 8
Mason (Dr. C.), monument of, 10
Massey (Sir T. S.), seat of, 106
Massey (J.), seat of, 107
Massie (E.), birthplace of, 110

Massie (—), architect, 121
Masters (R.), death of, 10
Masterson (J., and wife), tomb of, 142
Mastersone (T., and wives), tomb of, 142
Matclerk (W., Bishop of Carlisle), manor of, 281
Mather (Saint), burial-place of, 154
Matthews (Rev. R.), seat of, 236
Mawson (M., Bishop of Ely), rectory of, 9
Maxwell (Lord) plunders Cumberland, 242
Maxwell (J.), burial-place of, 237
Mayne (J.), parish clerk of Sawston, 79
Mayow (J.), flor. 1645, 160
Mayow (P. W.), seat of, 156
Mead (Dr. J.), epitaph of, 53
Mean (J.), tomb of, 81
Merks (T., Bishop of Carlisle), birthplace of, 8
Merther (Rev. L.), vicarage of, 199; tomb of, 211
Merton (Walter de), manor of, 58
Meschines (R.), tomb of, 105
Meschines (Ranulph de), foundation of, 236; receives Cumberland as grant from the Conqueror, 239, 258; confirms grants to monastery of St. Bees, 292
Meschines (W. de), castles of, 258, 259, 261
Michell (M.), seat of, 156
Middleton (Sir H.), birthplace of, 110
Middleton (Dr. C.), tomb of, 9; short biography of, 37
Middleton (M.), tomb of, 36
Middleton (S.), tomb of, 37
Milbourne (R. S.), seat of, 237
Milles (J.), birthplace of, 160
Milne (R.), death of, 246
Milner (G.), monument and tomb of, 72
Milner (Rev. Dr. I.), deanery of, 255
Milnes (G.), seat of, 5
Milnes (R. M., Lord Houghton), marriage of, 136
Milton (Mrs. J.), residence of 112; death of, *ib.*
Mitchel (Rev. R.), vicarage of, 206; memoir of, 214
Mitchel (W.), marriage of, 75
Mitchell (W.), tomb of, 81
Mohonne (H.), memorial of, 221
Mohun (Lord) captures Saltash, 159
Molesworth (Sir A.), seat of, 156
Molyneux (S.), birthplace of, 110
Montrose (Marquess of) defends Carlisle, 242
Moor (R.), burial of, 48
Moore (Rev. G.), seat of, 156
Moore (J.), seat of, 107
Moore (T., family of), tombs of, 20
Morden (J.), tomb of, 39
Mordred, death of, 157
More (Sir T.), residence of, 260
Moreton (Rev. W. M.), seat of, 107
Moreville (Sir H. de) murders Archbishop à Becket, 244, 248
Morgan (J.), marriage of, 46
Morgan (T.), burial of, 47
Morice (Sir W., and family), monument of, 212
Morison (H.), manor of, 281; attainder of, *ib.*
Morlton (H. de), castle and manor of, 258
Morris (Capt. T.), birthplace of, 244
Morshead (General), seat of, 156
Mortlock (J.), seat of, 5; manor of, 12; rectory of, 64
Morton (Bishop) rebuilds Wisbeach Castle, 101
Morton (C.), birthplace of, 160
Mostyn (Sir T.), estate of, 114
Mott (Alderman W.), benefaction of, 27
Moule (E.), tomb of, 36
Mount Edgcumbe (Earls of), seats of, 155, 171, 172
Mountchensi (Lady D. de), foundation of, 94
Moyle (T.), birthplace of, 160
Moyle (W.), birthplace of, 160
Mulis (Rev. D.), vicarage of, 64
Muncaster (Lord), seats of, 238, 283
Muriell (H.), burial of, 46
Muriell (R.), burial of, 46
Musgrave (Sir C.), mansion of, 280
Musgrave (Sir J.), victory of, 242
Musgrave (N.), rebellion under, 242
Musgrave (Sir P.), seat of, 238; defeat of, 243; surprises Carlisle, 243
Musgrave (Sir W.), birthplace of, 245; monument of, 246

Nalson (Rev. J.), rectory of, 9
Nanfan (family of), seat of, 205
Nash (R. W. and M.), tombs of, 65
Nasmith (Rev. Dr. J.), rectory of, 10
Neal (M.), marriage of, 49
Neave (E.), tomb of, 24
Neeve (A.), marriage of, 49
Neild (J.), birthplace of, 110
Neot (St.), burial-place of, 154

Newcombe (W.), seat of, 157
Newman (family of), tombs of, 21
Newton (Sir I.), statue of, 9
Newton (Rev. B.), rectory of, 100
Newton (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 226
Newton (R.), guide in Lake District, 285
Newton (T.), birthplace of, 110
Nicholls (G.), seat of, 5
Nicholls (W. J. G.), seat of, 157
Nichols (Rev. N.), vicarage of, 16, 20
Nicolson (W.), birthplace of, 245
Nightingale (Sir C. E.), seat of, 5
Nixon (R.), Cheshire prophet, 112
Nixon (W.), seat of, 238
Noble (F.), seat of, 5
Noble (J.), burial-place of, 237
Noble (M.), burial-place of, 237
Nonnet (St.), burial-place of, 154
Norden (R. and M.), tombs of, 81
Norfolk (Duke of), seat of, 238
Norgate (W.), birthplace of, 8
Northwood (W., and wife), tombs of, 20
Nottage (W.), burial of, 77
Notyngham (Rev. W.), rectory of, 86
Noy (W.), birthplace of, 161
Nunn (C.), tomb of, 64
Nuttall (J.), seat of, 107

Oakeley (Rev. R.), vicarage of, 100
Oakes (Rev. A.), vicarage of, 76
Oakes (B.), baptism of, 76
Ockley (Rev. S.), rectory of, 11
Offley (J.), seat of, 136
Offord (C., and son), tombs of, 24
Ogden (Sir R.), defeat of, 241
Ogden (Dr. S.), burial-place of, 9
Oldham (Rev. W.), vicarage of, 78
Oliver (W.), birthplace of, 161
Opie (J.), birthplace of, 161; reminiscences of, 200, 201
Orchard (Rev. W.), vicarage of, 225
Orford (Bishop of Ely), death of, 10
Osborn (A.), burial of, 45
Osborne (Lord F. G.), seat of, 5
Ottow (—), seat of, 5
Oxnam (R.), seat of, 156

Painter (F.), seat of, 157
Palæologus (T.), monument of, 162; burial-place of, 166
Palavicini (Sir H.), residence of, 8
Paley (Rev. Dr.), rectory of, 245; vicarages of, 246, 247; writings of, 245; burial-place of, 246
Paley (J.), tomb of, 246
Palin (G.), birthplace of, 110
Pallavicini (T.), manor of, 86
Pool (Sir F.), seat of, 140
Panton (—), seat of, 55
Paris (Matthew), birthplace of, 8
Parker (Hon. G. L.), manor of, 58
Parker (E.), memorial of, 40
Parker (R.), birthplace of, 8
Parker (T.), seat of, 106
Parker (—), burial of, 45
Parkham (N.), burial of, 48
Parkinson (Rev. R.), lectureship of, 294
Parnell (T.), burial-place of, 112
Parrott (J., and son), tombs of, 80
Parry (E.), memorial of, 41
Parry (H.), memorial of, 41
Pascoe (Rev. T.), vicarage of, 224, 225
Pascoe (T.), seat of, 156
Patesle (Rev. T.), rectory of, 82, 86
Pattan (T., family of), tombs of, 24
Patten (J.), tomb of, 24
Pattenson (Rev. T.), vicarage of, 85
Pattinson (Rev. J.), seat of, 238
Pattinson (—), tomb of, 84
Payn (M.), burial of, 47
Paynter (J.), seat of, 155, 202; manor of, 209
Peachey (General), seat of, 238; memorial of, 266
Pellew (Sir E.), fired on at Charlestown, 169
Pembroke (Countess of), benefaction of, 289; parting of with Duchess of Cumberland, 289
Pendarvis (S.), monument of, 213
Penneck (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 225
Pennington (family of), seat of, 283
Penrose (Admiral), seat of, 156
Pentreath (D.), aged Cornishwoman, 161
Penwarne (J. T.), memorial of, 221
Pepys (Roger), birthplace of, 8
Percival (Dame T.), birthplace of, 161
Percy (H., Earl of Northumberland), castle of, 258
Percy (Rev. Dr.), deanery of, 255
Percyvale (Sir J.), foundation of, 142
Perigrini (Signor), burial of, 49
Perkins (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 77
Perne (C.), Shrievalty of, 17
Perse (Dr. S.), foundation of, 43
Peru (Rev. A.), vicarage of, 100
Peryn (Rev. R.), seat of, 107
Peter (D.), seat of, 156
Peter (H.), seat of, 156
Peter (S.), seat of, 156
Peters (Rev. C.), rectory of, 162
Peters (H.), birthplace of, 161

Peters (J. P.), seat of, 156
Phillibrowne (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 225
Phipps (E.), tomb of, 20
Phipps (J.), tomb of, 20
Pickering (H.), seat of, 107
Picot (Albericus), benefaction of, 93
Pigot (R.), burnt for heresy, 11
Pile (—), burial of, 45
Pindar (J.), benefaction of, 35
Pindar (—), seat of, 156
Piran (St.), burial-place of, 154
Pissard (G.), castle of, 258
Pocklington (J), seat of, 238
Poffit (R.), tomb of, 80
Pole-Carew (Right Hon. R.), seat of, 155
Polwhele (K.), memorial of, 221
Polwhele (Rev. R.), seat of, 156; vicarage of, 162
Polwhiel (T.), death of, 161
Pomeroy (H. de), surprises St. Michael's Mount, 158
Pool (Sir F.), seat of, 140
Poole (Sir H.), seat of, 107
Poole (D.), seat of, 107
Pope (Sir T.), estates of, 207; life of by Warton, 207
Pope (J.), Manor of, 204, 207, 208
Porson (R.), burial-place of, 9
Porter (C.), tomb of, 40
Porter (G.), birthplace of, 245
Porter (W.), marriage of, 49
Potter (Rev. T.), vicarage of, 206
Pottrell (J.), tomb of, 20
Pottrell (T.), tomb of, 21
Poulter (W., and family), tombs of, 24
Pounchard (C.), marriage of, 49
Pounseby (M.), marriage of, 49
Poyntz (General), victory of, 109
Praed (W.), seat of, 157
Price (Sir R.), seat of, 157
Price (F. R.), seat of, 106
Prideaux (family of), seats of, 208; monuments of, 212, 213
Prideaux (Sir N.), mansion of, 198; manor of, 204, 211; monument of, 212
Prideaux (Sir R.), seat of 208, 209
Prideaux (Rev. E.), vicarage of, 200
Prideaux (E.), seat of, 156, 211; tomb of 212, 213
Prideaux (Rev. H.), birthplace of, 161; vicarage of, 200; tomb of, 209
Prideaux (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 200
Prime (J.), tomb of, 98
Purchas (J.), parish clerk of Pampisford, 64
Purchas (T.), tomb of, 35
Purchase (Sir W.), birthplace of, 8

Quintin (J. W.), seat of, 5

Radcliffe (R.), schoolmaster, 111
Radolphe (—), burial of, 45
Rainbow (E., Bishop of Carlisle), burial-place of, 246
Randolph (T.), invades Gilsland, 241
Rant (E.), burial of, 45
Rashleigh (C.), seat of, 156; estate of, 169
Rashleigh (J.), seat of, 156
Rashleigh (J. C.), seat of, 156
Rashleigh (W.), seat of, 155, 156
Ratcliffe (Sir C.), estates of, 276
Ratcliffe (Sir J.), shrievalty of, 276; pedigree of, 16; tomb of, 275
Ratcliffe (Sir J., and wife), memorial brass of, 266, 275
Rawley (W.), monument of, 10
Rawlings (family of), estates of, 198,
Rawlings (T.), seat of, 198, 202, 219; death of, 219
Rawlings (Rev. W.), vicarage of, 198, 206, 209
Raynbird (J.), burial of, 46
Read (family of), memorials of, 213
Read (T.), Churchwarden of Padstow, 206
Read (Mrs.), seat of, 157
Ready (J.), seat of, 107
Reay (W., Bishop of Glasgow), birthplace of, 245
Reay (W.), birthplace of, 245
Redman (Isabel), tomb of, 83
Redman (J. W. and M.), tombs of, 83
Reede (Rev. G.), vicarage of, 226
Relph (J.), birthplace of, 245; monument of, 247
Reynolds (Capt. B.), seat of, 156
Richard II., imprisonment of, 108
Richard III., residence of, 247
Richards (J.), seat of, 106
Richardson (Dr.), birthplace of, 8
Richardson (J.), death of, 111
Richardson (Philip), burial of, 48
Richardson (Purback), burial of, 46
Richardson (Rev. R.), vicarage of, 100
Richardson (R.), seat of, 106
Richardson (T.), burial of, 45
Richardson (W.), tomb of, 69
Rickard (J., and family), tombs of, 21
Rickard (T., and wife), tombs of, 21
Rider (J., Bishop of Killaloe), birthplace of, 111; death of, 111

Ridley (Sir T.), birthplace of, 8
Rigby (W.), seat of, 107
Ritson (I.), birthplace of, 245
Rivers (Lord), seat of, 5
Robarts (J., Earl of Radnor), residence of, 162; burial-place of, 162
Roberson (Rev. T.), vicarage of, 225
Robertus (D'nus), rectory of, 92
Robin Hood, haunts of, 247
Robinson (H., Bishop of Carlisle), birthplace of, 245; monument of, 255
Robinson (D., and wife), tombs of, 81
Robinson (G.), birthplace of, 245
Robinson (Rev. I.), seat of, 238
Robinson (J.), burial of, 45
Robinson (Martha), tomb of, 80
Robinson (R.), churchwarden of Sawston, 69; family of, tombs of, 79, 80
Robinson (Rev. T.), rectory of, 247; writings of, 247
Robinson (Rev. W.), rectory of, 231
Robinson (W.), tomb of, 83
Rodd (F. H.), seat of, 156
Rodri Malwynawk (King of Britons), victory of, 157
Roe (C.), monument of, 113
Rogers (J.), seat of, 156
Rolfe (R.), burial of, 45
Romeli (Alice de), foundations of, 266, 275
Romeli (W. de), estates of, 61
Ross (R. L.), seat of, 238
Rous (F.), birthplace of, 161
Rowning (W., and wife), tombs of, 20
Roylance (I.), seat of, 107
Rubæus (Elias), birthplace of, 8
Russell (—), burial of, 45
Rutherforth (T.), birthplace of, 8
Ruthin (General), defeat of, 159
Rutland (Dukes of), seats of, 5

St. Aubin (Sir J.), seat of, 156
St. Bega, tradition of, 292
St. Columba, virgin martyr, 160
St. David, birthplace of, 160
St. David (King of Scotland) builds Carlisle Cathedral, 252
St. Etheldreda, burial-place of, 3
St. George (family of), manor of, 58
St. Gerennius, patronage of, 160
St. Godric, hermitage of, 291
St. Herebert, death of, 244
St. Kentigern, legend of, 260, 261
St. Kiby, patronage of, 160
St. Maddern, burial-place of, 154
St. Mather, burial-place of, 154
St. Melianus, flor. 400, 160
St. Meliorus, martyrdom of, 411
St. Mungo, legend of, 260, 261
St. Nonnet, burial-place of, 154
St. Piran, burial-place of, 154
St. Rumon, mission of, 187
Salisbury (J.), benefaction of, 27
Salkeld (Sir R.), reputed monument of, 296
Salkeld (J.), birthplace of, 245
Salkeld (Colonel), seat of, 238
Sandford (Captain), castle of, 108
Sandwich (Earl of, naval hero), death of, 162
Sandwich (J., Countess of), burial-place of, 162
Sandys (Colonel W.), seat of, 156
Saunderson (Dr. W.), monument of, 9
Savage (T., Archbishop of York), birthplace of, 111
Say (Rev. —), vicarage of, 76
Scarbrowe (H.), burial of, 45
Scobell (Dr. J.), seat of, 156
Scobell (J.), seat of, 156
Scot (J.), tomb of, 105
Scott (W., Earl of Buccleuch) rescues "Kinmont Willie," 242
Scott (C.), seat of, 157
Scott (J.), tomb of, 39
Scott (G. Gilbert), architecture of, 265
Scott (M., "The Wizard"), monastery of, 245
Scott (Rev. —), rectory of, 295; governor of St Bees' School, 295.
Scroop (Lord) repairs Carlisle Cathedral, 252
Scruby (E.), tomb of, 64
Seair (M. and A.), marriage of, 76
Sedgwick (—), seat of, 107
Seed (J.), birthplace of, 245
Selby (Sir W.), execution of, 241
Sell (M. and T.), tombs of, 83
Sempringham (R.), marriage of, 76
Senhouse (H.), birthplace of, 245; seat of, 236, 238; burial-place of, 247
Senhouse (J.), birthplace of, 245
Senhouse (R., Bishop of Carlisle), birthplace of, 245
Senhouse (Prior), erection of painted ceiling by, 254
Senhouse (Miss), seats of, 238
Serocold (A.), memorial of, 63
Serocold (W.), monument of, 54
Seward (J.), burial of, 47
Seymour (C., Duke of Somerset), castle of, 258

Shakerley (P.), seat of, 106
Shakersley (C. W. J.), seat of, 107
Sharpe (family of), memorials of, 38
Sheaffe (W.), burial of, 45
Sheffield (Lord), manor of, 58
Sheffield (Sir R.), manor of, 58
Shelton (R.), burial of, 46
Shepard (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 49
Shepard (S.), tomb of, 40
Shephard (J. A.), tomb of, 40
Sherford (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 225; imprisonment of, 225, 226
Sherlock (R.), birthplace of, 111
Sherringam (R.), burial of, 46
Shippen (W.), birthplace of, 111
Shirton (Dr.), benefaction of, 94
Shockledge (E. De), tomb of, 36; memorial of, 36
Shouldham (F.), burial of, 46
Shuttleworth (A.), marriage of, 139
Sikes (Dr. H.), burial of, 48
Simperingham (family of), tombs of, 65, 80
Simpson (B.), birthplace of, 245
Simpson (J.), birthplace of, 245
Sinclair (Sir O.), defeat of, 242
Siward (Earl of Northumberland), victory of, 239
Skellern (H.), burial of, 86
Skelton (J.), birthplace of, 245
Skippen (G.), capitulation of, 159
Skuish (J.), flor. 1530, 161
Smales (Rev. R.), vicarage of, 78
Smith (Bishop of Carlisle), monument of, 253
Smith (E.), seat of, 156
Smith (J.), historian, birthplace of, 111
Smith (Captain J.), birthplace of, 111
Smith (Dr. M.), epitaph on, 53
Smith (M. E. and P.), tombs of, 40
Smith (Dr. T.), burial of, 48
Smith (T.), burial of, 45
Smith (W.), burial-place of, 112
Smith (W. H. A.), seat of, 106
Snow (P.), seat of, 106
Southey (family of), tomb of, 279
Southey (R.), tomb of, 259, 276, 277; memorial of, 278
Spann (family of), residence of, 115
Sparke (Rev. E.), gives windows to Ely Cathedral, 57
Spean (Rev. J.), curacy of, 79
Spedding (J.), seat of, 238
Speed (J.), birthplace of, 111
Spence (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 101
Spencer (family of), tombs of, 42
Spencer (Ann), tomb of, 20
Spencer (E.), burial of, 85
Spencer (T. and L.), baptism of, 46
Spencer (W.), burial of, 46
Spicer (J.), tomb of, 90
Sproson (M.), memorial of, 37
Spry (Admiral), seat of, 156
Spry (Rev. W.), rectory of, 167
Stacey (Rev. J.), curacy of, 78
Stackhouse (J.), seat of, 156
Stackhouse (Rev. W.), rectory of, 223
Stackhouse (W.), seat of, 157
Stafford (H., Duke of Buckingham), residence of, 113
Stamford and Warrington (Earls of), estates of, 148
Stamford (Earl of), seat of, 106
Stanbury (R.), birthplace of, 161
Stanger (—), restores Crosthwaite Church, 265
Stanley (E.), seat of, 238
Stanley (G. E.), seat of, 238
Stanley (Sir J. T.), seats of, 106, 107
Stanleys of Alderley, palace of, 120
Stanleys of Hooton, seat of, 140
Staples (R.), burial of, 48
Starkey (Sir H.), birthplace of, 111
Starkie (Mrs.), seat of, 107
Stayley (Sir Ralph de, and wife), monument of, 146; tradition concerning, 146, 147
Stayley (R. de), manor of, 146, 147
Stephen (King), usurps crown, 158
Stephens (Rev. D.), seat of, 157
Stephens (S.), seat of, 157
Stephenson (family of), burial-place of, 265
Stirkland (Bishop of Carlisle), monument of, 255
Strong (J.), "Blind Joseph," birthplace of, 245; curious performances of, 248
Stuart (Prince Charles Edward) enters England, 243; retreats into Scotland, 243
Stuart (Rev. C.), vicarage of, 69, 74, 78
Stubbs (Dr. W.), monument of, 10
Stukely (Rev. W.), vicarage of, 77
Sumpter (R.), seat of, 5
Sutton (R.), birthplace of, 111; death of, 111
Sutton (J.), residence of, 9
Swain (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 90
Swan (F.), burial of, 75
Swan (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 69, 75, 77, 99; tomb of, 81
Swan (T.), baptism of, 99

Swattorke (J.), baptism of, 98
Swetenham (R.), seat of, 107
Swettenham (M. E.), seat of, 107
Swimmer (family of), memorials of, 213
Swinton (J.), birthplace of, 111
Symms (A.), tomb of, 80
Symms (R., and wife), tombs of, 80

Tabor (Sir R.), burial-place of, 9
Tarlton (T.), seat of, 106
Tatton (T. W.), seat of, 107
Taylor (Jeremy), birthplace of, 8
Taylor (John, family of), tombs of, 81
Taylor (John), birthplace of, 237, 245
Taylor (John), of Sawston, suicide of, 79
Taylor (Rev. J.), burial of, 86
Taylor (T.), seat of, 107
Taylor (Tho.), burial of, 46
Taylor (Rev. W.), vicarage of, 100
Taylor (W.), churchwarden of Sawston, 69, 74
Taylor (Rev. —), vicarage of, 76
Tenison (T., Archbishop of Canterbury), birthplace of, 8
Thackeray (Rev. E.), vicarage of, 78
Thickness (Rev. T.), vicarage of, 78
Thomas (J.), seat of, 156
Thomasin (J.), birthplace of, 111; monument of, 113
Thompson (J.), seat of, 238
Thomson (Rev. —), vicarage of, 78
Thornicroft (Miss), seat of, 107
Thornton (Rev. W.), memorial of, 295
Thorpe (J.), seat of, 5
Thrisford (Rev. W.), vicarage of, 86; rectory of, 86
Thurloe (Secretary) receives grant of Wisbeach Castle, 101
Thurway (S.), flor. 1190, 161
Tickel (J.), seat of, 157
Tickell (T.), birthplace of, 245
Tilbrook (J., and wife), tombs of, 64; burial of, 76
Tilliol (P.), capture of by Scots, 242
Tindal (Rev. Dr.), rectory of, 60; tomb of, 60
Tiptoft (J.), monument of, 3; birthplace of, 8
Todd (Rev. Dr. H.), birthplace of, 245; vicarage of, 247
Tomkinson (H.), seat of, 106
Tonkin (T.), birthplace of, 161
Topping (J.), seat of, 107
Torn (family of), memorials of, 213
Torrell (M.), memorial of, 83
Torriano (Rev. —), vicarage of, 99
Townley (R. G.), seat of, 5
Townsen (S.), tomb of, 79
Townshend (E. V.), seat of, 107
Townson (R., Bishop of Salisbury), birthplace of, 8
Trafford (T.), seat of, 107
Travis (G.), burial-place of, 112
Trawst (Lady), death of, 131
Trebilcock (E.), tomb of, 222
Trefusis (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 219
Tregonwell (J.), death of, 161
Tregury (M.), death of, 161
Treharon (B.), death of, 161
Trelawney (Rev. Sir H.), seat of, 156
Trelawny (Sir J.), birthplace of, 161
Trelawny (E.), seat of, 156
Trelawny (W. L. S.), seat of, 156
Tremayne (Rev. H. H.), seat of, 156
Tremayne (J. H.), seat of, 156
Tremayne (T.), seat of, 177
Tremenheere (J.), seat of, 156
Trenchard (J.), burial of, 45
Trencreeke (R., and family), tombs of, 221
Tresilian (Sir R.), birthplace of, 161
Trevanion (J. T. P. B.), seat of, 156
Trevigar (Rev. L.), vicarages of, 78
Trevile (J.), tomb of, 87
Trevile (W. de), tomb of, 87
Trevisa (J.), birthplace of, 161
Trimnell (Rev. E.), vicarage of, 20
Tristram (J.), burial of, 46
Tristram (Sir —), residence of, 154
Trood (T.), seat of, 156
Troup (J.), monument of, 162
Truren (Rev. J.), rectory of, 231; tomb of, 229
Tucker (B.), seat of, 157
Tucker (Rev. C.), seat of, 156
Tuddenham (Sir R. de), manor of, 17
Tully (T.), birthplace of, 245
Turner (Rev. H. E.), vicarage of, 93
Turner (Jane), marriage of, 99
Turner (J.), tomb of, 80
Twist (Rev. J.), seat of, 155
Tylney (Sir P.), benefaction of, 94
Tyrrell (Mrs.), patronage of, 61
Tyson (Rev. M.), vicarage of, 78

Uchtred (Earl of Northumberland), defeat of, 239
Umfreville (G.), armorial bearings of, at Crosthwaite, 273
Underwood (C.), tomb of, 36
Underwood (C. J.), tomb of, 36
Underwood (J.), tomb of, 36
Upton (J.), birthplace of, 111

Ursula (St.), martyrdom of, 161
Usticke (S.), seat of, 156

Vallibus (R. de), barony of, 280
Vanbrugh (Sir J.), birthplace of, 111
Vane (Sir F. F.), seats of, 238
Vane (Colonel), death of, 108
Vaux (John de), manor of, 17
Vaux (Robert de), besieged at Carlisle, 240
Vawdrey (—), seat of, 107
Ventris (T., and wife), tombs of, 97
Ventrys (E.), tomb of, 82
Vere (J. de, Earl of Oxford), surprises St. Michael's Mount, 158
Vernon (R. de), seat of, 134
Villiers (family of), seat of, 55
Vivian (J.), seat of, 156
Vivian (Sir V.), seat of, 157, 229
Vyvyan (Rev. C.), rectory of, 231
Vyvyan (R.), seat of, 157
Vyvyan (Prior), manor of, 229; seat of, 229

Wade (W.), tomb of, 20
Wager (Sir C.), birthplace of, 161; residence of, 163
Walden (L.), birthplace of, 8
Wale (G.), tomb of, 90
Wale (T.), death of, 90
Walker (Archbishop Hubert), captures St. Michael's Mount, 158
Wallace, of Scotland, besieges Carlisle, 240
Wallace (Right Hon. T.), seat of, 238
Wallace (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 78
Wallace (C.), seat of, 157
Wallis (J.), historian, flor. 1714, 245
Walsby (Rev. E.), vicarages of, 78, 100
Walsh (Sir J. B.), seat of, 238
Walter (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 85; burial of, 85
Walter (Joan), burial of, 85
Walthall (P.), seat of, 107
Warbeck (Perkin), insurrection under, 158
Warburton (Sir P., seat of, 106
Ward (M.), marriage of, 46
Warren (Earl), arms of, 39
Warren (Rev. Dr. J.), rectories of, 10
Warren (M.), burial of, 45
Warren (R.), burial of, 86
Warren (Rev. S.), burial of, 76
Warren (Rev. W.), vicarage of, 77, 78
Warwick (R.), seat of, 238
Watson (Sir C.), residence of, 93
Watson (D.), birthplace of, 245
Watson (E.), tomb of, 80
Watson (J.), birthplace of, 111
Watson (Rev. J.), rectory of, 113
Watson (M.), marriage of, 49
Watson (T.), burial-place of, 11
Webb (E.), tomb of, 80
Webb (Lydia), tomb of, 80
Webb (W.), author, temp. James I., 111
Webber (W.), burial of, 86
Wedderhall (Rev. R.), memorial of, 296
Wedgwood (J.), potworks of, 169
Wells (family of), manor of, 58
Wells (J.), burial of, 45
West (J., and wife), memorial of, 39
Western (T.), tomb of, 16
Westfield (T.), birthplace of, 8
Westley (F.), baptism of, 99
Westley (Lucy), tomb of, 96; memorial of, 96
Westley (R.), tomb of, 96
Westley (W.), tomb of, 96; memorial of, 96; foundation of, 96
Westwood (M.), tomb of, 20
Wetherset (R.), birthplace of, 8
Wheare (D.), birthplace of, 161
Whelpdale (R., Bishop of Carlisle), death of, 245
Whestley (Jane), tomb of, 21
Whinn (W.), tomb of, 92
Whitaker (Rev. J.), rectory of, 162
White (E.), marriage of, 49
Whitehall (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 47
Whitehead (W.), birthplace of, 8
Whitehurst (J.), birthplace of, 111
Whitley (G.), seat of, 107
Whittingham (Rev. W.), deanery of, 111
Whittington (Rev. G. D.), tomb of, 39
Wife (T.), tomb of, 82
Wigmore (A.), marriage of, 99
Wilbraham (G.), seat of, 106
Wilbraham (Randal), seat of, 107
Wilbraham (Richard), tomb of, 143
Wilding (H.), memorial of, 41
Wilkinson (Rev. J.), seat of, 5
Wilkinson (Miss E.), seat of, 238
Willby (W.), burial of, 48
Willet (A.), birthplace of, 8
William II. erects Carlisle Castle, 239
William the Lion, repulse and capture of, 240
Williams (Rev. A.), seat of, 157
Williams (Elizabeth), tomb of, 80
Williams (Rev. H.), seat of, 157
Williams (J.), seats of, 155, 156

Williams (L.), tomb of, 35
Williams (T.), registrarship of, 231
Williamson (Sir J.), birthplace of, 245; benefaction of, 295
Williamson (Dr.), birthplace of, 111
Williamson (—), seat of, 238
Willow (St.), execution of, 154
Wills (General), birthplace of, 161
Willys (Rev. —), vicarage of, 64
Wilman (S.), baptism of, 46
Wilson (A.), burial-place of, 237
Wilson (T., Bishop of Sodor and Man), birthplace of, 111
Wilson (Rev. —), vicarage of, 76
Windham (Sir C.), castle of, 258
Wishart (Rev. W.), rectory of, 231
Wolsey (W.) burnt for heresy, 11
Wood (C.), burial of, 75
Wood (Rev. W.), rectory of, 231
Woodcock (Eliz.), residence of, 10; death of, 10
Woodcock (J.), memorial of, 42
Woodham (W.), seat of, 5
Woodnoth (R., wife and son), memorial of, 143
Woolf (Eliz.), benefaction of, 37
Worthington (Rev. J.), rectory of, 10
Wren (Sir C.), architecture of, 9
Wren (M., Bishop of Ely), burial-place of, 9
Wright (A. L.), seat of, 107
Wright (E.), birthplace of, 111
Wright (J.), memorial of, 41; burial-place of, 45
Wright (L.), seat of, 107
Wright (R.), innkeeper, 143
Wyburghs (family of), estates of, 293
Wygmore (D.), estate of, 86
Wymond (Mrs.), seat of, 156
Wyndus (D.), burial-place of, 46
Wynne (family of), tombs of, 38
Wynne (Rev. Dr. L.), manor of, 223; rectory of, 223

Yates (J. O.), seat of, 238
York (T.), benefaction of, 37
York (family of), tombs of, 42
Younghusband (family of), seat of, 13; tomb of, 14

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM
CENTRAL
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

À Becket (St. Thos.), carving in wood of, 186
Abington (Great), 11-16
Abington (Little), 11, 16-25
Abington-juxta-Shengay, 11
Addingham, 246
Advent, 167, 168
Allerdale, 240, 261
Alphington Cross, 163
Almshouses, 43, 59
Alternon, 154, 162
Amphitheatres, remains of, 153
Arbury, earthworks at, 3
Arimathæa (Joseph of), volume containing legend of, 288
Armathwaite, 287
Armingford, hundred of, 11
Armour, monumental figures in, 68, 88
Arms, family, 15, 16, 18, 23, 27, 40, 50, 54, 59, 60-63, 70-73, 79, 83, 87, 89, 96, 97, 142-144, 184-186, 205, 211, 213, 218, 219, 221, 222, 229, 275
Arthuret, 241, 246
Ashes, the, in Stayley, 147
Ash-trees planted by Mary Queen of Scots, 254
Aspatria, 246, 251
Avenels, manor of, 58
Axinite, discovery of, 155

Babraham, 8, 11, 12, 21-25
Backford Heath, 140
Bacon (Sir N.), presentation to, 50
Bad Leather, traditional place name, 168
Balsham, 9
Barnwell, 25, 26
—— Priory, 3
Barton, manor of, 61
Bears, pillars representing, in Dacre churchyard, 279
Beauleis, farm of, 95
Beeston Castle, 108, 113, 114
Bells, church, 13, 22, 35, 59, 62, 67, 91, 95, 126, 132, 141, 221, 224, 228, 246, 267, 274, 275
Ben Castle, 256
Bethlemite Friars, 3
Bingham, 246
Birkrigg Mill, 287
Blackeburgh, nuns of, 64
Blacklead mines, description of, 296-300
Blore, architecture of, at Crewe Hall, 138
Bodmin, 154, 163, 164
Bodulgat, manor of, 167
Bohellan, 214
Booth's Lane, battle of, 108
Bootle, 246
Borough Green, 88
Borrowdale, 248, 298, 299
Bosent Cross, 163
Bossiney, 164
Bottisham, 3, 26, 27
Botus Fleming, 164-167
Bourn Bridge, 11
Bowdon, 112
Bowness Church, 287
Boxworth, 9
Bradock Down, 158
Brampton, 243, 249
Brandelbow Park, 287
Brasses, monumental:
in situ, 14, 36, 68, 83, 84, 88-90, 141, 211, 266
lost, 18, 22, 37, 38, 41, 42, 60-63, 68, 71, 84, 91, 96
removed from matrix, 72
Bray (A. C.), on Cotele, 171-183
Bromborough, 114-116

Brougham Castle, 289, 290
Bucton, 144, 145
—— Castle, 145
Budworth (Great), 112
Bunbury, 111, 112
Burgh Marsh, obelisk at, 241
Burgh-upon-Sands, 239, 241
Burial of priests, ancient custom as to, 194
Burwell, 3, 8, 93
Bushby (J.), on Keswick Lake, 286-288
Buttermere, 249
Byrd (W.), musical composition by, 144

Caldecote, 241
Caledonia, crew of the, burial-place of the, 196
Calstock, 162, 171-186
Camboritum identified with Grantchester, 60
Cambridge, 3, 6, 9, 27-54
—— colleges and halls of, 4
—— public edifices at, 5
Cambridgeshire, 1-102
Camelford, 157, 158, 167, 168
Camps, deanery of, 11, 17, 21, 61, 66, 94
Carlisle, 235, 239-243, 246, 251-255
Carlton, 9
Carlyon, 154
Carr, buildings designed by, 149
Carraton Down, 153, 163
Castle Andinas, 188, 218
Castle Head Crag, 288
Castle Hewin, 245, 246
Ceiling, painted, at Carlisle, 254
Celts, discovery of, at Sawston, 66
Chained books, 42
Chantry chapels, supervision of, 167
Charles I., painting of, 38
—— letter of, 224
Charles II., residence of, at Padstow, 206
Charlestown, 169-171
Cherry Hinton, 54
Cheshire, 105-149
Chester, 116-134
Chesterford, Great, 12
Chesterton, 55
Chestnut tree, at Cotele, 175
Childer Thornton, 140, 141
Childersley, 6
Chilford, hundred of, 11, 17, 21, 61
Christenbury Craigs, 255-258
Ciprions, lands given to Whittlesford, 98
Civil War events, Charles I., 6, 108, 109, 114, 138, 139, 158, 159, 242, 243
Cleator, 241
Cockermouth, 242
—— castle, 243, 258, 259
Coins, discoveries of, 265, 266, 295
Congleton, 112
Connington, 9
Constantine's cells, 236
Contraband chapel, 139
Copeland, grant of, to R. de Meschines, 258
Corby, 249
Cornwall, 153-231
Corpus Christi College, account of, 49-52
Corpus Christi, guild of, manor and patronage of, 60
Cotele, 171-186
Coton, 9
Countess's Pillar at Penrith, account of, 289, 290
Covenay, 9
Cradus Nunnery, 199
Crewe Hall, 134-140
Crinnes Common, 170
Crosses, ancient, remains of, 116, 117, 119, 146, 153, 163, 189, 217, 236
Crosthwaite, 246, 259-279, 287
Crosthwaite's Museum, 263, 266
Croxton, 55
Crow's Pound, earthworks, 163
Crusader's Tomb, 164, 167
Culymites, sect of, 7
Cumberland, 235-300
Cumbria, division of into wards, 291

Dacre, 239, 279, 280
Dalston, 246
Dalston Hall, 280-282
Dalston (Little), 281
Dee Bridge, at Chester, 119, 120
Deerham, 282
Denny Abbey, 3, 93
Devil's Ditch, 3
Devil's Door, origin of, in ancient churches, 195
Dissenting Meeting-houses, 77, 115
Ditton Hall, 55
Doddington, 9
Dodleston, 112
Doil's Close, 32
Downham, 10
Downing College, site of, 32; foundation of, 58
Dowsing (W.), the Cambridgeshire Reformer, supposed work by, 63
Drawdykes, 283
Druidical remains, 153, 285

Duddon Sands, 241
Dukedoms, first creation of, 158
Dukinfield, 145
Duloe, 162
Dutch, attempted descent of the, on Cornish coast, 206
Duxford, 12

Earthworks, remains of, 3, 163, 218
East Anthony, 162
Eastham, 140, 141
Eaton House, 133, 134
Edenhall, The Luck of, 236
Egremont, castle of, 261
Eleborough, 249
Ellenfoot, site of Maryport, 247
Elmenye, 93
Eltisley, 4, 10
Elworth, 112
Ely, 3, 6, 55-57
Ennerdale, 249
—— chapelry of, 293
Episcopal Throne, at Chester, 132, 133
Epitaphs, 14-16, 19, 21, 26, 27, 32, 35-42, 52-54, 60, 63, 64, 68-74, 81-84, 87-90, 96-98, 113, 116, 142, 143, 209, 211-213, 219, 221, 222, 275, 279
Eskdale, chapelry of, 293
Euny Well Chapel, 153
Eve's Crag, 288
Excavations in rock in Cumberland, 249

Fen Ditton, 10
Fleam Dyke, 3
Fonts, church, 14, 22, 38, 63, 96, 144, 164, 187, 198, 206, 235, 236, 272, 273
—— inscriptions on, 144, 187
Four Hole Cross, 163
Fowey, 159
Frankpledge, view of, 90
Fresco-painting, remains of, 91
Furry, the, name given to general holiday, 154

Gamlingay, 57-60
Gamont Bridge, inscription at, 290
Gange Monday, 70
Gayton, 112
Gemsege (Paul), on Deerham, 282
Giant's Cave, at Penrith, 290, 291
Gilsland, 241, 242
Gogmagog, earthworks, 3
Gogmagog hills, 12
Gosforth, 287
Grammar school at Macclesfield, foundation of, 142
Grange, 298
Grantchester, 60, 61
Gray Friars Monastery, remains of, 132
Greystock, 246
—— Castle, 242, 243
Gudderscale, 287

Harewood, 158
Harridge, 145
Hartley, 145
Hartshead, 145
Hatley St. George, 58
Hawker (Rev. R. S.) on Morwenstow, 188-197
Heilyn, 157
Helm Crag, 284-286
Helston, 154
Hengston Hill, 158
Hermitages, remains of, 291
Heyle, 157
Higher Trekyninge, 217
Hildersham, 9, 11
Hinxton, 11
Hoare (W. W.) on Stayley, 144-148
Hobson's choice, origin of, 9
Hokington, 10
Holmby, 6
Holme Cultram Abbey, 236, 240-242, 245
Holy Sepulchre, Church of the, at Cambridge, 32-34
Holy water, basins, 85, 187
——, niches, 84
Hone, portraits by, 139
Hooton, 115, 140
Hutchinson (Rev. T. N.) drawings by, 128
Hyle Lake, battle at, 109

Ickleton, 11
Ikeneld Street, description of, 11
Illogan, 187
Impington, 10
Indulgences, grants of, 59, 90
Inscriptions, *see* Epitaphs
Irthington, 249
Isis Parlish, room dug out of rock at Corby, 249

Jansen (C.), portrait by, 139
Jesus College, Cambridge, chapel of, 32
Jewell (Bishop of Salisbury), books confuting Romanism by, 42, 43
Jews, traces of the, in Cornwall, 230
Jones (Inigo), architect of Crewe Hall, 137; of Eastham Church, 140

Kelsoe Kirk, a curious formation of rocks, 291
Keswick, 248, 287
Keswick Lake, 286-288
Kilkhampton, 162
Killboy Cross, 163
Kirk Cambock, 241
Kirk Oswald, 241, 246
Knill's Pyramid, 226
Knolles Mitres, origin of, 112
Knutsford, 149

Laffenack, monastery of, 197
Lake Country, principal mountains of the, 237
Lamb Row, at Chester, 117
Lancellos, 164
Land's End, 155
Landbeach, 10
Landelph, 162, 166
Landerwedneck, 162, 187
Landhivet, remains of crosses at, 163
Lanercost Priory, 236, 240, 241, 249
Lanhydrock, 162
Lanivet, 199
Lanlivery Cross, 163
Lansdowne, 162
Lanteglos, 154, 167, 168
Lawson's Leap, 291
Lawton, 112
Le Keux, steel plate engravings by, 128
Lely (Sir P.), portraits by, 139
Lerryn, 187
Leverington, 10
Liddel Castle, 240, 241
Linstock Castle, 241
Linton, 10, 61
Liskeard, 162
Lizard Point, 155
Lodenek, ancient name of Padstow, 197
Logan stone, 155
Long Meg and her daughters, 249
Long Stow, 4
——, hundred of, 57
Longship Lighthouse, 155
Longton, 243
Lonsdale, portrait by, 294
Lorton, 249
Lostwithiel, 187
Lough, tomb of Southey sculptured by, 277
Lowdoor Waterfall, 288
Loweswater, 249
——, chapelry of, 293
Ludgvan, 161, 188

Macclesfield, 113, 141, 142
Madron Well Chapel, 153
Major (J.), on Cambridge University, 31
Manaccan, 155, 162
Manesty Ellers, 287
March, 3
Market Cross, 13
—— houses, remains of, 66
Markets, 59, 66, 207
Marriages in college chapels, 76
Mary (Queen of Scots), portrait of, 173, 174
Maryport, 247
Menachanite, discovery of, 155
Menhenniot, 162
Men Skryfa, inscribed stone, 153
Mepal, 91, 92
Mertonage, manor of, 58
Middlewich, battle at, 108
Milandra Castle, old Roman Camp, 144
Milton, 8
Mines, names of principal Cornish, 155
Minerals, collections of, 155
Mineral springs, 249
Minshull, 113
Minster, 154
Moditon Ham Court, 167
Molineux (T.), on Macclesfield, 141, 142
Monumental brasses, *see* Brasses, monumental
Monumental stones, 188, 216, 217, 284
Monuments, family, *see* Epitaphs
Morwel rocks, 172
Morwenstow, 188-197
Mosstroopers, origin of name of, 282
Mottram-in-Longendale, 146, 147
Mount's Bay, 155
Mouse Hole, 158
Muncaster, The Luck of, 236

Nantwich, 142-144
—— battle, 108
Naworth, 242
Naworth Castle, 288
Neston, 113
Netherby, 249
Nether Wasdale, chapelry of, 293
Newbridge, 159
Newland, valley of, 287
Newlyn, 158
Newmarket, 6, 10
Nollekens, sculpture by, 247
North Stow, hundred of, 93
Nunnery, 288, 289

Obelisks, remains of, 153
Oldcastle Heath, battle at, 109
Organ at St. Michael's, Cambridge, 43
Ormathwaite, 247
Orwell, 10
Ousby, 247
Ouse Bridge, 287
Over Lostock, 134

Padstow, 197-214
Pampisford, 11, 61-65
Pardon, copy of, on brass plate, 141
Parker (J. H.), on Chester, 119-130
Parkgate, 113
Pembroke Leys, 32
Pendennis Castle, 159
Pendery, 168
Penitents' Door, remains of, 267
Penrith, 241-243, 247, 289-291
Penryn, 214, 215
Penzance, 158, 162
Perranzabulo, 154, 215, 216
Peterhouse, Cambridge, statutes of, 53
Petherick (Little), 202
Petrifying springs, 249
Phœnicians, traces of the, in Cornwall, 230
Picts' Wall, remains of, 249
Pillars in Dacre churchyard, 279
—— at Nunnery, 288
Place Noun, the Palace of Monks, 198
Plumpton Park, 247
Plymouth Dock, 167, 168
Polmear, ancient name of Charlestown, 169
Polston Bridge, 159
Pool Town, 140
Poor Boxes, ancient, 187
Pourbus (P.), portrait by, 139
Pottery, specimens of mediæval, 25
Powderham Castle, 182
Preston Quarter, description of, 291
Priests' Chambers, 128, 131

Quarles (T.), on Botus Fleming, 164-167
Quartodecimans, expulsion of from Cornwall, 168

Rectory House, description of a, in olden times, 220
Registers, Episcopal, 225, 226
—— Parish, 15, 16, 20, 44-49, 74-77, 98-101, 205, 206, 230
Regions, doctrine of, in relation to churchyards, 195
Rein (C.), carved work by, 61
Re Perry Cross, 163
Reynolds (Sir J.), portraits by, 139
Rhudland Castle, 111
Roche, 216
Roe Cross, 146
Roman antiquities, collections of, 235
—— inscriptions, 290
—— remains, 105, 120, 121, 144, 249, 281, 283
—— stations, 3, 105, 153, 235
Roodee, etymology of, 117, 119
Rose Castle, 241, 243
Rottington, nunnery at, 292
Roubillac, statue by, 9
Round churches, 3, 32-34
Rows, The, at Chester, 120
Rowton, battle of, 109, 114
Royston Palace, 6
Ruan Langhorne, 162

St. Audrey's Ribands, 3
St. Bees, 236, 291-295
—— monastery of, 241
St. Blazey, 154
St. Cadoc, 202
St. Clere, 216, 217
St. Columb, 217-221
St. Columb Major, 162
St. Ermes, 221-223
St. Gluvias, 162
St. Herbert's Island, 287
St. Hilary, 223-226
St. Just, 163
St. Keyne's well, 154, 162
St. Martin, 162
St. Merrin, 199
St. Michael's chair, 162
St. Michael's Church at Cambridge, 34-49
St. Michael's Mount, 155, 158, 226, 227
St. Michael Penkevil, 162
St. Minever, 199
St. Morwenna, legend of, 189, 190
——, well of, 189
St. Neot's, 154
St. Nicholas' Hospital, burning of, 241
St. Patrick, landing of, at Padstow, 197
St. Petrock, history of, 197
St. Paul's, 158
St. Tane, 168
Salkeld (Great), 243, 246
Salkeld (Little), 249

Saighton Grange, 122
Saltash, 159
Saltry, abbey of, 58
Salvin (A.) on church of Holy Sepulchre, 33
Sand drifts, effect of, on Cornish coast, 199, 200, 215, 216
Sandbach, 144
Sawston, 6, 65
—— Hall destroyed by fire, 66
Scaleby Castle, 243, 249
Seacombe, 295
Seals, impressions of, 164, 204
Sebergham, 247
Shackeldon Grange, 58
Sharrow's grot, 227
Shelford (Great), 81-86
——, earthworks at, 3
Shelford Parva, 86-90
Shudy camps, 76
Skeleton, discovery of, 295
Skiddaw, 254, 287, 297
Skipton, barony of, 261
Small-pox, prevalence of, at Sawston in 1765-1766, 77
Smeaton, architecture of, 169
Smirke (R.), architecture of, 237
Snailwell, 10
Soham, 3, 6, 90, 91
Solway Moss, 242
——, eruption of, 237, 245
Soone (W.), on Cambridge University, 27-31
Spear-heads, discovery of, 66
Spinney Abbey, 8
Stainburn, 241
Stanbury, manor-house of, 196
Stanfield, paintings by, 138
Stanwix, 247
Stapleford, 10
Stapleton, 247
Stayley, 144-148
Stockport, 113
Stones, monumental, at Ludgvan, 188; at St. Clere, 216, 217; at St. Columb, 217
Strath Cluyd Britons, kingdom of, 292
Stratton, 159
Stuntney, 10, 91, 92
Sutton, 6, 140
Swavesey, 11
Swineshawbrook, 145, 147
Swinside, 287

Tabernacle work, 55
Tabley Hall, 148, 149
Talland, 163
Tarn Wadling Lake, 245, 246
Tarvin, 113
Tawdry, etymology of, 3
Templars, manor of, 94
Terriers, "Towne land of Sawston," 72
Thorney Abbey, 3
—— Monastery, 4, 6
Thwait, etymology of, 297
Timber-houses, 117
Trelowarren Chapel, 229
Trevorgy, 163
Trewellard, 155
Triplow, 6, 12
Trumpington, 9
Tywardreath, 227, 228

Urns, sepulchral, remains of, 223

Vicar's Island, 287
Village wakes, 95, 141, 222
Virgin, images of the, 131, 132

Wad, blacklead mines, description of, 296-300
Wailes, stained glass by, 276
Walcott (Dr. E. C. Mackenzie), on the statutes of Peterhouse, 53, 54
Wakes, village, 95, 141, 222
Warkworth, hermitage at, 291
Warner (Rev. —), on Padstow, 201, 202
Wasdale Head, chapelry of, 293
Water tower at Chester, 116, 119
Waterbeach, 93, 94
Waterlake Cross, 163
Well chapels, 153
Wellcombe Church, 195
Wells, 115, 154, 155, 162, 189, 217
Welton, 287
West (B.), paintings by, 133, 134
West Wratting, 11, 20
Wetherall, 247, 295, 296
Wetheral safeguard, 236
Whitby, hamlet of Eastham, 140
White Churn Gill, 284, 286
Whitehaven, 243, 245, 247, 293
Whitesand Bay, 158
Whittlesford, 95-101
Whittlesford, Hundred of, 66
Wich Malbanc, 142-144
Wicken, 8
Wigton Town, 241, 249
Wild cattle, 106

Wildbank, 145, 147
Willingham Field, earthworks at, 3
Wimpole, 9
Winnington Bridge, battle at, 109
Wisbeach, 3, 11, 101, 102
—— castle, 101
Witchford, Hundred of, 91
Woodbury, manor of, 58
Woollen, burials in, 47-49, 75, 96, 97
Workington, 242
Wring cheese, 163
Wythial, 228-231

Yew trees at Cotele, 175
—— at Crosthwaite, 263, 264

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM
CENTRAL
PUBLIC LIBRARY

Elliot Stock, 62, *Paternoster Row, London.*

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM
CENTRAL
PUBLIC LIBRARIES